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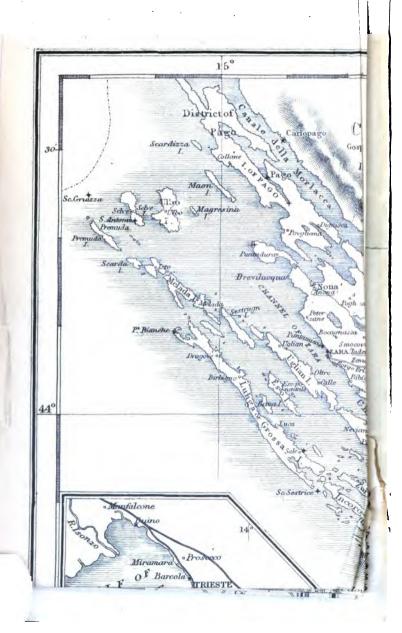
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HANDBOOK

TO THE

MEDITERRANEAN.

PART II.

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EAST COAST OF THE ADRIATIC.†

AUSTRIA.

Instead of continuing our route thwards, we shall proceed direct

† Abbé Fortis, Voyage en Dalmatie,' Berne, 1778. A. A. Paton, 'Highlands and Islands of the Adriatic,' Chapman and Hall, 1849; Sir [Mediterranean.]

to Trieste; that place is the headquarters of the Austrian Lloyd's establishment, whose numerous lines of steamers run to every point on the coast of Istria and Dalmatia. There is hardly a place there whence there Gardner Wilkinson, 'Dalmatia and Montenegro, Murray, 1848; Yrlarte, 'Lea Bords to l'Adriatique et le Montenegro.' Paris, Hachette, 1878. Consult also an excellent series of articles in the 'Saturday Review,' on the various Dalmatian Cities, in 1875-76. is not one or more steamers daily, going both North and South, so that it will be possible for the traveller to stop as long as he pleases at each, and he will have no trouble in regulating his itinerary. Some, however, being in the Mediterranean, will find it more convenient to commence at the south, and for such Corfu is the best starting place. There are two lines from Corfu weekly, touching at all the principal ports and islands on the coast, the voyage occupies 8 days, of which about 80 or 90 hours only are spent under steam.

This is a voyage which cannot be too strongly recommended; it is quite a yachting excursion and it is very difficult to realise that one is at sea at all, and not in a great inland lake.

The best season for travelling in the Adriatic is spring, or the beginning of autumn. November is an exceedingly bad month, and the end of winter is always dangerous to navigation. February is often very agreeable, and generally preferable to March. On the whole, May is the best month, as autumn fevers are prevalent in some places,

93. Trieste (anc. Tergeste). The chief town of the Austrian Littoral, or coastland of Illyria, and the most flourishing seaport of the Austrian dominions, is situated at the N.E. extremity of the Adriatic. It owes its prosperity to the Emp. Charles VI., who, in 1719, made it a free port, and to Maria Theresa, who fostered it with her patronage. It has to a great extent supplanted Venice, and it may be said to engross almost the entire trade of the Adriatic. It forms the great entrepôt for the imports and exports of the S. provinces of Austria, and is daily increasing in trade, wealth and importance. The value of imports in 1885, was estimated at 131 millions sterling, and the exports at about 13 millions.

The old Harbour consists of a breakwater 60 ft. wide, and about 2000 ft. long, running from the S.W. extremity of the town, northwards, along a reef of half-sunken rocks, with a light-

house at its N. extremity, and four moles. It affords very limited accommodation, however, for ships of large tonnage.

The new Port, constructed at enormous expense, was completed in the end of 1883, the laying of the last stone having been celebrated with great rejoicings on the 20th December. It consists of a breakwater about in in length, and enormous moles, 300 ft. wide, by 600 ft. long. It is exposed to the full force of the Bora (E.N.E. wind), but is protected by the breakwater from the heavy swells to which, during the prevalence of the Scirocco, the harbour is exposed.

At some distance S.W. of the town, on the Punta Sottile, the headland separating the bay of Muggia from that of Capo d'Istria, is the New Lazaretto, one of the largest and best arranged in Europe. It has a separate harbour, in which 60 vessels can perform quarantine at once: it contains lodgings for 200 persons, and is surrounded by a wall 24 ft. high; but owing to the absence of plague from Europe, and relaxed laws, it is nearly deserted, and grass grows in its courts.

The trade of Trieste is principally with the Levant, Greece, Egypt, England and Brazil. The commerce of Great Britain, including the direct trade, by British ships, from Cuba and S. America, greatly exceeds that of any other power.

All articles may be imported free of duty, except those which are similar to the productions of the Imperial monopolies, viz., gunpowder, salt, saltpetre, tobacco, &c. An extensive coasting trade is carried on with the ports on each side of the Adriatic.

At Trieste is the Engineering Establishment and Arsenal of the Austrian Lloyd's Steamship Co., which possesses a fleet of more than 100 vessels, navigating the Black Sea, the Mediterranean, the lower Danube and the Indian Ocean.

The market is well supplied with fish, among them the tunny (at certain seasons) is pre-eminent, also oysters from Servola; and a particular species of shell-fish (*Pholas dactylus*),

called Dattoli di mare, considered a delicacy. The wine Prosecco, grown on the Karst, has some repute; Cyprus wine is imported largely, and Styrian wines are good and cheap. Rosoglio is largely manufactured, and the Maraschino di Zara is the best that is made; it is extracted from the cherry called Marasca.

The climate has altered considerably of late years, owing, as it is thought, to the gradual enforesting of the Karst plateau. There is more rain, and the Bora (corruption of Boreas) has greatly diminished in frequency, violence and duration. This wind was formerly a frequent cause of serious accidents, and ropes had to be extended along the streets in exposed places, for the passengers to hold on by; ships lying in the harbour have been unable to communicate with the shore for several days. In winter it is cold and piercing, and, following upon the warm damp Scirocco causes very sudden and violent alternations of temperature. In spring and summer, when it blows with any violence, owing to its great dryness, it does great injury to trees and plants, blighting the young shoots and burning up the foliage. The cold in winter is not usually severe, but the heat in summer is very The mortality is high, owing great. to the filthy and overcrowded condition of the old town. Foreign residents find the climate healthy, and, notwithstanding its peculiarities. far from unpleasant.

The Altstadt, old town, occupies the slope of the hill, which is surmounted by the castle. It forms about one-fourth of the whole, and is distinguished by its narrow streets, few of which are accessible to carriages of any kind, and by its black walls.

The Duomo, or Cathedral of San Giusto, on the hill near the castle, is remarkable for its antiquity, having been founded in the 5th cent.; it is a Byzantine basilica, with nave and 4 aisles. In the apses on each side of the nave are old mosaics, and in the aisle on the rt. hand

of the high altar, as you face it, are frescoes of the 14th cent., representing the history of St. Justus. It has been built of older materials, and fragments of Roman inscriptions and carvings may be observed in the walls. The shafts of the columns are various in diameter and height, and their capitals of divers designs. The tower is said to stand on the foundation of a temple of Jupiter. In the S. nave aisle, marked by a brass plate, is the grave of Don Carlos, ex-King of Spain, who died here in 1855. At the principal door are 6 Roman busts from tombs, and that of Pius II., who was Bishop of Tergeste before he became Pope.

In the terrace opposite the principal door is interred Fouche, Duke of Otranto, police minister of Napoleon I., who died here in 1820.

The Museum near the Duomo has a valuable collection of antiquities from Aquileja and a monument to Winckelmann, keeper of the antiquities at the Vatican, who was murdered in 1768.

The Piazzetta di Riccardo, a small square or court, derives its name, it is said, from Richard Cœur-de-Lion, who, according to tradition, was confined here after landing at Aquileja, on his return from the Holy Land. The building called Arco di Ricardo appears to be a triumphal arch, either of Roman origin, or, as some believe, erected in honour of Charlemagne.

Between the old and new town runs the Corso, the principal thoroughfare, including the best shops and cafes, and communicating with the two squares, Piazza Grande and Börsen-platz.

The new town, consisting of broad streets paved with large slabs of limestone, and handsome white houses, occupies the level space near the harbour. Part of its streets and quays are founded on ground gained from the sea or from a salt-marsh. A broad Canal runs up from the water through this quarter, which is named after the Empress, Theresienstadt; and by means of it vessels of large burden can be unloaded almost at the merchants' doors. At its extremity stands the

modern Church of St. Anthony, built in 1830, by Nobile, the architect of the

Burgthor at Vienna.

The Tergesteum, a splendid modern edifice erected by the architect Mollari, in 1842, now used as the Exchange, and an excellent reading-room, where the English and French papers may be seen. The keepers of the hotels will introduce travellers.

The old Exchange stands in a square (Börsenplatz), in the centre of which is a fountain and statue of the Emperor

Leopold I.

The palace of Rivoltella, the nautical academy, the Museo Civico di Storia Naturale, and the Lloyd's Arsenal are worth visiting; the Mansion House is a fine building on the Piazza Grande, and the new premises of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Company is the most imposing edifice in Trieste.

There are 5 Theatres: the Teatre Comunale, or Grande, opposite the Tergesteum; Filodramatico, in the Ghiacera; Armonia, in the P. della Legna; Politeama Rossetti, at the top of the Via dell' Acquedotto; and the Fenice, on the site of the old Mauroner Theatre, burnt down in 1876. The plays are chiefly Italian.

The inhabitants of Trieste are a motley race, derived from every part of the world. All foreigners are allowed to settle as merchants, and trade in this city. The sailors and fishermen near the quays are chiefly Dalmatians; the original inhabitants are Italians; the country people, who frequent the markets, Šlávs, of Illyrian origin. Italian, a modification of the Venetian dialect, is the prevailing language, and is used in the courts of justice; but all the other tongues are spoken. In the public offices German is used; by the peasantry a Slavonic dialect. Italian is spoken by 78, Slovene by 18, and German by about 4 per cent. of the population.

Greeks are very numerous, and some of the wealthiest merchants are of this nation. The houses of Carciotti (whose sole property, when he first landed at Trieste, consisted of a bag of cotton, which he had improved into a princely

fortune before he died, leaving a palace extending to 3 streets), and those of Griot and Chiozza, are the most splendid private buildings in the town. The Greeks have 2 fine churches in which their service is performed with great splendour. The Illyrian Greek church of S. Spiridion, surmounted by a large central dome and 4 cupolas, on the N. side of the canal, near the ch. of St. Antonio, is the handsomest ecclesiastical edifice here.

The English residents number about 200, of whom the majority are connected with the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Company. Formerly there existed several flourishing English mercantile houses; now there are

only three.

The Boschetto, a wooded hill to the E. of the city, at the end of the Via dell' Aquedotto, is a pleasant resort in summer. The summit commands fine views of the city and harbour. the Bay of Muggia, with the prettily situated village of Servola, Pirano on the Istrian coast, and westwards over Aquileja and Grado, and the Friuli Alps, with their snow-clad summits; an hotel and restaurant is open here during the summer months. The finest view of the city and its amphitheatre of hills is to be got from Opcina, on the high ground to the N., an hour's drive from the town, where an obelisk marks the spot from which the Emperor Ferdinand first saw Trieste. It is difficult to conceive a prettier sight than the city and harbour as seen from Opcina obelisk on a moonlight night. There is a comfortable and reasonable hotel (Hotel Obelisco) here, where many Trieste families spend the summer months.

At Lipizza, an hour distant by carriage, can be seen the Emperor's breeding stud. An extensive wood affords good pasturage and pleasant shade for the large herd of broodmares.

The Castle of Miramar was the residence of the late Archduke Maximilian before his departure for Mexico.

It is said that he so named it as a souvenir of his visit to Miramar in the Island of Majorca (q. v.). It is beautifully situated on a projecting point of land about 4 m. to the N.W. of the town, near Grignano, on the line of the Vienna rly. It is open to visitors every day.

A little farther on is the interesting Castle of Duino, the property of a Princess of Hohenlohe. Some interesting armour and pictures are to be seen there; admittance easily obtained on forwarding a card. In the neighbourhood is the source of the Timao river.

[Excursions.—Though there is not much in Trieste itself of special interest, it is a good central point from which to make excursions.

- a. Aquileja, with its interesting remains, especially its Basilica and Museum of Antiquities, can be visited in a day.
- b. Capo d'Istria, an hour and a half by carriage, the road running along the heads of the bays of Muggia and Stagno, is built upon an island connected with the mainland by a stone causeway, built by the French to replace a wooden bridge which existed previously. By the side of the causeway may be seen the salt pans for the manufacture of salt from the sea-water. There formerly existed a castle between the island and the mainland; it was blown up by the French. Capo d'Istria is a good type of the Istrian town, its narrow streets and the architecture of its buildings being quite Venetian in character, and testifying to its long connection with that Republic. Some remarkable antique bronze door-knockers are worth seeing one of them is on the door of a house adjoining the Duomo (Cathedral). The Palazzo Publico, of an irregular and singular Gothic, is founded on the site of a temple of Cybele. Capo d'Istria was the ancient Ægida (Justinopolis of the Romans). Here is a great Penitentiary for the whole Littoral.

Steamers run from Trieste to Capo d'Istria and back twice a day. *Hotel Radetzky*, very fair restaurant.

- c. Parenso, with its noble Byzantine Cathedral and many interesting Roman remains, should be visited, if the traveller has a day to spare. There being steam communication daily between Trieste, Pola, and intermediate ports, Parenzo and Pola can easily be visited in 2 days, the travellers returning to Trieste on the third (see p. 295).
- d. Another excursion may be made to the Grotto of Adelsberg, decidedly the most magnificent and extensive in Europe, if not in the whole world. The distance by train is about 52 Eng. m.: by post-road it is considerably shorter. Travellers arriving from the South, who wish to economise time, can leave Trieste by the evening train, see the Grotto of Adelsberg the same night, and be ready for the first train to Gratz and Vienna on the following morning. In the neighbouring Magdalenen Grotto is found the singular Proteus Anguineus, in appearance between a fish and a lizard.
- e. From Adelsberg the traveller will find it well worth his while to make the ascent of the Nanos Mountain: an hour by carriage to Präwald, where a guide can be procured. The ascent takes about 2 hrs., and presents no From the summit a difficulties. splendid panorama is visible, including the Gulf of Fiume, the Gulf of Trieste, the Istrian and the Italian coasts, on a clear day Venice itself being distinguishable; nearer, to the W. and N.W., are the Julian Alps, with, towering above them, the imposing mass of the Terglou; the Nanos mountain range is known by mariners by the name of Monte Spaccato (cleft mountain) on account of its precipitous slope to the eastward, and is a good leading-mark for making the entrance to the Gulf of Trieste.
- f. From Loitsch (2 stations beyond Adelsberg) an excursion may be made

to the quicksilver mines of Idria, which are about 20 miles distant from the station; post twice daily in 4 hrs., 1 florin; carriage 6 to 8 frs. in 6 hrs. there and back; 4 hrs. required for visiting the mines.

94. ISTRIA.

After leaving Trieste the traveller coasts along the Cape or Peninsula of Istria, an irregular triangle, of which the base is a line drawn between Fiume and Trieste, measuring about 62 m. Another line drawn from the middle of this base to the promontory near Pola, measures about 97 m. This separates the head of the Adriatic into the two great Gulfs of Trieste and the Quarnero. All the W. side has a much gentler declivity than the E. Bays are numerous, and there is hardly a town which has not a safe and commodious little harbour. The E. side is very dangerous. The N.W. wind or Bora, the scourge of this district, and the Sirocco, or S.E. wind, cause great damage to the shipping, and have helped to depopulate the coast, which appears only to be cultivated at rare intervals.

Ethnographically, Istria is one of the most interesting countries in the Mediterranean. The coast is Italian by origin and tradition. The interior is Slave. This nation immigrated under Charlemagne, and at the present time represents 3-5ths of the whole population. It is represented by four separate types, viz., Slovenes Savrini, Sloveno-Croats, Servian-Croats, and Servians (Morlacchi).

In the valley lying between the Lake Cepich and the Monte Maggiore is to be found a colony of Wallachs, or Roumanians, which numbers about 5000 souls. They speak a corrupted Latin, similar to that spoken by the inhabitants of Roumania and the highlands of Epirus. They claim their descent from the military colonies in Dacia in the time of the Emperor Trajan.

Their language seems to have been borrowed by the *Tschitschen* (Cicci), a semi-civilised race of Servian-Croat

origin, which inhabits the neighbourhood of Pinguente and Castelnuovo; they are to be seen in the streets of Trieste and Fiume, hawking about charcoal and poultry.

The inhabitants of *Poroi*, in the district of *Dignano*, are of *Grecian* descent immigrated from Calabria; they are probably *Uscoes*, who came from Montenegro in the time of the great plague (1658), and they still

adhere to the Greek Oriental Church.

The district of *Dignano* and the most southern portion of Istria is inhabited by a race differing, not only from the Slaves, but also from the other Italians of the coast. They speak a peculiar Italian dislect, which has retained many Latin words, the meaning of which, however, has changed. They are probably the descendants of the old Roman colonists of Pola.

The name of Morlacs (Morlacchi) is generally applied to the inhabitants of the mountainous parts of Dalmatia; in towns and on the islands the name should never be used, as it is considered a term of derogation.

At the extremity of the Bay of Trieste is situated

a. Pirano, on a projecting point of land, whose ch., situated on a height, is a very conspicuous object. The chief manufacture is salt, which is an Imperial monopoly. The walls and towers of its old fortress rise above the olive-grounds. In the offing took place, in 1177, the sea-fight in which the Venetians destroyed the fleet of the Emp. Frederick I., and took prisoner his son Otho. The victorious Doge Ziani, on his return to Venice, received from Pope Alexander the Ring, symbol of the sovereignty of the Adriatic.

Beyond this the voyage is a lovely one along the Istrian shore. The first part is very striking and picturesque, backed by the semicircle of the Julian Alps, with the snowy summits of their higher peaks towering above them. Soon, however, the scenery becomes tamer, and the traveller is glad to arrive at

b. Parenso. The harbour is formed by the wooded islet of San Nicolo, on which stand a Venetian watch-tower and a ruined Benedictine monastery. The other side of the peninsula is washed by the mouth of a stream which descends by a small waterfall from the high ground where the peninsula joins the mainland. This peninsula was the site of the Roman colony of Parentium. The position of the forum, capitols and temples have been fixed, and an inscribed stone in the first of these still remains.

The Roman remains, however, are not very important. The whole interest of the place centres in its Church, a basilica built in the year 542 by Bishop Euphrasius, one of the most ancient, singular and interesting ecclesiastical buildings left to us from

primitive times.

It has 3 aisles with an apse at the end of each, and an atrium in front, beyond which is the baptistery. In front of this, again, a tower with a circular chamber in it, apparently of a more modern date. On one side at the E. end is the chapel or crypt of St. Andrew, where are preserved a tabernacle of the same age as the cathedral and a sarcophagus of fine grey marble, with an inscription in honour of Sts. Maurus and Eleutherius, for whose shrine it was prepared in 1247. Some of the pillars in this ch. are Corinthian, and borrowed from other buildings, but others are of the pure Byzantine type. The central apse is rich in marbles, mosaics and paintings, and a fine frontal of silvergilt, but of a much later date than the building itself. As a specimen of ecclesiastical architecture of the time of Justinian, comparatively little changed, it is well worthy of study. The ancient custom of saying mass, with the face of the celebrant turned towards the W., he standing behind the altar, is still maintained.

A superior kind of wine is to be had here, grown in the neighbourhood

of St. Vincente.

c. Beyond this is **Bovigno**, marked by the lofty spire of the ch. of Sta.

Eufemia. It is a flourishing town on a headland with a harbour on either side: that on the S. is sheltered by the island of St. Caterina. Large exports of oil. The best Istrian wine is grown here, and it has a colossal tobacco manufactory.

The harbour of Pola is gained by an entrance channel nearly 2 m. long, marked by the lighthouse of Cape Compare. Passing up the channel the island Franz first appears in view. the strongest, if not the largest, fort of Pola, commanding the whole channel ar far as the Brionian Islands. Two smaller islands are then passed, before the inner harbour is reached, which is divided into two parts by the socalled Olive Island, new appropriated to building-yards, the southern part being reserved to the arsenal, whereas the northern side has to be rounded in order to gain the mercantile harbour, where the steamers moor alongside the quay.

d. Pola.† An avenue extends S. of the Casino outside the arsenal walls, leading to San Polycarpo, the officers' quarters, prettily situated in the midst of gardens and surrounding the Maximilian Park, formerly a wilderness, now a very fine plantation of exotic and other trees, on which a monument has been erected by the navy, in memory of the Archduke Ferdinand Max, ex-emperor of Mexico; farther on, the naval hospital and barracks.

On the hill S.E. of the Casino (Monte Zarro) is the Observatory, and in front of this the monument in memory of Admiral Tegethoff, the victor at Lissa. Hence is obtained a fine view of the town and surrounding

country.

Pola is supplied with water which is pumped into reservoirs situated in the Castello, the Capitol of ancient Pola, which should be visited for the sake of the view.

If the traveller has time to spare he may drive out to the Kaiserwald, an

† Consult 'Picturesque Views of the Environs of Pola.' By Thomas Allason, Architect, 1819.

oak forest (1 hr's. drive) to the N.E. of the town.

The main objects of interest at Pola are all classical; in its mediaval history there is not much to claim our attention. It became a Roman colony and was a flourishing seat of commerce in 178 B.C. The name given to it during the Empire was Pietas Julia, from the daughter of Augustus, at whose request it was restored after its destruction by Julius Casar, in revenge for having espoused the cause of Pompey. Crispus was put to death here by order of his father Constantine, and Gallus, at the bidding of Constantius; the tombstone of the latter was found on the Franz island. Belisarius gathered his fleet here for his second and less successful expedition in Italy. In more modern times it passed under the dominion of Venice, Austria, France, and now once more of Austria, under whom it is rising into fresh life, having been made a strong fortress and the principal arsenal and dockyard of the dual kingdom. Unfortunately its climate is very unhealthy, especially in the latter part of summer and autumn, although it has much improved of late years by the drainage of the adjacent marshes, and the plantation of eucalyptus-trees on a large scale.

Its situation at the bottom of a small bay, called Porte delle Rose, varied with numerous green islands, is one of singular beauty. Few sights are more striking than the first view of its huge amphitheatre, seeming to rise at once out of its landlocked sea; but the buildings of the arsenal have somewhat encroached on it, and mar much of its effect.

The Amphitheatre appears to belong to the last days of the Western Empire: it is perfect exteriorly, but not a trace remains of its arena, or of the seats which surrounded it; perhaps these were of wood or of a less permanent construction than the rest of the edifice. The dimensions are nearly the same as that of Nimes; but it has three storeys, and thus its height is siderably greater. Owing to the in-

equality of the ground on which it is built, the lower storey shows the peculiarity of a sub-basement. The third storey or attic is also more pleasing than elsewhere, as it is avowedly designed for the support of the masts of the velarium. The pilasters and all Greek forms are omitted, and there is only a groove over every column of the middle storey to receive the masts. There is also a curious open battlement on the top, evidently designed to facilitate the working of the awning, though in what manner is not quite clear. There is one other peculiarity about the building: the curvature of its lines is broken by four projections intended to contain staircases; they appear to have been subsequent additions, as the stone is of a different colour to that used in the rest of the building.†

The keys are to be obtained at the town-hall, or palazzo publico, adjoining

the Augustus temple.

The site of the ancient Theatre of Julia may be traced by a semicircular excavation in the hill-side above the town, partly on the site of the present The road passes over what Casino. must have been the portico of the theatre. In 1501 it was seen in a fair state of preservation by the traveller Pietro d'Angera, but already 50 years later, Serlio, who drew and described it, found it in an advanced state of decay. The portico was formed by three tiers of columns, equal in height to that of the amphitheatre, and the whole was in the purest Corinthian style. Four of these columns now ornament the high altar of the ch. of the Madonna della Salute in Venice, and the Scena was pulled down in 1632, under the Venetians, to restore the castle.

Within the town, on one side of the market-place, once the Forum, are Two Temples. That dedicated to Augustus And Roma is a small, but very elegant Corinthian bullding. The pediment is supported by four unfluted columns

† Fergusson's 'History of Architecture,' i., p. 305.

of beautiful breechia, and forms, with the two lateral ones, an open portico leading into the interior of the building, now used as a museum. The other is said to have been dedicated to Diana, but little of it now remains. It has been incorporated into the Palazzo Publico, or town-hall, built in 1300, in the Venetian style; traces of the Roman building are to be seen at the back and on the side walls.

Part of the Roman Wall still stands, and one of its gates, the PORTA GEMINA, leads from the town to the amphitheatre, which is situated outside of It consists of two arches, but it is doubtful whether there were not originally more. Not far from it is an arch of a simple and apparently ancient construction, built into the old walls. and which, from a head and a club carved on two of the arch stones, is called the Porta Herculea. The names of the city magistrates, cut in the stones of the arch, are still visible. A curious fact about this construction is that it is not built straight. It was probably not one of the gates of the city, but one leading to the temple of Hercules at the foot of the Capitol.

The Arch of the Sergii (Arco dei Sergii) is at the end of the street leading S. from the market-place. This simple and elegant monument consists of a single arch, with fluted Corinthian columns, which support the entablature. It was raised in honour of one of the family whose name it bears, by his wife, Salvia Postuma, on his return from a successful campaign. It is also called Porta aurea, or aurata, but wrongly so, having borrowed that name from the Porta Minerva, one of the principal, as it was the largest and handsomest, of the city gates; it had three arches, one for carriages and two for foot-passengers, and assumed the former name on account of its gilt ornamentation.

The arch of the Sergii stood just opposite the *Porta aurata*, or *Minerva*, and *within* the town walls, so that when the latter was destroyed, probably by the Genoese in 1379, the former assumed the name, and to some extent the functions, of the old city

gate. Thus up to the year 1857 it was connected with the city walls, whereas now it is isolated and protected by an iron railing.

The inscriptions on the attic still remain, but the figures or trophies, which were probably placed on the three projections into which it is divided, have disappeared.

The Duomo is a ch. of the 15th cent., built on the foundations of an older basilica, but having pointed horse-shoe arches. It includes many Roman fragments, columns, &c.

The Franciscan convent, a building of the 13th cent., now converted into a military magazine, retains an elegant cloister and a curious Byzantine portal on the W. side.

The harbour is both safe and commodious, having water for the largest three-deckers nearly close in-shore. and room enough for the whole British It is also easily accessible, which is not the case with Venice. It is approached by narrow channels, which, in time of war, can be protected by torpedoes. Extensive fortifications for its defence have been erected, numerous detached forts on all the heights around, and batteries on the island of the Scoglio Grande, which command the entrance, crossing their fire with others along the shore. A capacious basin and docks have heen made, furnished with building - slips, into which vessels are raised by hydraulic machinery.

About 3 hrs. from Fiume is the little port of Rabas, near the village of Albona, where the steamer plying between Trieste and Fiume calls. Close to Albona, and perched, like so many Istrian towns, on a conical eminence, is to be seen one of the most perfect of the Istrian castellieri, or fortified villages of pre-historic times. The outer and inner enceintes can be distinctly traced; the shape is somewhat like that of a horseshoe, and the position is admirably chosen, commanding an extensive view on all sides, and the ground sloping rapidly away

from the outer defence. Dr. Antonio Scampicchio, a lawyer of Albona, has formed an interesting collection of pottery and fiint spear and arrow heads found here.

HUNGARY.

95. FIUME.

Fiume.

Climate.—The Istrian shores are not subject to the cold blasts of the N.E. winds (Bora) which prevail in winter on the eastern shores of the Quarnero, and they are alike protected from the hot rays of the setting-sun in summer by the range of the Monte Maggiore in the background; the situation would be well suited for invalids, were it not for the utter want of accommodation.

Fiume derives its present name from its situation at the mouth of the Récina torrent, also called the Fiumara, the only river deserving the denomination which flows into the Quarnero. It is supposed to occupy the site of one of the ancient Liburnian towns Tersatica (destroyed by Charlemagne A.D. 799). At a later period it was known as Vitapolis (Civita); still later as Sancti Viti ad Flumen; in German, St. Veith am Pflaumb (probably a corruption of Flumen); in Italian, Fiume, and in Illyrian Reka, both of which words denote a

Fiume's connection with the Hapsburg family dates from the year 1471; Charles VI. declared it a "free port" in 1723, and it was incorporated with Croatia under Maria Theresa in 1776, but a protest on the part of the "Patrician Council" led to its being declared a "corpus separatum" belonging to the Hungarian crown in 1779. It remained on this footing till 1809, when it was occupied by the French; it was retaken from them by the English in 1813, and fell to Austria in 1814; the Emperor Francis I. transferred it

† Consult 'Fiume and her New Port,' in Journ. Soc. Arts, vol. xxv. p. 1029. By G. L. "aber, H.M. Consul. to Hungary in 1822, and in 1848 it was occupied by the Croats, who retained it up to 1868, when it was once more transferred to Hungary.

It lies at the foot of the mountain range trending south-eastwards along the eastern shore of the Adriatic. This offset of the Julian Alps is known as the Dinarian Alps, or Liburnian Carso. It is the background of the ancient Liburnian Sea, now the Quarnero Gulf, or, as it was also called, Sinus Flanaticus, or Flanonicus, after the Flanates inhabiting its shores; hence the name of their chief port Flanona (mod. Fianona), a little Istrian harbour N. of the Arsa mouth.

The bay of Fiume is charming, and as seen from the town looks like a beautiful lake, the front view being closed in by the chain of islands, of which Veglia and Cherso are the principal, whilst on either side the coast-land rises to a height ranging between 3000 and 6000 ft.; these characteristics impart a most picturesque appearance to the ensemble, and especially to the town of Fiume.

Like most Venetian towns on the coast, it has narrow streets and a general air of confinement and mustiness: this, however, conduces to coolness in summer and to protection from the cold winds in winter. The remains of a Roman arch, attributed to Claudius II., in a fair state of preservation, exist in one of the narrow lanes.

The new town extends along the shore, and contrasts favourably with the former, in its spacious and well-laid-out streets, and numerous fountains abundantly supplied with the purest water.

Like Trieste, it is a free port; it is the only harbour in Hungary, and the capital of the Hungarico-Croatian littoral. Italian is the prevailing tongue spoken, and is used in the courts of law. Slav is spoken by a considerable portion of the working class, and a dialect of the two languages, mixed up together indiscriminately, is more frequently met with. German is understood and frequently spoken amongst the better class of

The harbour was commenced on a small scale in 1847, but has been greatly extended at a cost of 600,000l. since Fiume fell to Hungary in 1867. It contains an area of 574 acres, and is suited for the largest vessels, which can lie alongside the town quays; it consists of a break water running nearly parallel with the sea-shore (i.e. from E. to W. by N.), the entrance being from the W., between the breakwater and the shore. Vessels making the port from the S. should steer W. of the light which marks the end of the breakwater; entrance to the harbour between the said light (starboard) and the shore-light (port), course S.E.

The end of the breakwater is in 20 fathoms water. The Finmara Canal, to the E. of the new harbours, is for coasting vessels only.

The trade of Fiume, which was formerly extensive, suffered under the monopoly accorded to Trieste in railway matters, but is now once more assuming larger proportions.

The exports consist chiefly of Hungarian flour and grain, timber of all kinds, oak and beech staves, torpedoes, paper, &c.

A speciality of Fiume is the *Moretti*, or Moors' heads enamelled and set in jewelry; these original ornaments are made by Messrs. Giganti and Co.

The Castle of Tersato, on the E. cliff of the gorge of the Fiumara, ½ hr.'s walk from the inn, once a stronghold of the family of the Frangipani, was purchased some years ago by the late Gen. Count Nugent. In the midst of the ruined castle, at the bottom of the donjon, Count Nugent prepared in his lifetime a tomb in which he is buried. In a small temple is a collection of antiquities, statues, mosaics, bas-reliefs; also the monument, with eagles, &c., erected by the French on the battle-

field of Marengo in honour of Napoleon.

A flight of 400 steps leads up to the Wallfahrtskirche (Pilgrimage Church) of the neighbouring heights, the spot where the Santa Casa rested on its way from Nazareth to Loreto (see p. 340). It contains a picture of the Virgin, a copy of that by St. Luke! Both ch. and castle overlook a magnificent prospect of the Gulf of Quarnero, with its island and rock shores.

Casino in the same handsome edifice as the Hotel de l'Europe, containing reading-rooms, library, concert and ball-room; introduction by a member.

There is also a good-sized *Theatre*, with periodical performances in Italian.

Giardino Publico, past the railway station, ‡ hr.'s walk; prettily laid out. Music in summer.

In the same neighbourhood is the *Imperial Naval Academy*, an imposing building, standing in the midst of handsome grounds.

Farther on, about a mile from Fiume, on the sea-shore, is the Fish-torpedo Factory of Mr. R. Whitehead, employing about 600 hands, which has of late years attained so much renown.

Beyond this, again, is a Chemical Factory, and nearer to the town, opposite the rly. stat., the Royal Tobacco Factory, employing upwards of 3000 hands (well deserving a visit); also a steam flour mill, besides several shipbuilding yards, tanneries, and ropeworks. At the mouth of the gorge of the Fiumara, in a very romantic situation, is an extensive and model Paper Manufactory, owned by Messrs. Smith and Meynier (English and French men), and employing from 300 to 400 hands; it is worked by powerful turbines and auxiliary steam, and disposes of 840 combined horse-power. These mills well deserve a visit; a great portion of the paper manufactured here is sent to the Levant: exports, 1500 tons per annum.

The road leading up to this gorge, past the paper-mill, is the Louisen-strasse, a trunk-road 76 m. long, leading to Carlstadt, built in 1800, under

Francis I. A pleasant drive to the top of the hill, whence is obtained a beautiful view of Fiume and the bay.

The islands opposite Fiume ofter few objects of interest. The Lake of Vrana, on the island of Cherso, lies in a basin 45 fathoms deep, separated from the sea by a broad ridge, high and strong, and the low temperature of the water shows that it is fed by a submarine spring, or springs, probably from Monte Maggiore itself. Signs of submarine springs are found all over the Quarnero, particularly near Moschenizze and Ika. The islands afford good woodcock-shooting in winter.

The fish-market is worthy of a visit A specialité of Fiume in the way of fish is the so-called "Scampo" (Nephrops Norvegicus), a delicious kind of crayfish, from 4 to 8 in. in length. It is found in the deeper parts of the Quarnero, where fresh-water springs abound, but is not met with elsewhere in the Adriatic. It is caught by the Italian trawling-boats, bragozzi, which fish off these shores in winter.

Tunny and mackerel, anchovy and pilchards, are the chief produce of summer fishing.

[Excursions.—a. A pretty excursion is to the Source of the Récina, issuing from the rocks. It is a drive of 2 hrs., after which 1 hr.'s walk. Provisions must be taken.

- b. Another is to the Valley of Dragha. This may be made by boat to the small but secure port of Martinskica, dist. 2 m., where the revenue cutters generally lie. The lazaretto is at the extremity of this port, where also are to be seen the extensive stone quarries, which have supplied the harbour works of Fiume with upwards of 3½ million tons of stone in the course of about 5 years.
- c. 4 m. farther to the S. lies Porto Bé, where Napoleon intended to create a vast arsenal, belonging to the kingdom of Illyria. Buocari is situated in this inlet, and may be reached in 1½ hrs. by carriage from Fiume. The road was constructed by the French army

under Marshal Marmont, Duke of Ragusa.†

- d. A very favourite drive is to Abbassis, ton the Istrian coast, at the foot of the Monte Maggiore, a pleasant resort for the inhabitants of Fiume on hot summer afternoons. The villa and gardens belonging to Count Chorinsky can be seen on application at the gardener's house.]
- e. The ascent of the Monte Maggiore well repays the trouble; the road from Fiume to Pisino in Istria passes close to the summit; there is a small inn at the roadside, called cantoniere, whence the ascent is easily made in 14 hrs.; carriage 10 frs. from Fiume, via Veprinaz, 4 hrs. there, 3 hrs. back; the best plan is to leave Fiume in the evening, and to make the ascent by moonlight in order to witness the sunrise; the panorama of Istria, the Quarnero Islands, and the Gulf of Trieste is most lovely. The road on to Pisino and back by way of Fianona, including the lake of Cepich, is most picturesque.

In the gulf of Quarnero there are not less than 30 islands and rocks of various sizes; five of these contain towns and harbours, namely, Cherso, Veglia, Lussin, Pago and Arbs. The three first of these belong to Istria, the others to Dalmatia.

DALMATIA.

Dalmatia (Ital. Dalmazia; Slav. Dalmacija) is bounded on the N. by Croatia, on the E. by Bosnia, Herzegóvina and Montenegro, from which it is separated by the offsets of the Dinarian Alps, and on the S. and W. by the Adriatic. The country has a total length of nearly 400 miles, some

† An exhaustive monograph on this beautiful bay, from the pen and pencil of the Archduke Luis Salvator of Austria, entitled Der Golf von Buccart—Porto Re Büder und Skizsen, has been printed by him for private circulation.

† Another illustrated monograph of this place has been written by the same distinguished Author, 'Lose Blätter aus Abazia,' 1886.

of its peaks are 6000 feet high; it | has no breadth to speak of, not more than 9 m.! Such at least was the case before the Treaty of Berlin, by which Bosnia and Herzegovina were placed under Austrian government, though nominally still belonging to the Turkish Empire. Nobody is sanguine enough to imagine that they will ever again revert to the Government of the Porte. Its coast is much indented with creeks and natural harbours, and is studded with numerous islands and reefs (Ital. scogli), separated from the coast by numerous navigable channels. Two of these islands are so close to the coast that they are connected with the mainland by bridges, whereas the farthest island is only 121 m. distant. The rivers have mostly the character of torrents; there are a few lakes, which, like the mouths of the rivers, are surrounded by marshes.

The higher chains of mountains vary from 2000 to 6000 ft. in height, mostly of limestone formation.

The land is rocky and devoid of water, but not unsuitable for cultivation.

The population is about 450,000, who live chiefly by agriculture and seafaring pursuits.

Dalmatia is not only much better than its reputation, but it is astonishing how little it is known to the travelling public, considering its natural beauty, the interesting remains which abound, and the frequent and easy communication between its shores and either Fiume or Trieste,†

96. VOYAGE FROM FIUME ALONG THE COAST OF DALMATIA TO THE FRONTIER OF TURKEY.

If the traveller is favoured by the weather, he will be delighted with the country and its climate; and, if he has the advantage of being able to converse with the people in their own tongue, he will find in them a kindly

+ Consult the learned works of Sir Gardner Wilkinson, Mr. Jackson, and Professor Freeman.

and sympathetic race, accustomed to a frugal life, and hospitable to the stranger.

The yachtsman, in particular, who carries his own house about with him, will find great enjoyment in a month's cruise in these waters. The navigation is both safe and pleasant, in constant view of the shore, and amongst the innumerable islands there is plenty of water everywhere, even close inshore, and one is always within an easy sail of a safe port or anchorage ground.1

Assuming the traveller to have reached Fiume without having seen any of the parts of Istria just described, we would suggest the following itinerary as the best means of seeing all that is most interesting on the E. coast of the Adriatic, using only the ordinary means of conveyance. If he have his own yacht, he can, of course, vary it to suit his convenience.

First day. Take Wednesday's steamer from Fiume, via Pola, to Parenzo. See the Duomo, and return to Pola by local steamer from Trieste.

Second day (Friday), at Pola.

Third day (Saturday), at Pola.

Leave at 10 P.M. by steamer.

Fourth day (Sunday), arrive at Zara 8 A.M. Start at noon, touch at Zara Vecchia, without landing, arrive at 6 P.M. at Sebenico (put up at the Pelegrino).

Fifth day (Monday), excursion to the Kerka Falls. See the Duomo.

Sixth to Ninth days (Tuesday to Friday). Start for Spalato by rail at 6.40 A.M., arrive at mid-day. Put up at the Hotel de la Ville: visit the Museum, Diocletian's Palace, Duomo, Temple of Æsculapius, Porta Aurea; excursions to Salona, Clissa, and Almissa.

Tenth day (Saturday), 6 A.M., carriage by the Riviera dei Castelli to Traü, arrive at 9 A.M. Duomo, garden of Count Fanfogna, Loggia. Departure at 4 P.M. by steamer, touching at Spalato, Lesina and Curzola. If moonlight, it is worth while getting up to

‡ Consult Lloyd's 'Illustrated Guide Book to Dalmatia.'

see the channel, and particularly the town of Curzola.

Eleventh to Fifteenth days (Sunday to Thursday) arrive at Gravosa, Sunday at noon. A hr.'s drive to Ragusa, Hotel Miramar, Porta Pille, Franciscan convent, Duomo, Fort Impérial, Val d'Ombla, Cannosa, Lacroma, Val di Brenno, Ragusa Vecchia, Trebinje.

Sixteenth day (Friday), 12 noon, depart from Gravosa by steamer, arrive at Cattaro at 6 P.M. Hotel Zum

Jaeger or Stadt Graz.

Seventeenth day (Saturday), excursion to Cettinje (36 hrs. there and back; it is worth while to ascend the old road at least as far as the pass, for the sake of the view over the Bocche). Sleep at Cettinje.

Eighteenth day, Sunday Morning, early, start for Riéka on horseback, boat across the lake to Scutari, ar-

riving there in the evening.

Nineteenth day (Monday), at Scutari. Twentieth day (Tuesday, or Wednasday), ride to Dulcigno, and there catch steamer on to Corfu.

The Inns are primitive, at the same time they do not compare unfavourably with those of the same class elsewhere. For the most part they are fairly clean; the cooking is plain, variety limited (fish and poultry being what is most to be recommended, the meat being poor); there are no tables d'hôte, and meals are ordered à la carte, as in the rest of Austria. The country wines in some places are very good; beer is to be avoided. Rooms should be telegraphed for, accommodation being limited; if the inns are full, the innkeeper will always procure decent private apartments, if advised by telegraph.

Money.—Austrian paper money is current all over Dalmatia; but on quitting the Austrian territory for Montenegro, Albania or Greece, and even on board the Lloyd's steamers S. of Cattaro, nothing but gold is taken in payment, and the traveller must needs supply himself with French gold. If he relies upon changing any other foreign money in those

parts, he will fare badly, particularly in Greece, where he might expect better treatment.

Customs. - There is no trouble in Dalmatia, but entering Fiume or Trieste on board Dalmatian steamers. the traveller must be very careful and he had better declare any tobacco or spirits (Maraschino) he may bave with him, otherwise he will be subject to a great deal of annovance. It must be remembered that Trieste and Fiume, being "free ports," there is a customs examination on arrival by sea for monopoly articles [such as gunpowder, tobacco, salt and saltpetre], and town octroi dues [such as on wine, spirits, &c.], and that there is a second examination on leaving the town by rail, this being the Austrian or Hungarian frontier visitation. The arrangements are very bad; they examine even toilet-bags and dressing-cases, and one has to pay 50 soldi on each bottle of wine, &c.

Language.—The traveller will get on very well with Italian on the coast, but in the interior German will be more useful, and Slav is almost indispensable. In pronouncing Slav words, or names—

The c is pronounced like the German z, English tzet.

English tzet. E like tshay (English).

ó like the Italian ci, in cielo.

š like the English sh. z as in English.

ž like the French j, as in jour.

nj like the French gn, in signal. lj like the French I mouillé, or the

Italian gli. gje like je-ay (Eng.), gie (Ital.).

gjo like je-oh (Eng.) gio (Ital.). gja like je-ah (Eng.), gia (Ital.).

gju like je-uh (Eng.), giu (Ital.).

The History of Dalmatia may be divided into Roman, Croatian, Venetian, and Austrian. Previous to the Roman dominion, the kingdom of Illyria had been founded by the Gauls (B.C. 600), on what, up to that time, had been the kingdom of Liburnia. The first Illyrian war was in B.C. 229, and ended in

the flight of Queen Teuta to Rhizone. (The ruins of her (supposed?) palace are still to be seen at Lissa.) Illyria was then divided into four provinces. The second Illyrian war was in B.C. 219, and in B.c. 180 the Dalmatse again revolted; in B.C. 168 Illyria became a Roman province. From this time up to the final conquest of Dalmatia and Pannonia (A.D. 10), the country was constantly disaffected and rose against the Roman dominion. In B.C. 135 Delminium, the ancient capital of Illyria, was destroyed, and Salona became the capital. In B.C. 117, after the eighth Illyrian and third Dalmatian war was concluded, Salona was taken and colonized by the Romans. In the 5th cent. Illyria was invaded by the Goths, Alans, Vandals, Huns, and the Suevi made inroads about A.D. 461. In 481, the Heruli, under Odoacer, obtained a footing in the country, and his rule passed over to Theodosia. In 535, the country was wrested from the Goths, in the reign of Justinian; it was then divided into inland and maritime Dalmatia, the latter including Istria, Liburnia, Dalmatia, northern Albania, and the adjacent islands; in 639 Salona was destroyed by the Avars, and Zara then became the capital.

In the 7th cent. Dalmatia was occupied by the Chrobati or Croatians, and Serbs, a Slavonic race. The maritime cities, however, still remained under the dominion of the Byzantine court, and paid tribute until the beginning of the 9th cent. In 806, the country was occupied by the Franks who were, however, expelled shortly after the death of Charlemagne, when the Croatian Terpimir became Duke of Dalmatia (837). About this time the Saracens invaded the Italian coast and defeated the Venetian fleet; they took Cattaro, Budua, and for 15 months besieged Ragusa, but in the end (871) they were expelled from Bari by the aid of the Greek Emperor Basilius, under whose protection the Croatians. accordingly, placed themselves.

For 300 years the coasts of the Adriatic had been infested by the pirates of the Narenta, a Serb-Slavonic race, who, profiting by the absence of the

Venetians, plundered the Dalmatian coast and defeated the Venetian fleet (887), which had been sent against them. In 997 the Narentines were finally subdued by the Venetians, and the Doge assumed the title of Duke of Dalmatia.

The Venetian dominion lasted, on and off, for a period of 8 centuries (997-1758); but their supremacy was successively disputed by Hungarians, Genoese and Turks.

In 1052 Peter Cresimir, King of Croatia, supplanted the influence of Venice, and assumed the title of King of Dalmatia. In 1075 the Normans were called in, but were expelled by the Venetians.

In 1090 the country was occupied by the Hungarians, under Ladislaus "the holy king." In 1102 Coloman was crowned at Bielorad (Belgrade, the white city); and in 1104 he laid siege to Zara, which submitted to him. In 1104-15 the Hungarians were defeated by the Venetians, who took Zara, Sebenico, Traü, Spalato, and destroyed Bielograd.

In 1117 the Hungarians again invaded Dalmatia under Stephen II., and regained their authority everywhere except at Zara; they were ultimately forced to retreat before the Venetians. The maritime cities remained under Venetian rule up to 1143, when Spalato and Traü volun-. tarily submitted to Hungary. The Greek emperors re-established their authority over some of the maritime cities, and took Spalato after a vigorous siege; their authority was acknowledged as late as 1180.

In 1171 Traü was sacked by the Venetians.

In 1177 Pope Alexander III. was at Zara.

In 1181 Zara sought the protection of the Hungarians, and successfully defied Venice.

In 1202 the Venetians induced the French Crusaders to join them in their attack on Zara, which was sacked by the invaders; two years later it was regained by the Zarantines, and thirteen years later had recovered from its disaster.

In 1217 the Knights Templars held | Clissa and Spalato in the name of King Andrew II. of Hungary. 1240 took place the irruption of the Tartars into Europe. Bela IV. of Hungary fled to Dalmatia. The Tartars besieged Clissa and Traü.

In 1243 Zara was taken from the Hungarians by the Venetians. In 1310 the Venetians were expelled from Zara. and failed in the attempt to regain the city in 1312; but ultimately they suc ceeded by treachery. In 1322 Traü and Sebenico sought the protection of Venice, which consolidated its rule

over the maritime cities.

In 1342 Louis the Great of Hungary occupied Croatia, and invaded Dalmatia. Zara declared for Louis, and was besieged by the Venetians (1345-6), when Louis unsuccessfully attacked the besieging army with 80,000 men, and was forced to withdraw to Hungary. Zara at length fell to the Venetian arms.

In 1358 Louis regained the supremacy, and Venice renounced her claims on Dalmatia, and the Doge his title of Duke of Dalmatia, in favour of Louis of Hungary. In 1371 Charles of Durazzo, afterwards King of Naples, was made Ban of Dalmatia. 1378 the Genoese opposed Venice in the Adriatic, but were ultimately defeated. In 1382 Louis died. part of Croatia and maritime Dalmatia fell to Tuartko, King of Bosnia, who ceded these provinces to Sigismund. In 1396 the Hungarians, under Sigismund, were defeated at Nicopolis by the Turks.

In 1400 Dalmatia declared for Ladilas, King of Naples, who was crowned king at Zara in 1403, and sold Zara to the Venetians in 1409.

In 1433 the whole of Dalmatia, excepting Ragusa, was reduced by the Venetians.

In 1500 the Turks overran Dalmatia and devastated the country. The peasants fled to the islands, and the Morlacchi,† mountaineers of Herzegóvina,

† Morlays, word disputed. Possibly from Μαυρολαχία, the mediæval Greek name of Moldavia and Wallachia, who penetrated even i nto Istria.

who retired before the invasion of the Turks, settled in the valley of Dalmatia.

In 1541 peace was concluded between Venice and the Turks, but hostilities broke out again in 1570.

In 1571, Lesina, Durazzo and Antivari were taken, and Budua destroyed

by the Turks.

In 1573 peace was again concluded. In 1645 war again broke out, and the Venetians took Scardona, Dernis, Knin, Clissa, Risano, &c.

In 1669 peace was concluded.

In 1685 the Turks made an ineffectual effort to regain their footing in Dalmatia. The Venetians built Fort Opus on the Narenta, and in 1686 drove the Turks from Sign. In 1687 they took Castelnuovo, and drove the Turks from Knin, and regained the whole country to the confines of Ragusa.

In 1698 the peace of Carlovitz was

signed.

In 1714–18 hostilities recommenced. which ended in the peace of Passarovitz.

In 1797 took place the fall of the Republic of Venice, and by the treaty of Campo Formio the Austrians came

into possession of the country. In 1805-6 the whole province, including the Bocche di Cattaro, was ceded to the French by the treaty of Pressburg. The Russian fleet occupied the Bocche, previous to the French taking possession. Ragusa opened her gates to the French, and was besieged by the Russians and Montenegrins. but finally relieved by a French army. The Russians occupied Castelnuovo, Curzola, Brazza. Hostilities continued with varying success till the peace of Tilsit. In 1808 Lissa was occupied by the English, and in the following year Dalmatia was partially recovered by the Austrians, but was again restored to the French by the treaty of Vienna.

In 1811 the French fleet was defeated off Lissa, by the English under Hoste; and in 1814 the French were finally driven out of Dalmatia by the English and Austrian forces, and the whole province, including Ragusa, reverted to the Austrian dominion. Many of the public works were due to the French occupation. The Emperor Joseph, when told that all the roads, piers, forts, &c., were French, remarked it was regretable they were driven out so soon.

From Fiume to Zara is a lovely voyage along the coast of the Hungarico-Croatian littoral, for the most part through the narrow channel formed by a nearly continuous range of islands, through the Canale di Maltempo, so called on account of the vehemence of the bora in these parts, otherwise called the Canale della Morlacca. The mountain range of the Velebit (a prolongation of the Julian Alps) runs along the shore for a long distance, descending in precipices into the sea without any foreland.

a. Island of Arbe (Lat. Arba, Slav. Rab), 14 m. long and 7 m. broad. As most islands in the Quarnero, exposed to the cold blasts of the bora to the N. and N.E., but sheltered and fertile on the southern shores. town lies on the S. on a slight prominence between two small bays. Formerly prosperous and rich; ravaged by the plague in 1456, from which it has never recovered. 3000 inhab., of whom 1000 live in the town. Church restored 1287, again in 1438 and 1490: clock-tower dating from 1212. Amongst the remains of other churches the ruins of that of St. John the Baptist deserve mention; age unknown; one of the chapels dates from the year 1481. The trade of the island consists of wine, firewood, wood, cheese and silk.

b. From Arbe to Pago the course lies through the channel of Montagna; to the l. is the mainland and the barren range of the Velebit, past Carlopago (Slav. Bag), the last town of any importance on the Hungarian-Croatian Littoral.

The Island of Page (Slav. Pag. Lat. Cissa or Quessa) is 50 m. long by 7 broad; the town has 3500 inhabitants. The principal industry of the place is salt-making and the tunny fishery.

[Mediterranean.]

Near the village of Caska are the remains of a Roman camp, and a gallery hewn out of the rock connecting Novalja Vecchia and Novalja Nuova.

c. Selve (Slav. Silba), the island of that name to the l., and the island of Premuda to the rt. Selve, the chief village of the small island, a commune of 4000 inhab., to which belong the islands of Premuda, Skarda, Isto (Slav. Ist), Melada (Slav. Malat), to the rt., and the island Ulbo (Slav. Olib), lying E., behind Selve. Selve is 34 nautical miles distant from Zara. The traffic to the mainland is carried on by the Lloyd's steamers and country craft, which carry passengers, firewood, fish, and, according to the season, lambs, cheese and grapes, which latter ripen on the island as early as the middle of July. From Selve the steamer passes the southern part of the Quarnerolo, until the island of Puntadura (Slav. Vir) and the peninsula of Brevilacqua (Slav. Privlaka) (on the I.), and Melada, Sestrunj and other smaller islands (on the rt.), lastly, Ulian, are reached, where the channel narrows, and assumes the name of the town which now appears in view.

d. Zara (Slav. Zadar, Lat. Jadera). The capital of Dalmatia, like so many other Istrian and Dalmatian towns, it stands on a narrow peninsula lying E. and W. On the N. is an inlet which forms the harbour. the S. is the channel of Zara, between the Dalmatian coast and the barren islands that lie off it. On approaching the city the fortifications, old and new, are the most prominent feature which the traveller observes. They are of five different epochs: Roman, Municipal, First and Second Venetian, and subsequently Austrian.

It was naturally a peninsula, situated in a strait formed by the Dalmatian continent and a system of parallel islands, which from their shape have been named the Isole Longhe or long Islands. These are — Uljan, Eso, Pasman and Incoronata. There are about 30 villages on them, and they contain from 20,000 to 25,000 inhab.

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In front of these are other islands dependent on Zara, viz., Selve, Ulbo, Premuda, &c., the inhabitants of which live by fishing and agriculture.

The isthmus connecting the town with the mainland was cut through by the Venetians, who thus made it an island, and surrounded it by a wall

pierced with four gates.

One of these, the Porte St. Chrysogono, or sea-gate, is a Roman arch with Corinthian pilasters supporting an entablature, containing an inscription showing that it was built by a certain Melia Anniana, in memory of her husband Læpicius.

The land-gate is a noble entrance built by Sammichele, who has succeeded admirably in harmonising art

and military engineering.

The streets of the old town are, as usual in Dalmatian cities, narrow, but well built. A very large and imposing quarter has been built on the W. side of the island, called the Marina Nuona.

Zara was a place of some importance in Roman times, when it was called Jadera; in the Middle Ages it became Diadora. It was taken by the Venetians in the 10th cent., and, in spite of numerous revolts, remained generally in possession of the Republic. The Doge, indeed, took as one of his titles that of Duke of Dalmatia.

It is better known, however, for the celebrated siege which it withstood against the combined forces of the Venetians and the French at the commencement of the fourth Crusade, than for its previous history. The French having agreed to pay the Venetians a considerable sum of money for the transport of their forces to the Holy Land, and being unable to complete the stipulated sum, agreed, in lieu of the money, to aid the Venetians against Zara. Their forces left Venice on the 9th October, 1202. The city soon fell to their combined attack; for three days it was submitted to all the horrors of a city taken by assault, and even churches were not exempt from the general spoliation. The conquerors, however, could not agree about the spoils, and turned their! arms against one another. The Venetians subsequently endeavoured to expiate their sacrilegious conduct by building the cathedral. The city formerly contained as many as 30 churches; at the present day seven have been retained for the Roman, and one for the Greek rite; all the others have been desecrated.

The town is Italian in the character of its buildings, the Venetian architects Sammichele and Palavicini having been much employed in the 16th and

17th centuries.

The **Duomo**, built as above narrated, and dedicated to St. Anastasia by Bishop Laurentius (1247-87), has a fine facade in the Byzantine Romanesque style, covered with decorative panelling in the form of arcades. broken by two circular windows. It was finished in 1332. Interiorly it is a large and simple basilica of three aisles, with an entrance to each, ending in an E. apse. On the S. side is a remarkable domed Baptistery, with 6 niches inside, enclosing a large circular font for immersion. Obs. the Ciborium, or altar canopy, resting on 4 varied pillars, and the specimens of old church plate and reliquaries in the Tresor: and the paintings by Vittore Carpaccio. Near the End is the unfinished campanile. The choir is lifted up above the crypt, and is fitted up with a range of splendid Cinquecento stalls, a very beautiful feature, but one hardly in harmony with its character as a basilica.

One of the most interesting monuments of its kind in the Austrian Empire is the ruined church of the Holy Trinity or of San Donato. There is no indication to fix its date with any degree of accuracy, but it has been attributed with great probability to Donatus III. Bishop of Zara, who was sent by Charlemagne to Constantinople as ambassador to the Emperor Nicophorus, in A.D. 804. He was probably tempted to build at Zara a church resembling many he had seen during his travels, such as S. Vitale at Ravenna, &c., especially S. Sophia at Constantinople. this purpose he utilised the site and Ċ

to some extent the materials of a preexisting Roman Temple, employing these however more in the foundation than in the super-structure. He dedicated it to the Holy Trinity, the doctrine regarding which was being much attacked during his time, and his own name was probably given to it after his death and burial here.

From 1798 to 1877 it was used as a military magazine, and in the latter year it was decided by the Central Commission for the preservation of public monuments (at Vienna) to clear out the interior from all the debris of ages which had collected within it. The floor of the church even was removed, and at a depth of 11 mètres below it was found the ancient Roman pavement, of flat square stones. The foundations of the walls and pillars were freed from earth, and it was discovered that the church had been built on this pavement, without any further foundation, but to give it sufficient stability an immense amount of Roman remains, generally stones of great size, had been used, fragments of fluted columns, architraves, cornices and bases for statuary, all of good style, but perhaps not all from one The construction of the building. church on these has preserved them to us quite unimpaired.

Several of these stones bear dedicatory inscriptions; two of them are of great interest. One is perfectly entire, and the other very nearly so, each is surrounded by a richly sculptured border, and they are evidently intended to form parts of identical pedestals, perhaps for statuary. They are as follows:—

IOVI . AVGVSTO .

APPVLEIA . M.F. QVINTA .

SVO.ET.L.TVRPILI† . BEOCCH.....

LICINIANI . FILII† . NOMINE.....

and.

IVNONI . AVGVSTAE.

APPVLEIA . M . FIL . QVINTA .

SVO . ET . L . TVRPILI† . BRCCCHI†.

LICINIANI . FILII† . NOMINE .

TEST. PONI. IVSS.

† The final I's in these words are longer in the original than the others.

There is a third turned on its side employed as the foundation of another Pillar—

....PVLEIO . C.F.
SERG . BALBINO.
PONTIFICT.
BQVVM . PVBLICVM
HABENTI.
ANNOR . XXI
EPIDIA . C.F. PAVLINA
AVIA.

It has been suggested that the Juno Augusta here mentioned may have been intended for Livia, wife of the Emperor Octavianus, to whom divine honours were accorded even in her lifetime, but it is much more natural to conclude that the statues in question were really those of Jupiter and Juno, erected by rich and pious inhabitants of the locality.

It is difficult to say what the external appearance of this church was; it has been so much built on and surrounded by private edifices that three sides of it are completely concealed.

Interiorly it was round in shape with a gallery or upper church, and three apses extending through both storeys. The cupola was supported by six massive pillars and two Cippolino columns with composite capitals opposite the central apse. The dome has fallen in, and its place has been supplied by an ordinary tiled roof. The upper galleries have long since disappeared.

It is close to and can be entered from the cathedral, where the key is kept; it is now used as a museum and contains other fragments of sculpture which were not found within it.

The desecrated Church of Santa Domenica is also of great interest and is probably nearly as old as S. Donato.

The site is elevated about 3 mètres, and the edifice is gained by a flight of steps leading to the side door, whereas the façade is obstructed from view by modern buildings.

The interior consists of one higher centre and two lateral naves, separated by four columns which support the

x 2



a deep and extensive crypt, which crites the whole building; the back a de is decorated with some very fine reliefs dating from the remotest in the Nativity of Christ, the Adoration,

The Benedictine ch. of Sta. Maria Cates from the 11th cent. It was enriched by presents made by the Hungarian King Coloman on his conquest of Dalmatia. in 1105.

St. Michel's ch. has a fine Gothic

gateway.

St. Simeon, a modern parochial ch., contains what is considered one of the most precious monuments of the town. On the principal altar, in a sarcophagus of silver-gilt, 6 ft. long by 4 ft. high, rest the remains of St. Simeon the Just, the prophet of the Nunc Dimittis. His bones, the object of a special pilgrimage at the present time, in the month of October, were brought to Zara from Jerusalem about 1270. The existing magnificent shrine, a work of fine mediæval art, designed and executed 1380, by the goldsmith Francis of Milan, was the gift of Queen Elizabeth the younger; her husband, Louis the Great of Hungary, having obtained Zara by treaty from the Venetians, gained the favour of the people by granting them rights and privileges. The wrought silvergilt plates covering the shrine represent the Life of Simeon from the Presentation, and the miracles performed by his relics in the presence of King Louis and his queen at Zara. The same scenes are likewise reproduced on the fresco-painting on the walls of the chapel.

The façade of the small ch. of St. Antony of Padua is of Lombard style. In this building are now held the sit-

tings of the Dalmatian Diet.

The ch. of St. Chrysogonus, patron saint of the town, belonged formerly to the Benedictine convent, which is now used by the State middle-class schools, and for whose use the ch. is also appropriated; it is said to have been founded in 908, though built in the second half of the 14th cent., and consecrated

1407; it is of Romanesque style, but less richly ornamented than the Duomo. The side and back façades are the most interesting. The altar is of the 17th cent. Elizabeth, Queen of Hungary, is said to have been buried here in 1387; also Ladislaus of Naples, son of Charles of Anjou, and crowned King of Hungary, Dalmatia and Croatia.

The Sanctuary of the Madonna del Castello, belonging to the Capucin

monks

The ch. of San Francesco, belonging to the convent of Minorite monks, said to have been founded by that saint in 1212, formerly St. Girolamo; restored 1855. Fine choir, with carved stalls and several marble altars; a large picture, the "Madonna della Misericordia," by Carpaccio, and many illuminated missals, hymn-books, &c., by native artists.

At the end of the public garden and opposite the palace of the Governor is an ancient fluted column of 7 drums, crowned by a Corinthian capital.

There is another at the N.W. angle of the market-place, near the Convent of the Franciscans. It also is surmounted by a Corinthian capital, on which is the Lion of St. Mark.

St. Elias, Greek oriental ritual, formerly Roman Catholic, and called

St. Margarita.

Maraschino is the chief manufacture and export. It is made from the stone and kernel of the Marasca, or wild cherry (Cerasum acidius), which grows on the hills of Dalmatia, and is also, though rarely, found in Istria; it is a sweet Kirchwasser; the principal marks are those of Calligarich, Drioli, Luxardo; the first is generally pre-ferred in France and Italy, being lighter than the other marks, whilst Drioli's brand is the one best known and preferred in England; prices range from 2s.—3s for a large bottle; it is much adulterated with spirits for the English and Russian markets, unless bought from known sources.

Zara should, if possible, be seen on a Sunday morning, when the town presents a very animated and picturesque appearance, owing to the assemblage of the peasants from the neighbouring village to attend market, dressed in their very best attire. (Saturdays, steamer from Trieste.) The district about Zara is called Kotar.

[Ezcursion to the upper Valley of the Kerka, which near Kistagne traverses fractures in the rocks, and is nearly hidden from view except after rains. Near this it forms a remarkable fall.

The remains of a Roman Aqueduct are to be seen on the road to Zara Vecchia, near the village of S. Cassiano. It is attributed to the time of Trajan, but doubts are entertained as to whence the water was brought: probably from the Kerka. Near Kistagne is the interesting Greek convent and ch. of Archangelo.

From Zara there is a post-cart to Knin (51 m.). The journey occupies 15 hrs., and each place costs 6 fl. or 15 frs. It goes twice a week, and can accommodate four passengers. This is one of the most picturesque spots in Dalmatia, situated on the river Kerka. It is possible to find an auberge, though of the rudest description.

The voyage from Zara to Sebenico

occupies about 6 hrs.

Leaving Zara for the S., the steamer passes the Scoglio S. Paolo, on which stands a Franciscan convent, and the Scoglio Kalogera (Caloyer, a Greek monk), also called Lazaretto, having been used for that purpose in times of plague. An Austrian fleet was stationed here in 1813, blockading the French at Zara. Opposite, on the mainland, Borgo Erizzo, with its Normal College, inhabited by Albanians, who settled there about a cent. ago. Farther on, the village Bibinje and the large bay Sukosan (Ital. S. Cassiano).

The island of Uljan, the ancient Lissa, renowned for its marbles, ends here, and is separated from the next island, Pašman, by narrow straits (Slav. Zdrelac), through which the Canale di Mezzo is gained; this is closed in by a number of small islands, of which the largest is Incoronata

(Slav. Korunate). This group of islands forms a separate commune belonging to the district of Zara, and their chief town is Sale (Slav. Sali), 500 inhab. Beyond Kukljica, the last village belonging to the district of Zara, on the island of Ulian, and Sukošan, its last village on the mainland, the channel assumes the name of Pašman, or Tustica, after the woody and uninhabited shores of the mainland (Tustica denoting "thicket"). On the rt. on the island of Paiman, is the village Dobropoljana; to the S.E. the channel is closed in by a group of islets called Skoljarioi, after passing which appears in view Biograd, the "white city" (Lat. Alba Muris, Slav. Stari-Zadar, Ital, Zaravecchia), a small market-place and the chief town of the commune, which extends to some of the islands, amongst which Pašman is the most important. It is supposed to occupy the site of ancient Blandona. It once boasted of a regular castle, and was the favourite residence of King Krešimir III., of Dalmatia and Croatia (1070).

When the dynasty became extinct, King Coloman of Hungary was here crowned King of Dalmatia and Croatia (1102 A.D.); 25 yrs. later the Venetians, who became jealous of the rising power, sent their fleet, which destroyed the place. The bishop then removed his seat to Scardona. Opposite, on the hill of Thon, a large Benedictine convent endowed by Krešimir III. Behind the ridge, which extends along the coast, is the Lake of Vrana (not to be confounded with the lake of the same name on the island of Cherso). Vrana was the residence of the Knights Templars in the 12th, 13th, and 14th cents. The whole commune comprised 5400 inhab., of whom 700 live in the town; they are occupied in agriculture and the rearing of cattle. Distance from Zara 15 nautical miles.

Leaving Biograd, the island Vrgada (Lat. Lumbricata, Ital. Vergada) is the last one belonging to this commune, after passing which the group of islands of Sebenico is reached; the largest of these is Morter, connected with the mainland by a drawbridge, near which

is Tijesno (Ital. Stretto), 18 m. from Biograd, market-place, 1300 inhab., chief place of communes of 7000 inhab., comprising 6 villages.

Leaving Morter to the 1., a group of small islands are passed, of which the two most distant from the coast, *Zirje* (Ital. *Zuri*) and *Kaprije* (Ital. *Capri*), and the two nearest to the shore, *Provió* (Ital. *Provicchio*) and

Zlarin, are inhabited.

These 4 islands comprise the commune of Zlarin (5500 inhab.), of whom 1700 live in the town and island of that name (10 m. from Stretto); on the outer two islands sheep are reared; on the other two, vineyards and oil-culture are the chief occupations, and fishing is carried on generally by all; the inhab. of Zlarin are noted as coral fishers in the Adriatic.

On approaching the islands of *Provio* and *Zlarin*, several forts are seen, some on the heights; and just before entering channel, and on the sea-shore, the fort *S. Nicolò*, a work of Sammichele, built in 1546 under the Venetian rule in which were confined by the French those Dalmatians who were taken with arms in 1813, who were partly shot, and were partly released by the Austrian troops in the following year.

The gateway, surmounted by the lion of St. Mark, is worthy of notice.

Amidst the rocks up the narrow channel may be noticed, in a grotto, a chapel, and ruins of ancient fortifications, and then the steamer came in sight of Sebenico, 47 m. distant from Zara.

e. Sebenico. Lat. Sicum Sibenicum, Slav. Sibenik), one of the most modern towns of Dalmatia, first mentioned in 1066, at which date there was here a royal palace, supposed to be the present Fort S. Anna. King Coloman of Hungary resided here in 1105. The place received the name and privileges of a town from King Stephen III. of Hungary in 1167. It stands on the inner side of a bay, the entrance to which is by the narrow tortuous channel of St. Antonio, with steep rocky sides, easily defensible. The

port is secure and commodious, with anchorage in 13 to 23 fathoms water. Fortis calls it the best placed and best inhabited of any Dalmatian city after Zara, but this remark has reference to the past. Spalato is the rising town of the future, and is in consequence regarded with much jealousy by the inhabitants of Sebenico.

The town is commanded by the forts which crown the narrow space between the mountains and the sea: the streets are narrow and tortuous, but many of

the houses are well built.

The Cathedral or Duomo is celebrated throughout Dalmatia; it was commenced in 1415 and finished in 1555, and is in two styles—the florid Venetian Gothic and the purer forms of the first half of the 16th century. It was built by a native architect, and is quite a gem of its style. It is constructed of white limestone and marble; and the roof is composed entirely of stone slabs, forming semicylindrical vaults. Not a nail nor a piece of wood enters into the construction of this remarkable church.

The high-altar is raised, and the general appearance is both imposing and pleasing, although Sir G. Wilkinson calls the façade heavy and graceless, the fact seems to have escaped his attention that the original conception of the front portal being reached by several steps was entirely marred by the raising of the level of the piazza on that side, which sufficiently accounts for the appearance of heaviness. It has an underground baptistery of curious transitional style. It faces the Loggia, which is to be found in every Venetian town; now a café and assembly rooms, built 1552.

Nicolò Tommasèo, the celebrated philologist, and Veranzio and Rota, technologists, and Andrea Schiavone, the painter, were born here; their portraits appear on the ceiling of the new theatre.

The costume of the women is very simple and elegant: there are no rich stuffs or embroideries in use; on the contrary the material is plain, but the colours are well contrasted, a clear

white chemisette mounting to the | pleasantly with the barrenness of the throat, scarcely concealed by a very open dress, tasteful ornaments at the throat and breast, and a little red

The country is rich in wine and oil,

and the sea in fish.

The coals of Drnis are here brought for shipment. The importance of these mines has much increased since the opening of the railway connecting them with Sebenico and Spalato (1878).

[An excursion may be made to Scardona (Slav. Skradin) and to the Falls of the Kerka. The distance of the former is 3 hrs. by road and 10 m. by river. The falls are about 11 m. above the village, and appear at their best in the spring, when the river is full of water.

The most convenient way to visit them is by taking the local steamer, which starts almost every morning for Äfter Scardona (fare 70 soldi). ascending the river for 3 m., the lake of Scardona, or Proclian, is reached, the rest of the way being in a tortuous channel formed by steep and barren

rocky sides.

Scardona, once a place of considerable importance, and mentioned by Pliny as the chief seat of commerce in Liburnia, has dwindled down to a village of 900 inhabitants. It lies at the head of a fertile valley, but fever prevails in summer. In the vicinity are the coalfields of Dubrovica.

From Scardona the falls can be reached either on foot, by carriage, by boat, or, what is far preferable, by the steamer, which can be induced to proceed to them for about 10 florins; the bargain, however, should be made before starting from Sebenico.

It is difficult to visit the falls otherwise and to return to Scardona in time to catch the steamer back to Sebenico.

The Cascati della Kerka form two distinct falls, or, if the river is not very full, rather a succession of rapids and falls; the l. one, as you face them, contains the largest quantity of water.

The verdure with which the surrounding rocks are covered contrasts | high), in the extreme E.

country round about.

The breadth of the whole, independent of the minor ones to the extreme l., is about 250 ft., and the height of the greatest single one is said to be 25 ft.; but, when the river is swollen, the whole appears as a single fall. giving a total height of about 170 ft.

Above them the river again assumes the shape of a lake, similar to that below Scardona. Below is a pumpingmachine by which the drinking-water with which Sebenico is supplied is pumped to the summit of an adjacent hill to a height of 500 ft.

RAIL FROM SEBENICO TO SIVERIÓ KNIN AND SPALATO.

The railway was opened in 1878, since when it has been extended to Knin on the Bosnian frontier.

Sebenico to Perkovič-Slivno, the junction for Knin, 44 min. Thence to Knin, 2 hrs. Perkovič to Spalato. 2 hrs. There is generally a detention at Perkovič (Buffet), so that the whole journey from Sebenico to Spalato occupies 4 hrs. No first class.

It may be convenient for the traveller to make use of this line, but the country through which it passes is not particularly interesting. The line was constructed chiefly for strategical purposes. The first part is through a very sterile country, with only here and there an oasis of fertility at the bottom of a valley. The white calcareous stone found here is in great request, and is even exported to Vienna. After passing the heights the barrenness gives place to luxuriant vegetation: the view extends to Traü and the island of Bua on the farthest rt.; the coast-land of the Castelli, between Salona and Trau, the most fertile district of Dalmatia lies, as it were, at one's feet; to the E., the headland to the S. of the bay of Salona, hiding Spalato from view; the whole scene being closed in by the islands of Solta to the W., Brazza to the S., the littoral extending S.E. of Spalato, and Mount Mossor, Mons Aureus (4464 ft.

The whole country is covered with the vine, olive and fig-tree. The Castelli are passed in succession, the head of the bay of Salona is rounded, and the town of Spalato then appears in view.

On leaving Sebenico by steamer, the island of Zlarin is passed on the l. and. as the channel widens, that of Krapan, inhabited by sponge fishers. On gaining the open sea, Zuri is passed to the rt., and farther seawards the light of Lucietta. Farther S., on the mainland, is the village of Capocesto (Slav. Primošten), and still farther S. the bay of Rogoznica, opposite which is the lighthouse of Mulo. The steamer now doubles the Cape of Planca (Slav. Ploča), the ancient Diomedis Promontorium, on which there is often a heavy surf, as it is exposed to the full force of the open sea, which to the N. and S. is broken by intervening islands.

To the S.S.E. is seen in the distance the lofty island of

1. Lissa (Slav. Vis, Lat. Issa). This was a Greek trading colony, founded in 400 B.C., and was the scene of the celebrated sea-fight between Dionysius the Elder, of Sicily (384 B.C.), in alliance with the inhabitants of Lissa. against those of Illyria, in which the former gained the day. Lissa was occupied by the English as a naval station, from 1812 to 1814, while the French held Dalmatia. An important victory was gained off it by Captain, afterwards Sir William Hoste, over a French squadron in 1811, and more recently (July 1866) it was the scene of a decisive engagement between the Austrians, under Tegethoff, and the Italian fleet, in which the former were signally victorious. One Italian iron-clad was rammed, and sank instantly. The principal town to the N.E. of the island, bears the same name as the island, and appears in a high state of prosperity.

The fortifications were all erected by the English; the principal one on the W. is called *Fort George*, opposite to it is *Fort Wellington*, on the same

side as the former are Forts Robertson and Bentinck, and the island in the middle of the harbour is called Hoste. Since the Italian war these have all been abandoned, and the place is now entirely undefended. On the E. side of the harbour at St. George, under Fort Wellington is a small English cemetery, in which repose the remains of our men killed in 1811, also those who died of their wounds in the following year in the action between H.M.S. "Victorious" and the French ship "Rivoli" of 74 guns off the coast of Venice. The only name recorded, is on a separate tombstone, which bears only the inscription, "Hon. Charles Some of the Anson, A.D. 1812." Austrians killed in 1866, are also buried in the same cemetery. rest are interred in the general cemetery of the town, where a handsome monument has been erected, consisting of a lion in a mourning attitude, on a plinth, both of marble, and surrounded by part of the chain cable of the Italian frigate "Formidable."

The inhabitants of Lissa carry on a considerable coasting trade between Italy and the Austro-Hungarian littoral, principally in fruit. The island itself produces especially wine, and in a less degree honey, capers, oil of rosemary,

and locust-beans.

The sardine fishery is one of the staple industries of the place.

The other town is Comisa (Slav. Komiža) in a bay to the W., also a

prosperous little place.

To the W. of Lissa, is the small island of Busi, in which is a magnificent stalactite cave; the best hour to visit it is about 10 A.M. when the sun enters. The bright blue of the sea within is reflected on the crystalline roof producing a wonderful effect of colour. It can only be entered in fine weather. Boats can be obtained at Comisa; there the traveller will be able to find some place at which to sleep, and on his return he can ride over to Lissa in 2 hrs. This place is well worthy of a visit.

The course of the steamer now changes to the E., the sea seems to enter into the land and to form an

immense estuary: each little town has its harbour, situated at the head of gulfs, and concealed by islands of considerable size, the passage between which resembles the navigation of the great Italian lakes, in which both sides are constantly in view.

We enter these fiords by passing between the island of Zirona (Slav. Drvenik), and the large bay of Vinišče (Ital. Porto Mandoler), on the mainland. It is surrounded by vineyards and olive-trees, and belongs to the ch. of Trail, to which it was granted by King Coloman. There are valuable asphalte-mines in the neighbourhood. The Klude rocks are next passed; the largest of them is called Kraljevao (Königsheim), from the fact of King Bela IV., of Hungary, having sought refuge here in 1241 from the Tartars.

To the E. the island Bua (Slav. Covo), which, with the promontory Drid, on the l, forms the entrance of the channel through which Traü is reached. After passing the channel the vessel passes between the bay of Saldone on the rt., and that of Bossoglina (Slav. Marina) on the l. On the hills above the latter is the postroad from Sebenico, and in front is the town of

He man or

g. Trati (Slav. Trogir, Lat. Tragu-

rium). Pop. 3000.

This island city is situated at the point where the island of Bua approaches nearest to the mainland, leaving only a narrow channel on each side, spanned in each case by a bridge. It is a curious old place, with narrow streets, crooked alleys, and dark arches, which give it rather a Turkish than a Venetian aspect. Considerable portions of the Venetian defences still remain; the Castello, at the entrance of the harbour (1424), a round tower on the N.W. side (1378); the towers forming the gates of the town on the harbour side, built in the 13th century, &c.

The chief ornament of the city is the Duomo, now only a collegiste ch. (1240). The clock tower, the massive atrium, the soulptured portal, and the

baptistery, date 1467, are all worthy of careful examination. The inside is equally striking, with its round arches resting on massive square piers, and its ciborium or altar canopy on 4 pillars. The Baldacchino over the high altar is most remarkable. One of the chapels (date 1468) is dedicated to St. John Orsini, bishop of Traü. who brought about an understanding between King Coloman and the inhabitants of Zara, and obtained extensive privileges in consequence. His remains lie under the altar. The pulpit, stalls, and other fittings are also fine, and the western doorway is decorated with a rich variety of sculpture.

Traü had no less than 32 churches, some of them very old. The architect should see Sta. Barbara and St. Nicholas. That of St. John the Baptist is the finest; it is in ruins, but the fine

walls are still standing.

The modern buildings are chiefly situated on the island of Bua, which is healthier as a place of residence than the old town of Traü; the drawbridge which connects the two places is occasionally opened when the steamer passes by.

The steamer must now pass out of the channel of Bua, and rounding

that island it arrives at

h. Spalato † (Lat. Ad palatium, Slav. Spljet).

Or the traveller may reach it by rly, from Sebenico, in 4 hrs., as before described. The harbour is good, though rather shallow, formed by a breakwater 470 metres long, running nearly due E. and W. The entrance is on the western side. The naval port is in the Bay of Paluda to the N.W.

Spalato is situated in a plain, and viewed from the sea it presents a long line of quays, bounded on the rt. by the lazaretto, and on the l. by the new portion of the town. The immense Campanile of the Duomo showing in

† Consult Prof. Francesco Lanza's works; Abate F. Carrara, 'Topografia e Scavi di Salona, '1850; Adams' Ruins of the Temple of Diocletian at Spalato, '1764; Capt. R. F. Burton, 'The Long Wall of Salona;' Fergusson's 'History of Architecture.' grand and simple relief against the mountains behind.

The old portion of the town stands within the walls of the ancient Palace of the Roman Emperor Diocletian; the modern town is to the N., following the coast. It has quite a different aspect, with its large houses, wide streets, and well-supplied shops.

This of all places on the Dalmatian coast is the most interesting, on account of the wonderful palace built by Diocletian. In size it is almost equal to the Escurial, and consequently larger than any other one

in Europe.

The great temple has become a Christian ch.; the smaller one has been converted into a baptistery, and the ancient portico has been converted into a dwelling-house, once occupied by the Archbishop. The Emperor is believed to have been born on the shores of the Adriatic, at Dioclea, at the foot of Montenegro. He rose to the purple from being a common soldier, and he associated with himself Maximian, a soldier of a similar type, but inferior to himself in vigour, versatility and knowledge of men.

Having restored peace to his empire, Diocletian retired to Salona in 296. This he rebuilt, laying out gardens to which to retire, and at the distance of a few miles on the sea coast he constructed this immense palace. He abdicated in 303, and lived here till his death in 313.

It was plundered in succession by Huns, Goths and Visigoths; and in the 7th cent, the inhabitants of Salona came here for refuge, and commenced to build amongst the ruins: thus the palace became Ad Sanotum Palatium or Ad Salonæ Palatium = Spalato. This is the popular derivation of the name, but it is not undisputed, as in the Itinerary of Antonine the word Spalato occurs, without, however, any exact indication of its position.

Adams' plan, on p. 315, taken from Fergusson's 'Architecture,' vol. i., will give a better idea of its structure than any description; the portions 'ded dark are actually in exist the lighter portions indicate

what the building probably was; the whole is, however, covered with a mass of narrow tortuous streets, and much of it is so encumbered with buildings as to be hardly traceable. To see many remains indicated in the plan, one must even enter into the houses occupied by the inhabitants.

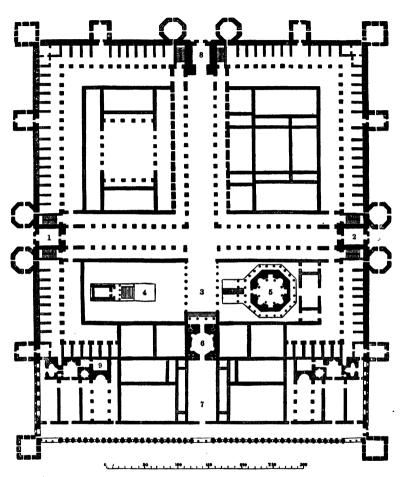
The building was nearly a regular parallelogram; the S. side facing the sea is 592 ft. from angle to angle, the one opposite being only 570 ft., while the E. and W. sides measure each 698 ft., the whole building thus covering

about 91 Eng. acres.

The principal entrance is to the N., and is called the Golden Gate. It shows all the peculiarities of Roman architecture at its last stage. The horizontal architrave (a flat joggled arch of 9 voussoirs) remains under the arch of the door, which supplies its place, and above a series of Corinthian columns, standing on brackets, support the archivolts of a range of niches, the shafts of which have disappeared. It was ornamented on each side by statues, said to have been carried off to Venice.

For many centuries the gateway was encumbered with débris up to the archway, so as to be quite closed up; but on the occasion of the Emperor Francis Joseph's visit to Dalmatia, in 1875, the débris was partially cleared away, and the gateway now stands free in all its stately magnificence. It is still, however, buried several feet in the ground, the level of which, and of the town generally, has become raised in process of time.

It is most difficult to obtain anything like a good general view of the ruins at present (1889). The whole place is so much obstructed by scaffolding and hoarding, in connection with the restoration being carried out, that the ancient buildings can only be seen partially and piecemeal. This may continue to be the case for many years to come, as the very insufficient sum of 400l. a year is all that is allowed for the work; the scaffolding of the Campanile alone cost 4000l. To restore the palace to the condition shown in the plan, it would be necessary to



RESTORED PLAN OF PALACE OF DIOCLETIAN AT SPALATO.

- 1. Iron Gate.
- 2. Brazen Gate.
 3. Court of the Vestibule.
 4. Temple of Æsculapius.
 5. Temple (Duomo),

- Vestibule.
 Subterranean Passages.
- 8. Golden Gate. 9. Thermse.

destroy all the modern buildings in the old town, a work not nearly so impossible as it would appear at first

sight.

Entering the portal, we pass along a street which was ornamented with arcades on either side, till, exactly in the centre of the building, this was crossed at right angles by another, proceeding from the Iron Gate to the W. (similar to the Golden one, but less richly ornamented), and the Brazen Gate, to the E. (only traces of which are to be seen, a gateway built by the Venetians having been substituted for

the original construction).

These streets divided the buildings into four quarters. The two southern ones were devoted to the palace properly so called. It contained two temples, as they are now designated. The present Duomo, dedicated to St. Doïmo, is said to have been dedicated to Jupiter, though, judging by its form, it would rather appear to have been intended as the mausoleum of This, the character of the founder. the sculptured framework of the entrance portal, in itself, would seem to indicate.

After the Pantheon at Rome there is no more interesting specimen extant of a temple changed into a Christian ch., and strange it is that perhaps the very tomb of him who boasted that he had wiped out the Christian superstition should have become the model of those baptisteries so commonly constructed in the following centuries. Externally it is an octagon, and was surrounded by a low dwarf peristyle of 24 columns, some of granite, others of marble, and ornamented by richly sculptured soffits. The capitals do not appear to fit the shafts; it is probable that the former were sculptured on the spot, before the arrival of the latter, the spoil of numerous Egyptian and Greek temples. The stairs leading to the temple have been suppressed and replaced by a massive structure, on which rests the immense Campanile commenced in 1416 by Marie, Queen of Naples, continued by Elizabeth of Hungary, and 'nly finished last century. It was

designed by the local architect Mathieu Tvrde. In the construction of this, some of the columns of the peristyle and many others from the ruins of Salona have been used. It has a height of 173 ft. and consists of 6 storeys, including a cupola. Owing to the dangerous condition of the structure the two upper stories have been removed, the stones carefully numbered and preserved, and it is proposed to rebuild these, scrupulously retaining all the original features, and even its imperfections.

The traveller should not fail to mount the scaffolding which surrounds the Campanile. A very easy ascent: he will obtain, not only an exact idea of the nature of the building, but a very instructive view of the town and the outline of the palace. The ever obliging conservator of antiquities will always be glad to give him the

necessary permission.

Internally the temple is circular, 28 ft. in diameter, and the height to the dome about the same. Around the circle are 8 monoliths of granite. surmounted by a very rich interrupted entablature, which in its turn supports another order, smaller and without bases, and on the entablature of this rests the vault. A band of sculpture runs round the walls below the capitals of the 2nd order, representing the chase of Diana, hence it has been supposed that the temple had been dedicated to Diana rather than to Jupiter.

The cella has been transformed into a sacrarium for the high altar. and a chapter-house has been made out of a contiguous building. There is a very handsome 14th-cent. pulpit to the l. of the entrance, and a side altar has been placed between each pair of columns. In the corners to the rt. and l. of the high altar are handsome Gothic monuments, covering two other altars curiously placed in two niches of the circular wall. The whole interior has been judiciously restored, and time will eventually give a mellow tone to the new work, which at present contrasts inharmoniously with the old.

Below is a crypt in a perfect state

of preservation. It was not, however, intended for use, the entrance would not permit a sarcophagus to be placed within, it was only designed to give sufficient altitude to the floor of the

temple.

The tabernacle "over the altar is supported by two angels made of wood, and strengthened by an iron bar within, the balance of the whole being kept up by a judicious counter-pressure, thus accounting for the great weight borne by such slight figures. This was devised by the celebrated De Dominis (elevated to the see of Spalato, 1602), in order, by this clever contrivance, to elevate the 'Holy of Holies' above the level of the throne at the end of The total height, from the the choir. pavement to the summit of the dome, is 78 ft. 4 inches. The brickwork of the dome consists of a succession of small arches, one standing on the other in the form of scales, till they reach the upper, or centre, part; where they are succeeded by concentric circles, as in ordinary cupolas."— Sir G. W. The sculptured doors are very fine, they are the work of Andrea Guvina, 1214, and represent the passion of Christ. At present (1889) they are in the baptistery.

The débris, by which the exterior of the Duomo has been encumbered, is being cleared away, the adjacent buildings are being knocked down, so that in the course of time it will stand forth free and unencumbered.

Opposite to the temple is a smaller one, dedicated, it is said, to Esculapius. Authorities, however, differ on this point, Professor Lanza considers it to have been Diocletian's mausoleum, while Mgr. Bulić believes the Duomo to have been built for that purpose. It was situated in a hieron similar to the other, but it can now only be reached through a narrow The tetrastyle has disapstreet. peared, and the cella, which is now used as a Baptistery, is only lighted by the open door. The walls are bare, but an extremely rich cornice runs along three of the sides supporting a panelled vault in a perfect state of preservation. This is certainly one

of the finest specimens of antique architecture existing in Europe.

Within it, to the 1., is a small sarcophagus, removed from the Duomo. It is that of Margaret, the daughter of Bela IV. of Hungary, who died at Clissa, 1241, a few months after her cousin William, the son of Baldwin, Emperor of Constantinople, to whom she was betrothed, had died at Traü, during its siege by the Tartars. Her sister Catherine was also buried in it. Outside the door to the r. is a modern sarcophagus containing the remains of Jacobus Selembrius canonicus Spalensis hujus phani rector 1533.

The font is a fine work of the 9th centy., with interlaced Longobardian

tracery.

The Court of the Vestibule, now 'PIAZZA DEL DUOMO' (Slav. Plokata) is formed by a row of 6 large columns of the Corinthian order on either side, supporting arches, the peculiarity of which is that they spring immediately from the capitals, this being the first instance of this style, imitated by the Saracens; the columns are all monoliths, for the most part of red Syenite, a few are of Cipollino.

The effect of the double colonnade is. however, considerably marred by the masonry work between the columns, the western side having been appropriated to the building formerly used as the archbishop's palace. eastern side is gradually being disencumbered of this unsightly mass; but, in carrying out the work, it has been found that two of the columns, which are of a marble vulgarly called "Grecco cipollino," have been so injured by the clumsy masonry work as to endanger the whole structure, were the masonry to be removed previous to the columns being replaced by new ones, which is being done. The other 4 columns are of granite.

It is hoped that the unsightly building may eventually be removed, but here the ancient work has been so greatly injured that it will require the greatest care and no small expense to restore it to its original condition.

One of the centre columns of the

portico appears to have settled; at all events it has a greater inclination towards the outer column than its companion on the l.; at the same time it appears to have been the idea of the architect, that both centre columns should have a slight slant outwards (i.e. towards the outward columns), by which means the centre opening is made wider above than below: if such is the case, it is one of the peculiarities of the construction.

A double flight of steps leads to the portico of the vestibule, the façade of which occupies the whole breadth of the court, and consists of 4 red granite columns supporting a triangular pediment of white marble; this is one of the few instances that remain of an arch rising from the two central columns into the tympanum.

The Vestibule is circular, 11 mètres in diameter, and a magnificent structure, resembling that of the vast baths of Diocletian at Rome; but, unfortunately, the vault has disappeared. There is a subterranean passage from the vestibule to the underground galleries leading to the marine gate.

On the 1 side of the portico is one of the sphinxes that stood on either side of the steps leading to the Duomo, and which were removed thence when the campanile was added; it is of Egyptian workmanship, probably of the XVIIIth Dynasty (perhaps of Amunoph III.), and is popularly known by the name of Gorgona. It is of black Syenite, with a few white crystals, almost like basalt.

It is chiefly to the learned Abate Francesco Carrara (ob. 1854) that praise is due for having stayed the wanton neglect, not to say mutilation, to which these magnificent remains were subjected, and thus led the way to their preservation and restoration. It was under his superintendence that the excavations at Salona were commenced, and Spalato may well be proud of its citizen, whose memory will always be connected with the treasures which still remain to excite the wonder and the admiration of the traveller.

The work is being ably carried on opposite the mouths of the river (Lat.

portico appears to have settled; at all | by Monseigneur Bulić, the director of events it has a greater inclination | the Museum.

In the cloister of the Ch. of St. Francesco, and preserved in a wooden case, is a fine Christian sarcophagus, of the 4th or 5th centy., with an excellent relief of the passage of the Red Sea.

The Museum is still without a suitable building, its treasures are contained in three separate places: they have been collected chiefly from the excavations at Salona. There is a valuable collection of coins and cameos; a sphinx, probably the companion to that near the cathedral, of hard white limestone, bearing the name of Amunoph III. on the breast, but unfortunately without the head, which is in the possession of an inhabitant of the town, who found it built into the wall of his house; he would neither sell nor give it to the museum even when the Emperor came to Spalato; several sarcophagi, one of particularly fine workmanship, and in a very good state of preservation. One peculiar circumstance in connection with the sarcophagi is, that the sculpture of the lids is hardly ever carried out.

The visitor should not neglect to study the noble folio of Adams on Spalato, a copy of which is to be found here: this will give him a better idea of what the palace may have been than any description, though, doubtless, many conclusions of Adams are the work of his own imagination, and must be received with caution.

[A good carriage-road leads from Spalato to the ruins of Salona, a distance of about 3 m., or if the traveller purpose going to Sebenico by rly. he may drive out to Salona, and join the train there, the first station.

The city of Salona lays at the extremity of a deep gulf, one side of which is formed by the mainland and the other by the peninsula on which Spalato stands, while the island of Bua protects its entrance. In the bay, opposite the mouths of the river (Lat.

Iader, Ital. Il Giadro, which rises on Mount Mossor), and connected with the land by a long causeway, is the island village of Vranizza, also called piccola Venetia, formerly the country seat of a Spalato bishop, destroyed by the Venetians in 1205; now inhabited by fishermen. The ancient city of Salona has utterly perished, and the few scattered houses on its site hardly deserve the name of a village.

Salona was for long the capital of Roman Illyrium, Cæsar visited it twice, and at the end of the Civil War it received the title of Colonia Martia Julia Salonae in recompense for its fidelity to his cause, but more usually it was known as Colonia Salonitana or Salonitanorum. history, however, only becomes of special interest when Diocletian constructed his palace in the vicinity. Christian Salona increased in importance in proportion to the decadence of Pagan Rome, as is attested by many inscriptions found amongst its ruins: but this prosperity was not of long duration, it was overrun by the Huns and Goths as early as the 4th and 5th centuries, and by the Avars in the 6th One set of barbarians after and 7th. another plundered it and overthrew its monuments, either through malice or in search of hidden treasure, and what was spared by them was subsequently destroyed by a terrible fire, so that its inhabitants deserted it in a body and sought refuge within the walls of Diocletian's palace.

Extensive excavations have lately been made on the site of the ancient city, and most important and interesting results have been obtained. It appears to have been surrounded by a wall of irregular form, which ran along the rt. bank of the Fiume padro nearly as far as the present railway station, and thence returned to the right of the modern village; all the buildings of any importance, except the Christian Basilica, are within its enceinte, its position extra muro is easily explained by the fact that until the edict of Constantine the presence of Jews and Christians was not tolerated within a Roman city, least of all !

would they have been permitted to reside in the city of Diocletian.

This Basilica is of unusual interest: the ground on which it was built was probably granted for the purpose by a rich proprietor on the spot, his wine press still exists there, and we can see how this was worked by means of a lever supported on two masonry pillars, and the method by which the expressed juice was conveyed into vats. After this a number of chapels, each with a semi-circular apse containing an altar were built in an irregular manner; these were used as an acropolis, and becoming entirely filled up with sarcophagi and vaulted tombs, it was determined to abandon them as places of worship, they were isolated by a longitudinal wall, and a new Basilica of the ordinary type was built beyond them. This consists of an apse, sacrarium, a nave with two aisles separated by marble columns, a narthex, and probably an atrium, but this last has not yet been excavated. There are hundreds of sarcophagi scattered about in every direction, but none have yet been found unviolated. All the interesting inscriptions and the best of the sarcophagi have been conveyed to the museum at Spalato. The date of this Basilica is about the middle of the 5th century.

Due south of this, but within the wall is the Baptistery, similar in form to the Cathedral of Spalato. Here is a huge mosaic pavement with the inscription Sicut cervus desiderat fontem aquarum ita anima mea ad te Deus. To the west of this is a long trench full of sarcophagi, some Christian and others Pagan, and still further on, close to the rly. stat, is an amphitheatre, small but well built and in good preservation; the plan at least is perfect.

The ancient aqueduct of Salona has been restored, and now supplies Spalato with water.

3 m. N.E. of Salona is the very ancient fortress of Clissa (Slav. Klis, Lat. Andertium), on a precipitous rocky hill, which has always played an important part in the wars of the country. It was occupied of old by the Romans,

and is still held by an Austrian garrison. The beauty of the view from it amply repays the drive from Spalato.

The post-road leads hence to Sinj, the most populous commune in Dalmatia, and thence to Livno.]

If the traveller has time, he may visit the Falls of Almissa from here.

He should not fail to drive along the Riviera dei Castelli to Trau (the Castelli date from the commencement of the 16th cent.; they were built as means of protection against the invasion of the Turks), as only by this means is he able properly to appreciate the beauties of this coast. He can time the excursion so as to catch the steamer at Trau, either to Sebenico or Trieste, or back to Spalato.

After leaving Spalato, a steamer goes to Milnà, the port of Brassa (Lat. Bractia, Slav. Brač), the largest and most populous of the Dalmatian Islands, with 17,000 inhabitants. It is 32 m. long, but of unequal breadth, never exceeding 9 m. The island stands foremost amongst the Dalmatian Islands in the cultivation of the vine and the excellence of the wines produced. The island Solta (Lat. Olinta), opposite Milnà, is celebrated for its honey.

i. On the mainland, 20 m. S.E. of Spalato, at the mouth of the Cetina river is Almissa (Slav. Omiš), beautifully situated at the entrance of a deep gorge, crowned by the black rugged mountains of the Mossor range, celebrated at one time as the resort of pirates, who, in the 12th cent., united with the Narentines, infested the Adriatic. The town was fortified by Andrew, son of Bela III. of Hungary, when Governor of Dalmatia, to overawe the islands of Brazza and Lésina. In 1207 the Almissans obtained important privileges from the Hungarians for the assistance rendered them against the Venetians. In 1217 they were the scourge of the Adriatic, but their depredations were for a time checked by a league entered into by

Spalato, Trati and Sebenico. Towards the end of the cent., however, they again infested the seas, and although the Venetians succeeded, in 1278, in destroying several of their ships, and gaining possession of their town, no effectual check was put on their ravages until 1387, when the town fell to Tuartko, King of Bosnia, and finally, in 1420, to the Venetians. Originally it was a royal residence. The rose-muscatel wine made here is much liked. Above it are the falls of

Vela Gubavica, 100 ft. high, a little

below it those of

Mala Gubavica, 20 ft. high. The mountain range on the opposite side of the Cetina is formed into a peninsula by the course of the Cetina, and the water-course Zonovnica.

This country is known as Poljica ("a small field," from Poglie, a field, hence Pole-land, Poland), and is the true home of the marasca cherry (Slav. Viēnije), of which the Zara Maraschino is made.

The country is, however, chiefly celebrated for its having been the site of the republic of that name, comprising 12 villages of 4000 inhabitants, which throughout the Turkish invasions retained its independence and obtained important privileges alike from the Hungarians and the Turks, and was respected by the Venetians; the circumference of the territory was only 40 Italian miles. This little state endeavoured to uphold its independence during the French occupation, and was instigated by the Russians to acts of hostility, in consequence of which the full force of the vengeance of the French was wreaked on the unfortunate country; the villages were destroyed, and everybody was put to the sword.

South of Almissa, and particularly in the bay of *Vrulja*, which is closed in by almost perpendicular cliffs, the coast is much exposed to the Bora, which occasionally stops the navigation of steamers.

Eighteen miles farther down the coast than Almissa is the town of **Makarska**, on the slopes of the *Biskovo*

range; the principal industries are ! sardine and mullet fisheries.

Opposite appears in view the island of Lesina (Lat. Pharia, Slav. Hear), the capital and port of which bears the same name. It contains good specimens of Venetian architecture. Loggia on the quay was designed by Sammichele in the 17th cent., an old Franciscan convent with an interesting picture (Italian school). Its principal industries are sponge-fisheries, the distillation of rosemary-oil wine, and the manufacture of insecticide powder. It is 5 hrs. by steamer to the harbour of Curzola. The climate is suited for invalids in winter, but the monotony of life and the utter want of comfort have driven people away, who have gone there in seach of health.

The island is full of antiquities.

Proceeding S. from Makarska, the next place of importance reached is Drvenik. The whole of this coast, including Makarska and reaching as far as the mouths of the Narenta, is known as the Primorje, a fertile district about 25 m. in length. The inhabitants are agriculturists, shepherds and fishermen.

The Narenta (Lat. Naro, Slav. Neretva) is the principal river in Dalmatia, and is navigable by strs. as far as Metkovic on the frontiers of the Herzegovina, from which place there is a narrow gauge railway to the capital, Mostar. Beyond the mouths of this river is Klek, where, up to 1878, the Turks had the right to land troops for the Herzegovina. strip of land, like that of the Sutorina in the Bocche, fell to them under the treaty of Karlovitz. This originally formed part of the territory of Ragusa, which willingly let the Turk come down to her own sea rather than be conterminous with Venice.

Continuing southwards we reach the long peninsula of Sabbioncello (Slav. Rat), which is 40 m. in length, and no more than 4 or 5 in breadth; the isthmus is not more than one. In the middle of the S. side is the port of | two or three rocky islets and the [Mediterranean.]

Trstenik. To the S.W. of its extreme point is the island of Cursola (Lat. Corcyra, Slav. Korčula), 30 m. long, and from 3 to 4 broad. It is populous. well wooded, and ship-building is one of its principal industries. The town is a fine specimen of a mediæval fortress. A very narrow channel separates the island here from Sabbioncello. To the W. of the island is a triangular bay, in the apex of which is Valle Grande, a comparatively new town. surrounded by extensive plantations of vines, a source of much prosperity to the place, especially since the rupture of commercial relations between France and Italy.

The Scoglio Petrara, to the east of Curzola, yields excellent stone, which is shipped thence to the Levant.

Opposite the town of Curzola are the villages of Orebich and Portorose, inhabited chiefly by retired skippers.

Due S. of Curzola is Lagosta (Lat. Ladesta, Slav. Lastova), surrounded by quite a small archipelago.

To the E. of this is the island of Meleda (Lat. Melita, Slav. Mljet), 25 m. long by 21 broad, supposed by some, but without any authority, to be the island on which St. Paul was shipwrecked. The steamer calls at Porto di Mezza on the N. side of the island. On the opposite side, to the W., is a deep inlet, with an entrance so narrow that it can only be entered by small boats; in this is an island with a disused, but not ruinous, Dominican convent, and in it a simple slab with the inscription, His jacet filius regis Bosnie, without name or date. The legend is that a king of Bosnia exiled his son here for some misconduct, and having received no news of him for 20 years, he sent to enquire if he was still there alive. The son replied: " I am quite content to live in a place so tranquil that the birds and the fishes build their nests on the same branch." The explanation being that the island is covered with pine trees, the branches of which hang down and dip into the

The vessel now passes between

mainland, and enters a channel which ! bifurcates into two horns, in the southern of which is Gravosa (Slav. Gvuž). This is a well-sheltered bay, lined throughout with houses, and surrounded by as much cultivation as the rocky nature of the ground permits. It is now the harbour of Ragusa, as the ancient port of the city is only large enough to contain vessels of small size.

Vessels here lie alongside the quay, and there are always plenty of carriages to convey the traveller to Ragusa in about 4 hr. The road leads amidst villas and gardens, which gradually grow into a suburb, till we reach the shady square in which the only hotel of the place stands, outside the Porta Pille.

j. Ragusa (Lat. Racusa, Racusium, Slav. Dubrovnik), also Rausia, Rausium (derived from rocks, or precipices), Lavusa, Labusa, Raugia, Rachusa, was founded, according to some authorities, in 265 A.D., on the destruction of Epidaurus by the Goths; according to others on the final destruction of Epidaurus by the Avars in 639 A.D.: it is, however, probable that it existed previous to this date, and that the fugitive population of Epidaurus and Salona only went to swell its population in the 7th cent., when it was walled in, and thus acquired the importance of a town. The site was at that time an oak forest (Slav. Dubrava, hence Dubrovnik), and as late as the 13th cent. part of Monte Sergio was cleared of wood, and enclosed within the walls.

This is the one spot along the coast (excepting the Republic of Poljica) which never came under the domination either of Venice or the Turk. For a time it was mistress of the carrying trade of Europe, and disputed with Venice the command of the Adriatic. It was the first of European Powers to enter into commercial relations with the Turks, and received a special dispensation for that purpose from the Pope. It kept its place as a more or less independent commonwealth, from the break-np of

the Byzantine Empire till it was eventually annihilated by Napoleon. The Greek Church was never allowed within its walls till the days of Baron Rodich, the late Governor of Dalmatia,

Ragusa is absolutely unique as a mediseval fortified town; some idea of its marvellous defences may be obtained by ascending the hill to the left of the Ports Pille, and following the counterscarp of the ditch till it descends to the harbour. One is bewildered by the mass of walls within walls, works within works, circular bastions, machicolated towers and the various adjuncts of an ancient fortress, all in the most perfect condition. But to form a really good idea of Ragusa one should see it, if possible, from the deck of a passing steamer; or, better still, take a boat in the harbour and go to the island of Lacroma. Nothing more picturesque can be imagined than to see this ancient city rising from the sea, fenced in by its fortifications; the shore with its rocks and islets, each one seized on as the site of a fortress, the very type of a city meant to battle with the elements and to resist all comers, a place worthy to have given its name to the Argonies † she sent forth to bring the wealth of the furthest East to this rock-bound queen of the Southern Adriatic.

One of the most picturesque works is the isolated Fort Lorenzo. Standing on a rock in the sea, and towering above the city on the heights of Sergio, is Fort Imperial, built by the French during their short occupation of the place.

The general appearance of Ragusa is that of a Venetian city; indeed, the Turks have called it Dobro-Venedik. i.e. "good Venice," probably a corruption of Dubrovnik, the Slavonic name; it is singularly clean, the shops are good, and the local costumes picturesque and characteristic, especially those of the porters or commissionaires. resembling those of the Turks of Smyrna, and of the various peasants. known as the Canalesi, Brenesi and the Herzegovinians, who are to be seen

† Argosy=Ragusich, or vessel from Ragusa.

on market-days, particularly on Sun-

days, in great numbers.

We enter the city by the postern at the Porta Pille, and come into the broad and striking street called the Stradone, which traverses it in its entire length as far as the Poljana Piazza, in which most of the principal buildings are situated. From the main street numerous narrow ones, not more than 10 ft. wide, called Ulica, branch off at right angles, full of well-built houses, paved, scrupulously clean and most picturesque, especially those on the left hand, which rise in steep flights of steps to the fortifications A peculiar feature of these streets is the projecting stone corbels intended to support balconies, but the latter are no longer allowed as they are considered dangerous during the prevalence of the Bora.

On entering the city the first building on the l. is the little chapel "del Redentore" in the style of the Sebenico cathedral (uninteresting within), built in 1520 as a thanksgiving for the protection of the city from the plague. It is said that the ladies carried all the material for the building with

their own hands.

Next to it is the Basilica of the Franciscans, and behind it their convent. The former was built in consequence of a vow made by the nobles of the city during the earthquake of 1520. It contains what is said to be the sword of Richard Cœur de Lion; the Convent has a splendid cloister with double columns and a valuable library.

Opposite there is a curious public

fountain, built in 1430.

At the opposite end of the Stradone is the Dogana or custom-house and mint, an exquisite building in the Venetian style, with the inscription, amongst others, Pondero cum merces,

ponderat ipse Deus.

Near it, and the most interesting building in Ragusa, is the Palace of the Rector, for so was called the chief magistrate of the Commonwealth. It is in the Florentine style, and was begun in 1388, and finished in 1485, as an inscription tells us, in the reign of the Emperor Siegmund. It has an

admirable arcade of 6 arches in front. The capitals of the pillars are curiously decorated with foliage and animals; one has the representation of an alchemist, surrounded with all the appurtenances of his art. Within is an open court, surrounded by a corridor on arches. It has a handsome staircase on one side, and round the upper part another corridor.

In the Municipio is the museum; it is principally one of natural history, but it contains a few interesting objects —the crimson robes of the Rector; a specimen of the Ragusan consular uniform; the banner of the Republic and its seals, both during the period of its independence and during the short

French occupation.

At the extremity of the Poljana is the Cathedral of Saint Blaisius, an uninteresting building of the 17th century, built to replace that which was destroyed by the earthquake of 1667. It is said to have been endowed by Richard Cœur de Lion, on his return from the Holy Land, when he was cast ashore at Lacroma, after having made a vow that he would erect a church wherever he should be safely landed. Its treasury contains many valuable objects and highly venerated relics. These can be seen by the joint consent of the Municipal and Cathedral authorities, each of whom keep a key.

The Dominican Convent also is worth seeing; it has a fine cloister, and in the church there is a picture probably by Titian, the property of the Pozza family (nearest altar on rt. of high altar), in which St. Blaisius is represented as holding the town in his hand.

The convent and church of the Jesuits is gained by a high flight of steps, leading from the market-place; the ch. is in the Grecco-Italian style, and contains the tomb of the celebrated Boscovich (ob. 1787). The convent is now a military hospital.

At the end of the Stradone is the restored statue of *Orlando*, who must not be confounded, as he often is, with "Roland the flower of chivalry," who fell at Ronçevaux, but rather as the popular idea of liberty and the struggle

of Christianity against the Turks. For a long time this, as well as the flagstaff which it was intended to support, was in the Rector's palace; it was placed in its present position by the Municipality in 1878.

Everywhere throughout Ragusa we see the image of Saint Blaisius or San Biaggio, which replaces the better known Lion of St. Mark in Venetian towns; it is carved on the walls, borne on the arms of the city and engraved on its seals. He was a Bishop of Asia Minor during his lifetime, and is said to have appeared in a vision to a monk, and given timely information of the intention of the Venetians to surprise the city, whereby the senate was able to repulse them with great loss. Then it was that he was adopted as patron saint.

Ragusa was the birthplace of many eminent men in the 17th and 18th cents., who attained to great celebrity both in literature and science: the Ragusan Slav school of literature was

renowned.

Outside the Porta Plocce is the Herzegovinian market and the Lazzaretto; formerly, the Turkish caravans were escorted here by a guard, and, without being allowed to enter the town, were reconducted in the evening.

[k. Excursion to the Sources of the Ombla (the ancient Ario), which issue from the rock, about 4 m. from Gravosa; the river can be crossed in a ferry-boat near its mouth, and a path leads to the sources along the rt. bank; both sides of the river are studded with villas, mostly deserted, of former Ragusan nobles, the greater number of which were destroyed during the siege by the Russians and Montenegrins at the commencement of this century; the scene is pleasing and romantic. (Also by boat from Gravosa, 2 hrs. there and back.) Proceeding along the coast, after passing the Ombla, the inlet of Malfi is next rounded, beyond which Canosa is reached (2½ hrs.' drive from Ragusa; fare, by carriage, 10 fl. there and back). This place is interesting on account of two gigantic plane-trees

which grow here, one of which requires 7 people to encircle its trunk with outspread arms; they were brought from Constantinople 300 years ago. There is also a very pretty garden belonging to Count Gozze. Provisions should be taken.

1. Excursions through the Val di Bromo to Ragusavecchia, the ancient Epidaurus (carriage, 6 fl.). This conveniently fills up a morning, and is perhaps the finest excursion of all. It is the most fertile part of the coast, and the richness of the vegetation and the beauty of the panorama are most striking.

Before reaching Val di Brenno, the road branches off inland to *Trebinje*, which can be gained in 3½ hrs. from Ragusa; one day's excursion there and back from Ragusa. Should the steamers on to Cattaro not suit, the traveller may proceed by road to *Castelnuovo* (6 hrs.' drive from Ragusa), and thence proceed by boat to *Cattaro* (4 hrs.); and this is a route which may be recommended under any cir-

cumstances in fine weather.]

The voyage from Gravosa to Cattaro occupies about 6 hrs. The steamers usually, but not invariably, pass outside the island of Lacroma, the traditional site of Richard's shipwreck. The monastery in which he was entertained was converted into a summer residence by the unfortunate Maximilian, but it has never been occupied since his departure for Mexico. The summit of the island is crowned by the Fort Royal.

At 7 m. from Ragusa is Ragusavecchia (Slav. Caviai). The Epidaurus of the Romans, founded B.C. 689, by a colony from the city of the same name in the Peloponnesus, and renowned, like it, for its temple of Æsculapius. The ancient city was destroyed in the 3rd cent. by the Goths; and finally in the 7th cent. by the Avars.

m. After passing this the steamer enters the Bosche di Cattaro, one of the most beautiful pieces of inland sea which it is possible to imagine. This is a vast rent made by the Adriatic amongst the high mountains which border it. It flows round the spurs of them in a series of canals, bays and lakes; each of the narrow passages thus made is termed a Bocca or mouth; the whole are the Bocche di Cattaro, the Rhizonic Gulf of antiquity.

The Bocchesi are thoroughly Slavonic, and very little Italian or German is spoken on their shores. They offer a strong contingent to the Austrian merchant navy, and most of the Lloyd's

captains are Bocchesi.

The first on the Adriatic is between the Punta d'Ostro and the rocks of Zaniza. The entrance is divided into two channels of unequal size by the Island of Rondini, on which is built Fort Mamola. Punta d'Ostro is also fortified, but neither of these works can be considered as really formidable in the present state of military science. The works on Zaniza have been disarmed.

The second Bocca is between Punta Cobilla and Lustiza; it gives entrance to a bay of irregular form, to the N. of which is the important town of Castelnuovo, one of the most beautiful situations in Dalmatia. It is built on a well-wooded hill, surrounded by the picturesque and crumbling ruins of its Turkish defences, and crowned by the more modern and still serviceable work called Castel Spaniola; above frown the rugged and barren mountains of Herzegovina, while the view seaward, to the Adriatic on the one side and to the Bay of Teodo on the other, is most beautiful. Megline, a little further to the E., is a large Greek convent, the quarantine station and Harbour Master's office; yachts may take pratique here if they please, but they may do so equally at any other place in the Bocche. The side of this bay, running from N.E. to S.W. between the river Sutorina and Punta Kobilla, and reaching as. high as the summit of the hill, is a narrow strip of territory still nominally Turkish, though since the occupation of Herzegovina by Austria, the Sultan's rights in it have been reduced to the nominis umbrd.

Castelnuovo was founded in 1380 by Tvrtko I., King of Bosnia. Its fortress continued to be of great importance so long as the shore on the right hand of the Bocche was Venetian, and this Ragusan: the government of the latter brave little republic was only too glad to leave a strip of territory to the Turks so as not to be conterminous with their rivals.

The steamer now passes through the third Bocca, that of Combur, into a large gulf of triangular form called the Baja di Teodo, near the apex of which, to the r., in the commune of the same name, the Government is about to construct an important dockyard,

arsenal and torpedo station.

We now enter a narrow channel between the Bocca di Sta. Domenica and that of Le Cattene, or the Chains, so called from having been closed by chains by King Lewis of Hungary in 1380, when defending Cattaro against the Venetians. In this strait deposits of coal and manganese have been discovered, the latter consisting of nodules in a matrix of red indurated clay.

Emerging from this we enter a long transverse bay, constructed in front of the Cattene; the left portion is the gulf of Risano, the right that of Cattaro. Between them are two small islands, that of S. Giorgio, containing a disused convent and cemetery, and that of La Madonna di Scorpello, the church of which is held in great veneration; both are of the Latin rite. Opposite to these is Perasto (Slav. Perast), in a charming position at the foot of a high mountain. In the northern corner of the gulf is the town of Risano (Lat. Rhizinium, Slav. Risan), founded in the 3rd cent. B.C., and once the principal town of the Bocche, whence it assumed the name of Sinus Rhizonicus. It was the place of refuge of Queen Theuta, after the loss of her fleet to the Romans 230 B.c.; it was captured by the Turks in 1483, and recaptured by the Venetians It lies at the foot of rugged in 1649. and perpendicular mountains, which rise to the height of 5600 ft. This is

perhaps the most characteristic scenery of the whole Bocche.

Note 1 is the landing-place for Wiksie in Montenegro, which is 6 hrs. distant. Its inhabitants are mostly of the Greek rite.

Opposite to the town is a very beautiful cascade about 150 ft. high, which gushes out of a cave in the face of the mountain, and has subterranean communication with a lake in Herzegovina above. It, however, ceases to flow during dry weather.

The steamer now turns round, and once more passing Perasto, she enters the Gulf of Cattaro, passing on each side charming villages; to the rt. is Stolivo with its beautiful chestnut woods, and Perzagno, which stretches for a long distance along the water's

edge.

The town of Cattaro itself finally appears in view situated at the extreme southern portion of the gulf. Throughout the whole voyage, which occupies about two hours, the scenery has been both grand and beautiful; the northern shores are generally higher and more barren than the southern, but on both there is a belt of fertile land from the water's edge as high up as cultivation is practicable. The vessels of the Austrian Lloyd's proceed without stopping between the Adriatic and Cattaro either going to or returning from that place, but on the other voyage they stop at all the towns on the coast. the ordinary means of communication, but there is a good carriage-road all round the Bocche. The villages are always picturesque, but a general air of dilapidation is apparent; many houses are in ruins, large churches and convents are in a similar condition or devoted to secular purposes, and there is no appearance anywhere of new buildings in course of construction.

The general complaint is that the land is too poor to support its population, and the population too sparse to caltivate it properly. Hundreds of young men prefer expatriation to the insupportable bondage of Austrian military service, and steam navigation has rained the seafaring classes. In the olden days the ports of the Bocche

teemed with little vessels which were employed all summer in trading to Italy and the Levant, and which remained quietly at home during the winter months; but now the Bocchese are reduced to the condition of simple sailors on board steam vessels, instead of being roving merchants each with a stake in the vessel in which he sailed.

n. Cattaro (Lat. Ascrivium, Slav. Kolor).

The ancient Ascrivium is said to have been founded before the Roman conquest of the country, B.C. 116.

After the fall of the Venetian Republic, Cattaro became Austrian. 1806, when Dalmatia was ceded to the French, the Russians took possession of it. The treaty of Tilsit forced them to evacuate the country. In 1813 the English, under Sir Wm. Hoste, came to dislodge the French; and under the eves of the French General Gauthier, who declared such a thing impossible, they landed a force, took their guns up to the top of the mountain, established batteries above the citadel, and took the place in ten days. English did not lose a man, and made the entire French garrison prisoners. The Austrians, by the treaty of Vienna, became definitive masters of Dalmatia.

Cattaro is the capital of the district, including Castelnuovo, Cattaro and Budua, the last town in Dalmatia, almost on the boundary of Albania. The space here between the sea and the Montenegrin territory is so narrow that a gun fired from the latter might

strike a vessel in the bay.

The town of Cattaro is commanded and surrounded by a fortress of Venetian origin, the works of which mount in zigzag to the first spur of the Black Mountain. From two points especially the view of this is remarkable. First from the bridge at the Porta Fiumera, where the Rièka, descending from a stupendous gorge, bathes its grass-grown walls. Above, ramparts, towers and bastions, running up at every imaginable angle, enclose the town itself and the precipitous rock which rises behind

within the enceinte. The second is | from the Porta Gordiccio to the N. from a bridge under where a number of springs form a little pond before entering the sea.

The streets of the town are narrow and tortuous, but clean and full of interesting architectural details, mostly

of the Gothic style.

All the other towns of the Bocche are maritime and agricultural, this is industrial; it is the storehouse of the gulf, and the entrepôt of Montenegro.

The churches are not very remarkable; the Duomo is an edifice of the 12th cent. The facade has two towers, and the opposite end three apsidal terminations. The chief altar is rich with silver ornamentation, and the relics of St. Trifone, the patron of the place, are contained in a silver

casket within it.

An institution of Cattaro worthy of mention is the corps of the Marinezza, founded in the 7th cent., which may be said to be one of the oldest institutions in Europe. The corps is formed of 100 privates and officers, under the command of an admiral, who must be a patrician of Cattaro. When the relics of St. Trifone were brought hither, all the citizens went out to meet them, armed according to the custom still in vogue. This is the origin of the institution, now organised under its own statutes. Their dress has undergone, in the course of time, various modifications, but the costume worn by them dates from the com-mencement of last century. Their arms, which consist of two pistols, a dagger and a rifle, are mostly chefsd'œuvre, some of them worthy to form the nucleus of a museum. On the anniversary of the religious festivity above referred to—called the Giorno de St. Trifone—they form the guard of honour in the ch. and on the piazza. They also turn out whenever a prince of the blood, Austrian or foreign, visits Cattaro. Previous to the commencement of the religious functions, a national dance is executed, which is supposed to preserve the original cha-The corps racter of the 7th century. has 2 flags; the one bearing the im- | but rather more dizzy, and, on the

perial eagle on a yellow ground, a symbol of fidelity to the House of Hapsburg; the other having the effigy of the Saint on a red ground; these date from the commencement of the present century, at the time that the Bocche fell to the French. One is kept by the political, the other by the municipal authorities.

[o. Excursion to Montenegro and the Lake of Scutari. The traveller should not omit a visit to Cettinie, the capital of Montenegro, and he would do well to drive there, as the views from the carriage-road are finer than if one follows the old bridle-path. A carriage takes about 6 or 7 hrs. to ascend, and 51 to descend. The charge for the single journey is about 15 fl.; for the double journey including 24 hrs. stay, 20 to 24 fl., but it is a question of bargaining. The hotels are bad and dirty, and charges are absurdly high.

The comfort and ease of travelling in the principality has much increased of late years. A well-known correspondent of the 'Times' writes in this respect: "The signs of progress are not only gratifying but unexpected. did not believe that the people would yield to the pressure of outside and new influences. I knew all their distrust of Austria, and the presentiment that every man in the country has, that one day Austria will attempt to conquer their mountains, if not themselves, and I did not believe that even the influence of the Prince would reconcile them to the 'making of roads by which Austrian artillery could come in.' To be able to drive in a comparatively comfortable carriage on an excellent road did not appear probable in my time, yet not only has that become practicable, but there is a road from Cettinje to Riéka, on the lake of Scutari, and one from the lake to Antivari.

"The road from Cattaro to Cettinje is one of the curiosities of road-making, and though far more comfortable to the passenger than used to be the old 'Scala,' as they called the zigzag from Cattaro to the frontier, it is not less, Austrian side of the frontier, in parts quite enough to turn the head of any but a traveller of nerve.

"It is, in parts, nothing but zigzagging up the face of an almost precipitous rock, or what seems so from the bottom, and, from the top, shows a near enough approach to the perpendicular to satisfy the conditions of a fearful disaster if ever a carriage gets over the edge with its occupants. I do not suppose the difference between a fall of 100 ft. and one of 1000 ft. down a declivity such as that above Cattaro will make any essential difference to the passenger or the carriage, but there is something more in the look of it. The Montenegrin part of the road is better than the Austrian, the grades are easier, the road wider and better laid. The latter is evidently more intended as a possible military road, while the former is better calculated for a carriage-way. The Austrian trace is made, too, with chief reference to the forts of the Bocche, making needlessly wide circuits to pass under their guns, and it had been traced so as to run over a spur several hundred feet above the entrance to the ravine which forms the strong Montenegrin defensive position, Krstaz, untenable if the road had been built as planned by the Austrian engineers. The Prince, however, refused to bring his part of the road to meet this trace, and for four years the work was stopped by this antagonism, so that the road, finally adopting the Montenegrin trace through Krstaz, descends from its already needless elevation to meet that insisted on by the Prince, but the consequence is nearly one hour's longer drive for the traveller."

The climate of Montenegro is healthy, but there are considerable extremes of temperature, and changes are sudden. The best months for travelling are from about the middle of April to the end of June, and from the first week of September to the middle of October. Torrential rain falls in November and December. January is generally fine and clear, but cold, and snow makes locomotion difficult. The road from Cattaro is closed every

year by snow for periods varying from 6 weeks to 3½ months.

The Town of Cettinje has been not inaptly described as "a village with a Palace and a Telegraph Office;" the population hardly exceeds 1200 souls; the houses are mostly squalid and of a singularly uninviting appearance. The Palace is a commonplace building, and the monastery, which has gone through many vicissitudes, contains nothing of interest.

A traveller having a day to spare might do worse than ascend the Lofchen (5438 ft.), the lofty peak which overlooks Cettinje; one can ride the whole way, though it is advisable to descend a short distance from the summit. The ascent takes from 5 to 6 hrs. On the summit is a small chapel.

From Cettinje to Rieka† there is a good road; time down 1½ hr.; return journey, 2 to 2½ hrs. A splendid view of the Lake of Scutari and of the Albanian mountains is obtained from the highest point on the road, about 20 m. drive from Cettinje. Carriage to Rieka and back, 10 fl.

There is a steamer on the lake between Riéka and Scutari, which leaves the former place on Tuesday morning, arriving at Scutari at 3 P.M., and returning to Riéka on Thursday. She touches at the intermediate ports, viz. Vir-Bazaar, the landing-place for Antivari, and Plavnitza, the landing-place for Podgoritza.

In very fine weather the country boats can cross the lake in 8 hrs., but if a contrary wind springs up their progress is slow, and as, owing to their light draft they can only sail with a wind right aft, the traveller who embarks on one of them always runs the risk of spending a night on the lake. He should of course take provisions with him, as nothing is obtainable on the way.

† An interesting account of 'A Recent Journey in Montenegro,' by Walter Baring, Esq., H. M. Chargé d'Affaires there, is contained in Foreign Office, Miscellaneous Series—Reports on Subjects of General and Commercial interest, No. 95, 1888. Price 2d.

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It is always advisable to have one's passport vised by the Turkish Legation at Cettinje if one intends visiting Scutari.

There is a carriage-road from Vir-Bazaar, to Antivari over the Sutorman Pass. A carriage must be obtained by telegraph from Antivari; time, 4 to 5 hrs.]

Leaving the Bocche to proceed S., the Bay of Traste is reached 3 m. from the Punta d'Ostro; afterwards the Bay of Budua.

p. Budua (Lat. Butua). The last p. 285.

town of any importance in Dalmatia, thoroughly protected from all winds except the S.E. by the island of St. Nicoló, which rises abruptly from the sea and slopes gently towards the mainland. The town is quaint and clean, with winding paved streets and surrounded by ancient walls, somewhat encroached on by modern buildings. The country round is well cultivated wherever a valley renders cultivation possible. High upon the mountains may be seen the frontier forts to protect the country from the Montenegrins.

For a continuation of this coast, see

SECTION IX. COAST OF ITALY.

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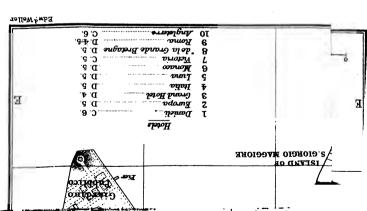
97. VENICE.

Returning to the N. of the Adriatic, whence we started, we proceed on our imaginary voyage along the Western Coast.

It is impossible to pass Venice without notice, and yet it is hopeless, within the limits of such a work as this, fully and minutely to describe its boundless riches. The traveller who desires to do more than take a very cursory view of it must provide himself with the special guide book.† We confine ourselves to an account of a very few of the most striking monuments, such as a traveller may hope to see in one or two days, if his time will not permit him to remain longer

The only approach to Venice for vessels of considerable size is by Malamocoo, 7 m. distant, where a pilot must be taken. At the extreme N. of this island is Lido, formerly the chief port of the Lagoons, but now inaccessible for any but small vessels.

+ Murray's 'Handbook to Northern Italy.'



Palladio, and many other architects hardly less distinguished. Even in arms they were equally celebrated, and this little island Republic sent out form one vast palace. On

the long line of buildings called the Procuratie Vecchie, the ancient habitations of the Procurators of St. Mark, who were amongst the most important dignitaries of the Republic; on the S. are the Procuratie Nuove, now a part of the Palazzo Reale, terminated by the Libraria Vecchia, which has its facade in the Piazzetta.

Standing in the square and looking towards the ch., in front rises

The Campanile, 323 ft. high and 42 ft. at the base. The ascent is by a winding inclined plane of so easy a gradient that Henry IV. of France and Napoleon rode up on horseback. It was begun in 902 and finished The belfry, an open about 1150. loggia of 4 arches on each side, was built in 1510; the whole is surmounted by a lofty pyramid, added about 80 yrs. later. The view from it is magnificent, but peculiar, as the canals cannot be seen, and the city looks like an ordinary town on an island. A watchman strikes the great bell at every hour of the day and At the foot is the Loggietta of night. Sansovino (about 1540), ornamented with 4 bronze statues of Pallas, Apollo, Mercury and Peace, cast by him. There are 3 arcades with marble The elevation contains columns. several marble bas-reliefs, of which the 3 principal are in the attic, and represent, in the centre, Venice as Justice; Venus, the symbol of Cyprus, and Jupiter that of Crete.

The Clock tower (Torre dell' Orologio) is so called from the dial, brilliantly decorated with gold, colours, and the Zodiacal signs, on which the hands mark the time of twice twelve hours. Beneath it is the entrance to the Merceria, the quarter of the greatest commercial activity.

The 3 red Flag Staffs are fixed in beautiful bronze sockets and surmounted by winged lions. From these once floated the Gonfalons of the 3 dominions of the State—Crete, Cyprus and the Morea. A large flock of Pigeons have frequented the

Piazza from the earliest times; they are affectionately and even superstitiously protected and fed every day at 2 o'clock.

At the S. side of the Piazzetta are the two Columns, one of grey granite crowned by the winged lion of St. Mark, the other of red Syenite surmounted by the figure of St. Theodore standing on a crocodile, brought from Syria in 1127.

The Doge's Palace (Palazzo Ducale) is entered from the Piazzetta, or from the landing-place in the narrow canal Rio di Palazzo, on the E. side of the building, and thence to the foot of the Giants' stairs.

The first palace was built in 820, the present building dates from the 14th cent. The principal entrance is from the Piazzetta through the Porta della Carta. Through this may be seen the Scala dei Giganti, so called from the colossal statues of Mars and Neptune by Sansovino which stand on either hand at the top. Here it was that the Doges were crowned, and here it was that Byron placed the closing scene of Marino Faliero.

The Scala d' Oro, or great staircase on the l., reserved for the use of those whose names were inscribed in the libro d' oro, gives access to the grand halls on two stages, which occupy the greater part of the buildings. first is the Sala del Maggior Consiglio, used by the council of the nobles. It was painted by Titian, Bellini, Tintoretto and Paul Veronese. It contains many paintings of priceless value as works of art, and of the greatest historical interest; generally commemorate the achievements of the Republic. The ceiling is rich in painting and gilding. The frieze of portraits of the 76 Doges round the hall commences from 806 A.D. A black tablet covers the space which should have been occupied by Marino Faliero, with the well-known inscription, "Hic est locus Marini Falethri decapitati pro criminibus." Many of these are by Tintoretto, the earlier ones are painted from fancy.

A corridor connects this with the Sala dello Serutinio, in which were elected the 41 nobles, who afterwards nominated the Doge. Its walls are likewise covered with paintings, and the frieze of the Doges is continued, and terminates with the portrait of Ludovico Manino (1797), under whom the Republic perished.

The Library was founded by Petrarch, who lived here while the plague was raging at Padua. It is open to the public on Wednesdays from 3 to 4. It contains about 10,000 MSS., including that of the 'Divina Commedia,' the will of Marco Polo, the Grimani breviary, &c. There is a reading-room, open to the public

daily.

In the chamber appropriated to the *Museo Archeologico*, and which at one time formed the *residence of the Doges*, there is a small but not very important collection of antiquities. On the walls are some curious maps of the countries explored by early Venetian navigators and travellers.

From the landing-place a flight of stairs leads to the second story of the

palace.

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In the Sala della Bussola, the anteroom of the Council of Ten, was the celebrated Lion's Mouth, in which were thrown secret denunciations. In the Sala del Collegio the Doge and his council received foreign ambassadors. It is impossible in our space even to enumerate the paintings contained in these halls, by all the grandest masters of the time and school; but plans are provided for the information of the public in every room.

The Pozzi, or dark cells, in the 2 lower stories are still open to the visitor; obscure and intricate passages lead to them. Several of the prisons are lined with a wainscoting of wood, but those for condemned prisoners, including the cell of Marino Faliero,

are merely of stone.

The Ducal Palace is separated on the eastern side by a canal from the Carceri or public prisons, and connected with them by the Ponte dei Sospiri, or Bridge of Sighs, a covered passage through which condemned prisoners were taken to hear their sentence previous to execution.

San Marco. This ch. did not become the cathedral till 1807: till then it was merely the chapel attached to the Ducal Palace. It was founded in 828 for the purpose of receiving the relics of St. Mark, which were translated from Alexandria, and whose symbol became the palladium of the Republic. It was destroyed by fire in 976, when the Doge, Pietro Candiano IV., perished in the conflagration. It was rebuilt, and adorned with the utmost magnificence by many succeeding Doges, and was finally consecrated in 1111.

The principal facade is very striking with its triple portice, its mosaics, columns of the richest marbles, verde antice, and porphyry, brought from the ruined cities of the East, surmounted with pinnacles and backed

by 5 domes of oriental aspect.

Over the principal portal are the Four bronze horses brought from the Hippodrome of Constantinople in 1204 by the Doge Dandolo. They had been conveyed there by Constantine from Rome, where they had successively decorated several triumphal arches. They were removed to Paris by Napoleon I., in 1797, and adorned the arch in the Place du Carrousel, till their restoration in 1815.

Within the vestibule there is in the pavement a lozenge of white and red marble, marking the spot where Pope Alexander III. and the Emperor Frederick Barbarossa were reconciled on the 23rd of July, 1117, through the mediation of the Venetian Republic. It contains the tombs of several Doges, and at the S. end is that of Cardinal Zeno (1505-1515) behind an iron grating.

The general plan of the interior is a Greek cross. At the centre is a cupola; and over the middle of each arm of the cross there is also a cupola. The rest of the roof is vaulted. The walls and columns are of precious marbles; the vaulting is covered with mosaics upon a gold ground. There

are 14 principal pillars in the nave |

and transept.

It is calculated that in the decoration of this ch., within and without, 500 columns are employed, most of them antique, and many of them of the rarest and most precious marbles. There are also an immense amount of magnificent mosaics, some dating from the 10th century.

Of the two marble Ambones or pulpits, one is surmounted by a dome, and is used for preaching, it is supported on 11 columns of Breechia of unusual beauty; the other on 9 columns was that in which the Doge used to show himself to his people

after election.

The high altar stands under a canopy of verde antico, supported by 4 marble columns, covered with bands of sculpture and Latin inscriptions. On the marble railing in front are 8 bronze statues. Behind the altar are the two Pale or altar-fronts. innermost, or the Pala d'oro, is only shown on great festivals: it is a remarkable specimen of Byzantine art; it is silver gilt, enriched with rough jewels and enamels. Beneath the high altar are the supposed relics of St. Mark. Behind this altar is another, under a canopy supported on 4 spiral columns of alabaster, said to have been brought from the Temple of Jerusalem.

The Sacristy is a noble apartment; the roof is richly covered with

mosaics.

In the N. Transept is the chapel of the Madonna, the most popular altar in Venice, on account of a picture said to be by St. Luke, brought from Constantinople in 1204. The chapel in the W. corner of this transept is that of the Madonna de' Mascoli, of which the altar and statues are good works of the 15th century.

The marquetery pavement in the church is of the richest and most splendid description, a perfect museum of oriental marbles. It has sunk greatly in some places, and is being gradually re-laid to the great sacrifice of its beauty.

doned for 3 centuries, was cleared of water and restored in 1868.

The Baptistery, entered from the S. aisle, is adorned with marbles of the 14th cent. In the centre is a bronze font, and above it a statue of St. John the Baptist (1565), also the monument of Andrea Dandolo (1534), the friend of Petrarch: he was the last who was buried in St. Mark's. door of the Tesoro is in the S. transept: it can be seen on Monday and Friday, from 12 to 2.

At the N.E. corner outside is a granite sarcophagus, on bronze lions. on a basement of green marble and surrounded by an iron railing containing the remains of Daniel Manin. President of the Republic in 1848, which were brought from Paris (in 1868) immediately Venice became released from

the Austrian domination.

A gondola may now be engaged. and a visit paid to the ch. of Sta. Maria della Salute, adjoining the Dogana del Mare, at the E. extremity of the Grand Canal, and a conspicuous object in all views of this quarter. was founded pursuant to a decree of the Senate in 1631, as a monument of thanksgiving after the cessation of the great pestilence, in which 80,000 of the inhabitants are said to have died. An annual festival in celebration of the event is still held on the 28 Nov. It is octagonal in shape; out of it opens a deep recess, forming the Lady Chapel and choir. It contains many works of art and pictures. See Titian's St. Mark enthroned, in the sacristy. The conventual buildings adjoining the ch. (1670) have been converted into the Seminario patriarcale, with a good library, and a collection of pictures called the Pinacoteca Manfredini.

Proceeding up the Grand Canal, on the l., is the Accademia delle belle Arti. in the ancient Convent Scuola, and Ch. of Sta. Maria della Carità, or it may be reached in a few minutes from St. Mark's by means of the adjoining iron bridge.

It is impossible to detail all the The crypt, which has been aban- rich treasures it contains. Excellent

on the spot.

The galleries contain a great collection of pictures, mostly by Venetian artists, who may here be studied to great profit: Titian, Paolo Veronese, Bellini, Tintoretto, the two Palmas, Pordenone, Giorgone, Bassano, Titian's great picture of the Assumption is here, and his earliest and latest works, the Annunciation and the Entombment; the last is especially curious, as he was occupied on it at his death, in his 99th year.

The Frari (Sta. Maria Gloriosa de' Frari), orch. of the Franciscans (1250), may next be visited. It is one of the largest and most beautiful churches in Venice and contains the remains of many eminent men. On the rt., in the S. aisle, is the colossal Monument of Titian, who died here of the plague in 1576. It was completed at the expense of the Emperor Ferdinand I. of Austria, and uncovered 1853. The marble slab, with the verses-

"Qui giace il gran Tiziano de' Vecelli Emulator de' Zeuai e degli Apelli,"

which for centuries was the only memorial on the artist's grave, may still be seen on the rt. of the present magnificent mausoleum. No trace of his remains was discovered beneath.

Opposite to it is a tasteless monument, erected to the memory of Canova, borrowed from his own design for one to the Archduchess Maria Christina, in St. Augustine's Venice: only Canova's heart is preserved here, in an alabaster vase, the rest of his remains being at Passagno.

In the monastery of the Frari are the Archives of the Venetian Republic. one of the most extraordinary collections in the world, comprising about 14 million documents, deposited in 286 apartments; the earliest record dates from 883.

There is not a nation in Europe whose internal and external relations are not illustrated by these important The late Mr. Rawdon documents. Brown was occupied for years in cataloguing those bearing on English

catalogues are obtainable for a trifle | history, and eight volumes have been published under the authority of the Master of the Rolls. The collection of Royal letters and autographs of noted persons is especially interesting. Strangers can always obtain permission to examine them, and to work there if necessary.

At the E. end of the Frari Church is that of San Rocco, close to which is the Scuola di San Rocco. The semireligious confraternity was founded in 1415, and became exceedingly wealthy and influential; it still exists. The Scuola is a very ornate building. and contains the council halls of the brotherhood, commenced in 1517. They became the patrons of Tintoretto, who painted here during 18 yrs.; there are upwards of 50 of his works, but they are so badly hung as hardly to be visible. His Crucifixion. in the Sala dell' Albergo, is considered to be his chef-d'œuvre.

Returning now to the Grand Canal. and proceeding in a N.E. direction, we come to

The Rialto, which till 1854 was the only bridge existing between the E. and W. quarters of Venice. It was built towards the end of the 16th cent., and consists of a single marble arch of 74 ft. span and 32 ft. in height. resting on 12,000 piles.

All the land on the rt. in passing up the canal forms the island of S. Marco, that on the l. the island of the Rialto, "Rivo alto." Farther on to the rt. is the Ca d'Oro, the most remarkable of the palaces of the 15th cent. in Venice. It was much dilapidated, but it was bought by Taglioni in 1843, and restored. now belongs to the banker Herrera.

There are 3 other churches well worthy of a visit. Santi Giovanni e Paolo (better known as San Zani*pōlo*), begun in 1246 and finished in 1390-a magnificent Italian Gothic edifice, after St. Mark's the most imposing in Venice. In it are interred many of the Doges, and other magnates of Venice. Some of their tombs are of great beauty; there are also a number of fine paintings. One of the most interesting monuments is that of Marcantonio Bragadino, who defended Famagusta, in Cyprus, against the Turks, and was flayed alive by them in breach of the terms of capitulation. His skin was stuffed and sent to Constantinople. The Sultan afterwards sent it to his family; it is enclosed in the urn underneath the bust.

In the Campo in front of the ch. is the spendid Equestrian statue of Bartolommeo Colleoni (1475), General of the Republic, the second equestrian statue raised in Italy after the revival of the arts.

Santa Maria Formosa (1492), in the Piazza of the same name, and S. Zaccaria (1467–1615), a little to the S. of it, are well worthy of a visit.

[Excursions in the Vicinity.—a. S. Lassaro. The Armenian Catholic convent, on an island, 2 m. S.E. of the city, founded in 1717 by Abbot Mechitar. Here Lord Byron studied Armenian. It possesses a valuable Oriental library and printing-press.

b. Murano. To the N. of the city, 1½ m. Pop. 5000. Celebrated for its glass-works.

Duomo of S. Donato is very fine. The Apse has exteriorly a double row of rounded arches. The vaulting over the altar is covered with mosaics. The pavement resembles that of St. Mark.

- c. Torcello, still farther to the N., is very unhealthy; it is the ancient Allinum, the parent island of the Venetian States. It has a ch. of the 10th or 11th century.
- d. Chioggia (Venetian, Chiozza), at the S. end of the lagoons. Pop. 26,500. A city coeval with Venice. A steamer daily in summer in 2 hrs., returning the same evening. This is the best means of obtaining a good view of the lagoons.]

98. VOYAGE FROM VENICE TO NAPLES.

Sailing southwards, Punta della Maestra is passed. This cape, forming the delta of the Po, consists of low marshy lands, divided by streams into many islands, which frequently change their form. Beyond it is the great lagoon of Comacchio, containing an area of 150 sq. m., separated from the sea by a mere tongue of land. The town, bearing the same name, is on an island, 2 m. from the sea; it can only be approached by vessels of small size, through the Palotta Canal or Port Magna Vacca.

a. Ravenna is no longer a seaport. Corsini, 3 m. to the N.W., now serves as its harbour. It can be reached much more conveniently by rly., vià Bologna and Castel-Bolognese, in about 3½ hrs.

Ravenna, once the capital of the Western Empire, has preserved more memorials of her Imperial masters, and possesses a higher interest for the Christian antiquary, than almost any other city in Italy, except Rome itself. After that city, Athens and Florence, it is perhaps the most interesting place in Europe.

For 400 years, namely, from the time of Augustus to that of Honorius, it was a great military harbour. The forests of pines, which served to build the Roman fleets, have increased in size, and so gained on the sea that the city is now 3 or 4 miles inland. It is still surrounded by walls, excepting on the E. side, where a breach has been made to build a railway The Stradone della Statione station. leads right to the heart of the city. where is the Piazza Maggiore, or of Vittorio Emanuele, corresponding to the ancient Forum. It is ornamented by 2 granite columns, erected by the Venetians in 1484, bearing statues of SS. Apollinaris and Vitalis.

At one extremity is the Palazse Comunale or Municipio, at the other the Dogana, formerly a ch., and between them the Palazzo Governativo.

The Piazza dell' Aquila beyond it is so called from the column surmounted by an eagle, erected in honour of Cardinal

Caetani in 1609.

We cannot linger over all the many monuments of this venerable city. We must content ourselves with short descriptions of the most important, referring the traveller, as in the case of other places already thoroughly described, to the local handbook for more detailed information.

The CATHEDRAL or Basilica Ursiana was built by S. Ursus, Archbishop of the see, in the 4th cent., and rebuilt in the 18th. The cylindrical Campanile alone remains of the

original edifice.

In the Chapel of the Holy Sacrament is Guido's painting of The Falling of the Manna, and in the lunette above, the Meeting of Melchisedec and Abraham. The Sacristy contains a curious Paschal calendar, calculated for 95 years, from 532 to 626, also the ivory pastoral chair of St. Maximianus.

The Baptistery, separated from the Cathedral by a street, is even older than the latter, though supposed to have been founded by the same person. The dome is richly decorated with mosaics of the 5th century. The font, of white marble, is of the same period.

The Archbishop's Palace, to the E. of the Cathedral, is extremely in-The Chapel is of the 5th teresting. cent., and is almost unchanged.

The Basilica of S. Vitale, near the Porta Adriana, is a beautiful specimen of a circular ch., inscribed within The dome is composed an octagon. of of earthen pots, protected by a wooden roof. Charlemagne copied it for his tomb at Aix-la-Chapelle.

Near the above is the Mausoleum of Galla Placidia, or the Ch. of SS. Nazaro e Celso. It was built by the Empress herself towards the middle of the 5th cent. She was the daughter of Theodosius the Great, and the sister of Honorius. She was twice a prisoner with the Visigoths, and on the second occasion she espoused

+ Murray's 'Handbook to North Italy.'

[Mediterranean.]

Atalphe, brother-in-law and successor of Alaric. On his death she married Constantine III., and was associated with him in the Empire. She gave birth at Ravenna to 2 children, one of whom became Valentinian III. She died at Rome in 450, and her body was interred in this monument, which she had prepared in her lifetime.

It is a small cruciform building, and retains not only its architectural form but even its polychromatic decoration, almost in its original state. The 3 arms of the cross form the receptacles for 3 sarcophagi, one of which contains the ashes of the Empress; that on the rt. contains the remains of her brother, Honorius II., and that on the l. is the tomb of her second husband, Constantine III.

These sarcophagi and the tomb of the Empress Irene in the island of Prinkipo are the only tombs of the Cæsars, oriental or occidental, which remain in their original places.

The Tomb of Dante is near the Ch. of S. Francesco. (Key kept at Palazzo Pubblico.) The remains of the poet, who died here on the 14th Sept., 1321, were originally interred in that ch., but on the expulsion of his patron, Guido Novello da Polenta, whose family were also buried there. they were with difficulty preserved from the persecution of the Florentines and the excommunication of the Pope. The present building was reconstructed in 1780 by Card. Valenti Gonzaga, 'but it was long suspected that his body did not actually rest here, a suspicion confirmed on the 14th May, 1865, the sexcentenary anniversary of his birth. On that date a wooden box, containing a skeleton, was discovered in the Ch. of S. Francesco, with a double inscription. stating that it contained the bones of the poet, removed here by Friar Antonio de Santi in October, 1677. These were placed in the urn of the Mausoleum with great pomp.

Near the tomb of Dante is the house of Byron, whose name is hardly less associated with Ravenna than that of the great Italian poet himself. He resided here about 2 years, and loved

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it better than any place in the world except Greece. Many of his poems

were written here.

Outside the town, about half a mile from the Porta Serrata, is the Mausoleum of Theodoric, generally known as S. Maria della Rotonda. On the expulsion of the Arians his ashes were ejected, and his sepulchre de-

spoiled of its ornaments.

Fergusson thus describes it: "The lower story is a decagon externally, enclosing a cruciform crypt. It is 45 ft. in diameter, each face being ornamented by a deep niche. These support a flat terrace, on which originally stood a range of small pillars, supporting arches, which surrounded the upper story. These have all been removed. The most singular part of the building is the roof, which is formed of one great slab, hollowed out in the form of a flat dome, internally 80 ft., and externally 85 ft. in diameter, and which certainly forms one of the most unique and appropriate coverings for a tomb perhaps anywhere to be found.

"Near the edge is a range of false dormer windows, evidently used as handles, by means of which the immense mass was raised to its present position. In the centre of the dome is a small square pedestal, on which, it is said, once stood the urn which contained the ashes of its founder." † The double flight of steps leading to the sepulchral chamber is quite

modern.

The Basilica of S. APOLLINARE IN CLASSE lies on the road to Rimini, at about 2½ m. S.E. from the Porta Nuova, and is all that remains to mark the site of the ancient seaport town of Classis. It was erected in 534 on the site of a temple of Apollo. It is a magnificent specimen of early Christian art. The walls of the nave, and part of those of the aisles, are decorated with a chronological series of portraits of the Bishops and Archbishops of the see. The tower is a fine example of those circular campaniles peculiar to Ravenna.

The celebrated PINETA or Stone † 'History of Architecture,' i. 390.

Pine (Pinus pinea) forest is now almost [a thing of the past. From various causes the trees suffered so much that they have been given over to the axe and saw and turned into rly. sleepers. No place had more classic and poetic associations connected with it. Its praises have been sung by Dante, Boccaccio, Dryden and Byron.

b. Rimini.

The port of Rimini is small, shallow, continually encumbered by sand and stone washed down by the Marecchia river, on which it stands, and at all times difficult of access. The best means, therefore, of visiting it is by rly., via Castel-Bolognese.

This interesting episcopal city occupies the site of the ancient Ariminum. In 1200 it was given by Otho IV. to the Malatesta family, to which it was indebted for its subsequent importance; it subsequently passed into the hands of the Venetians, and finally into those of the Pope, in whose possession it remained till the downfall of his temporal power.

The most interesting monuments

are-

THE Arch of Augustus, now the Porta Romana, erected in 727 by the Senate and people in token of gratitude to the Emperor for the restoration of their roads. Its peculiar feature is the width of its arch, but it is impossible to judge of the upper part of this monument on account of the crenellated superstructure which has been added.

The Bridge of Augustus, over the Marecchia, is still one of the best preserved Roman constructions of its kind

in Italy.

The Church of S. Francesco, now the Cathedral (14th cent.), was restored by Sigismundo Pandolfo Malatesta in 1450, in the classical style, of which it is a good example. The whole building is covered with the armorial bearings of the Malatesta family. The 7 arches on the S. side contain sarcophagi of the eminent mea whom they had collected around them,

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membrials of the family.

In the market-place (Piazza Giulio Cesare), the ancient forum, is a pedestal with an apocryphal inscription recording that it served as the suggestum from which Casar harangued his army after the passage of the Rubicon.

The Castle of the Malatestas now serves as a prison. The traveller will recollect that it was a member of this family, Francesca da Rimini, daughter of Dante's friend and protector, the Lord of Ravenna, whose tale of guilty love has been so touchingly told by that poet, and so finely translated by Byron.

[Excursion to San Marino. About 14 m. S.W. of Rimini is this interesting little republic, the smallest in Europe, but which has retained its independence for 14 centuries, and was for long the only representative of Italian liberty.]

c. The little harbour of Pesaro † (Pop. 11,600) is not more than 6 ft. deep, and can only receive vessels of the smallest size. It is the ancient Pisaurus, a town of some importance in the early part of the Roman Empire. Under the Princess of Urbino, Lucrezia d'Este, it was the residence of many distinguished men, especially of Bernardo and Torquato Tasso. In modern times it is best known as the birthplace of Rossini.

[An excursion may be made hence to Urbino, the birthplace of Raphael, where exists the magnificent palace of the Dukes of Urbino. The journey requires 5 hrs. by diligence.]

The next seaport on our rte., and the only important one since leaving Venice, is

d. Ancona.t

Ancona is now more a naval and military station than a commercial The city is beautifully situated on the slopes of a natural amphitheatre

† Murray's 'Handbook to Central Italy.'

and the interior is full of interesting | between the two promontories of Monte Ciriaco and Monte Mariano.

Its harbour was celebrated in the time of the Romans, as is shown by the magnificent works undertaken by Trajan, still remaining almost unchanged. The Arch of Trajan is a superb monument, situated on the Old Mole, built of white marble, in honour of the Emperor, by Plotina his wife and Marciana his sister, in 112. The New Mole is also decorated with a triumphal arch, erected by Clement XII, The harbour is sufficiently capacious to contain vessels drawing as much as 24 ft. of water, and it is strongly fortified. Ancona is divided into 2 portions, the Città Vecchia and the Città The former occupies the highest ground and is inhabited by the poorer classes; the latter is on the lower slopes and on the sea-shore. Great improvements in the town have taken place lately. The Corso has been improved, paved with Dalmatian stone, and contains handsome shops and buildings: at the end of it is the Piazza Cavour, containing a colossal statue of that statesman, raised in

The Cathedral is an edifice of the 10th cent., built on the site of a temple of Venus; it is situated on an eminence above the harbour, and commands an extensive view. The Gothic doorway is a superb example of its kind. The interior is in the form of a Greek cross; it contains some of the columns of the original temple. Beneath the Chapel of the Holy Sacrament is the tomb of its patron, St. Ciriacus, whose remains are enclosed in a glass sarcophagus. There are other tombs and monuments, of considerable merit, in the ch., and detached from it is a mediæval square campanile. Of the other churches, some have been converted into military buildings; none are of exceptional interest.

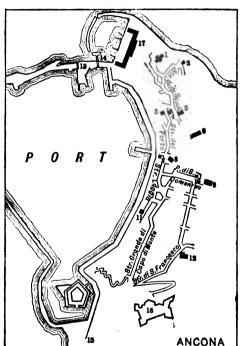
Near the cathedral, within a house, are some vestiges of the Roman Amphitheatre.

In the Piazza del Plebiscite is a marble Statue of Clement XII. fountain called del Calamo is the work of Tibaldi; and in the corner of this ! Piazza is the Prefecture, a handsome Italian Gothic building, dating from 1400.

The Palazzo del Comune, near the cathedral, contains a small gallery of paintings removed from the desecrated churches.

The stat, is 2 m. from the town, but omnibuses meet each train.

Inn: La Campana. Here is the HOLY House, which, according to tradition, was the birthplace of the Virgin, and which was miraculously transported from Nazareth, after having rested for a time on the coast of Dalmatia, near Fiume (q. v.). It has [e. An excursion can be made to been one of the most frequented places Loreto; the distance by rly. is 15 m. of pilgrimage of the Roman Church



- 1. Cathedral.
- 2. S. Bartolommeo.
- 3. Misericordia.
- 4. Palazzo del Comune.
- 5. Gesù.
- 6. S. Francesco.
- 7. Albergo della Pace.
- 8. S. M. alla Piazza.
- 9. S. Domenico.
- 10. Post Office.
- 11. Albergo Milano.
- 12. S. Francesco delle Scale.
- 13. Arco Clementino.
- 14. Arco Trajano.
- 15. Road to Rly. Stat.
- 16. Fortress.
- 17. Arsenal.

for 5 centuries. It is enclosed within the Chiesa della Casa Santa; which, though not possessing any architectural merit, has been richly decorated, and contains a number of valuable pictures.]

f. Some of the coasting steamers, after leaving Ancona, shape their course for the Tremiti Islands (Insulæ

Diomedæ), known in classical mythology for the metamorphosis of the companions of Diomed into birds. The largest of them is S. Domenico; the others are Caprara, S. Maria, or S. Niccolò, and the barren isle of Pianosa.

g. Thence they regain the Italian coast at Manfredonia, the best harbour of refuge on the W. coast of the Adriatic, from the Bora. It is walled on all sides, and its port is commanded by a castle. It was built by Manfred in 1266, chiefly from the ruins of Sipontum.

h. Barletta. Its castle was formerly one of the three strongest fortresses in Italy. Ferdinand of Aragon was crowned within its principal church. It is now the centre of the wine producing district and the chief port in the province of Capitanata. The harbour is not a success and requires constant dredging.

i. Thence to Bari (Barium), fondly called by its inhabitants Regina Puglia; in fact, it is the most important city in Southern Italy after Naples. The harbour has been greatly improved of late years, wharves have been lengthened and enlarged, and there is a landing jetty at the outer extremity, with a depth of 18 ft. It has an extensive trade with Trieste, Dalmatia, the north of France and Great Britain by several lines of English and other steamers. strong fortifications made it a place of great importance during the wars of the Middle Ages, and in ecclesiastical history it was one of the first Christian bishoprics.

The Priory of St. Nicholas (1087) is one of the principal sanctuaries of the kingdom. The ch. is in the Romanesque style, with 2 aisles and a nave. Arches on columns have been thrown over the latter, which neither support the roof nor aid the construction in any way. Behind the choir is the Tomb of Bona Sforza, Dowager Queen of Poland. In the magnificent crypt is the Tomb of S. Nicholas, whence is said to distil miraculously a fluid called the Manna di S. Nicola di Bari, in high repute as a remedy for all diseases.

The Cathedral of S. Sabinus has been much injured by alterations; still it is a fair example of those churches which have their apses internal, thus doing away with apsidal terminations,

perhaps the most beautiful feature in Italian churches. It contains paintings by Tintoretto, Paul Veronese, &c. In the crypt is the body of the Patron Saint, with his silver bust.

k. Brindisi.†

Brindisi, the ancient Brundusium. was the great naval station of the Roman Empire in the Adriatic. It was celebrated for the siege sustained in it by Pompey against the victorious army of Casar. At the convention held here to adjust the disputes between Antony and Augustus, Mæcenas was accompanied by Horace. Virgil died here on his return from Greece, Sept. 22. B.C. 19. It was one of the chief ports for the embarkation of the Crusaders, but when these expeditions ceased, Brindisi sank into insignificance; its ports became choked up with sand, and it did not commence to emerge from this state of decadence until the prolongation of the Great Southern Railway enabled it to become the point of departure for the Anglo-Indian mails.

The harbour has undergone great improvement of late years. The fairway channel and the greater part of the inner harbour have been deepened to 30 ft., so that steamers of the largest size can enter the latter and moor broadside on to the quays.

The form of the harbour has been compared to a stag's head, the two inner portions corresponding to the horns, between which is the town. It has a fine quay with a depth of from 20 to 30 ft, of water along its whole extent. Important works are about to be (1889) commenced with a view to the removal of the entire shoal on its southernside. During 1888,1260 vessels of all nationalities entered the harbour, aggregating 1,362,193 tons; of these 224 were British, their burden having been 417.534 tons.

Near the W. end of the town is the ruined Ch. of S. Giovanni, destroyed by earthquakes, which deserves notice. It probably belonged to the Templars. It was a vanited building, the dome being supported by 8 columns—6 of

+ Murray's 'Handbook to Southern Italy,'

cipollino, 1 of granite, and 1 of breccia. The walls were covered with frescoes, of which some portions still remain. It has been so far restored and covered in so as to preserve it from further decay, and is to be utilised as a museum for the various antiquities that have been found in the place. The key can be had at the Municipio.

The Marble Column near the cathedral is a conspicuous object from the harbour. It is one of two erected, it is said, at the termination of the Appian way, and probably also to indicate the entrance of the harbour on either side of whose axis they were situated. This celebrated road was commenced by Appius Claudius in A.D. 311, who carried it as far as Capua, then the limit of Roman territory. It is not certainly known by whom it was extended to Brindisi.

One of the columns is entire; it consists of a simple but effective podium, on which is erected the shaft, consisting of 8 drums, of cipollino. The capital is decorated with heads of sea divinities, and is crowned with a cylindrical feature, alleged to have supported one side of a crown or light. The other column, with the exception of a small fragment, was removed to Lecce, where it supports a figure of St. Orontius in the market-place. The following inscription is engraved on one side of the podium of the Brindisi column:—

+illystrib. Pivs. A[tib, atq, refylg.... Ptospatha.lypvs.vrbem.hanc.strvxit.a.. Qyam.imperatores.magnifi[a.benig....

This appears to be a clumsy adaptation of an aucient epitaph in the ch. of St. Basil here, which is as follows:—

"[Hic Jacet] illustris pius actibus atque refulgens Protospata Lupus urbem hanc construxit ab imo." The adapter has neglected the scansion, has omitted the two first words, and has added "quam imperatores magnific[a] benig[nitate] [auxerunt]" or some such word. A Lupus was Byzantine Protospatharium, or local governor, between the years A.D. 973 1054.

The idea that these two columns were intended to bear a crown a light is supported by the fact that the ancient arms of the city are the traditional stag's head surmounted by two columns supporting a crown.

In the Cathedral, which has suffered greatly, took place the marriage of Frederick II. and his second with Yolanda, in 1225. The Castle, fianked by enormous round towers, was founded by Frederick II., and completed by Charles V.

It is now used as a convict establishment; nearly 900 prisoners from S. Italy and Sicily are confined within its walls.

The town has been greatly improved, and is now unusually clean. Trade, however, does not increase in proportion to increased navigation. The principal manufacture is patent fuel, both the small coal and tar for which are imported from England.

1. Gallipoli (Collipolis). The town is beautifully situated on a rocky island, connected with the mainland by a bridge of 12 arches. It has a depth of 5 m., and 15,000 with a somewhat less depth, so that vessels of from 1200 to 1300 tons can enter easily. It is the principal depot of the oil-trade; the oil is stored in vata cut out of the limestone rock. The Castle was built by Charles I. of Anjou, and restored by Ferdinand I.

m. Thranto, the ancient Tarentus, one of the most splendid cities of Magna Græcia, which Plato visited on account of the fame of its schools, now about to become one of the greatest naval arsenals and harbours of modern Italy. At the N. of the great gulf of Taranto is an indentation in the coast between Capo San Vita and Torre Rondinella, called Margrande; it is almost circular in form and has a diameter of about 7 kill, and a superficies of 3800 hectares more than one-half of which has a depth of 10 mètres of water and

+ Consult Mrs. Ross, 'The Land of Manfred Prince of Tarentum,' &c., 1889. upwards. In about the middle of the outside circumference of this bay are the islands of S. Pietro and S. Paolo, the ancient Chærades. Between the N. point of the bay at Torre Rondinella, the depth is not more than from 3 to 4 metres, so that it is possible to shut up this passage by a breakwater, and thus contribute both to the security of the bay from the N.W. winds and against the approach of an enemy.

Between the islands the depth is less than 5 m., so that the only possible entrance for large vessels is that between S. Paolo and Capo S. Vito, 1200 mètres wide, and consequently easily defensible by forts on those two points.

The ancient city of Taranto is situated on a narrow neck of land to the N.E. of this bay, and occupies a space of about 1000 metres in length by 250 in breadth. Through this two canals give entrance into a large inland sea called the Mare Piccolo: the more northern one is called the Porta Napoli, and the southern one Porta Lecce. This sea forms a vast inner harbour perfectly landlocked, and with excellent anchorage. It is divided by a promontory called La Penna into two portions, nearly circular and about equal in extent. The greatest length from E. to W. is 8400 mètres, and greatest breadth from N. to S. 3400 metres. The superficies of this sea is 854 hectares, of which 530 has a depth of from 10 to 12 mètres, the eastern half being less deep than the western.

In the outer of these basins the Italian Government is creating an immense Arsenal and Dockyard. When the writer visited it in 1889 the following were approaching completion:—

1. A drydock capable of containing the largest ironclad, 250 mètres long by 14 mètres wide, and the necessary pumping apparatus.

2. A slip long enough to build the

largest vessels.

- 3. A steam crane capable of raising 160 tons.
- A storehouse 200 mètres in length.
 A torpedo station with stores and

5. A torpedo station with stores and barracks for the men, .6. Quays at which the largest ironclads may be moored.

The southern entrance to the Mare Piocolo has been deepened, widened. embanked, and provided with an iron bridge which can be opened by hydraulic machinery situated within the ancient fort, so that the largest vessels in the Italian navy can enter with ease and safety. This passage alone cost about 42 million of francs. The other entrance will have a fixed stone bridge. The Municipality was offered the use of the Mare Piccolo for mercantile vessels on condition of making a revolving bridge, but they did not care to avail themselves of it. That sea is therefore strictly reserved for military purposes. The ancient city is most curious and picturesque; three streets, the Via Vittorio Emanuele. the Strada Maggiore, and the Strada Marina, converge at each of the bridges. and these are intersected by numerous lanes, sometimes so narrow that two persons can hardly pass. This gives the town a very oriental appearance.

The Cathedral is well worth a visit; it is dedicated to St. Cataldo, the patron of the city, a native of Raphoe in Ireland, who became bishop of the diocese on his return from the Holy Land about the beginning of the 4th cent. It was much injured by fire in 1500, so probably not much of it is of earlier date than that period. The carved and gilt ceiling of the nave is very fine, but the great feature of the edifice is the chapel of the saint, a magnificent specimen of marble work in the Florentine style. Above the altar, in a tabernacle between two columns of verde antico is a silver statue of St. Cataldo, and in the treasury some relics of the saint are shown, and some fine jewellery used to decorate the statue on solemn occasions. On the landward side of the entrance to the Mare Piccolo a new town is rapidly springing up, of wide streets and handsome houses, called the Borgo. Here is a Museum of antiquities in an old convent in the Piazza Archita, schools, and other public edifices. The great industry of the place is the rearing of oysters

in the Mare Piccolo; upwards of 12 million are annually exported to Naples and elsewhere, besides quantities of clams and mussels. Travellers should be careful how they eat these during the close season (the months without an r in their names), as serious cases of illness have occurred from such imprudence. Olive oil is exported to Russia and the United States.

The picturesque castle built by Charles V. has been much destroyed in making the new channel, and it is probable that the last vestiges of it may soon disappear.

Several springs of fresh water of considerable volume rise in the Mare Piccolo.

The title of Duke of Taranto was conferred by Napoleon I. on Marshal Macdonald, of Scottish origin.

From this point there is rly. communication along the Calabrian Coast to Reggio, and with Naples, Bari, &c.

n. The steamer now touches at Rossano (anc. Roscianum, Pop. 14,880) situated on a rocky eminence, and subsequently at Cotrone (anc. Croton), built on a rocky point, defended by a Castle, which was erected by Charles The harbour will only admit vessels of the smallest class. On the Lacinian Promontory (Cape Nau), 6 m. to the S.E., was the celebrated temple of Juno-Lacinia, which survived nearly entire till the 16th centy., when a Bishop, well-named Antonio Lucifero, pulled down most of it to build his palace. A part of it was also used in the construction of the mole which protects the harbour. A great deal of liquorice-root is grown in this part of Calabria.

From this point the coasting steamers shape their course to Sicily, and again stand over to the mainland, and

anchor at

o. Reggio (anc. Rhegium).†

Vessels anchor in the bay to the N. but the water is so deep, even a short distance out, that a strange vessel had better avoid it.

+ Consult 'La Grande Grèce,' by F. Lerrer-

This is the capital of Calabria, and is situated in the midst of great natural beauties. The town rises gradually from the broad Marina towards the richly cultivated summits of the hill behind it. One of the exports of this coast is the orange from which bergamot is obtained; it will grow nowhere else. Few towns in Italy have suffered more from earthquakes and enemies, so that there is little of interest in the place itself, beyond its extremely picturesque situation, backed by the mountains of the Aspromonte. St. Paul visited Rhegium on his voyage from Casarea to Rome.

The steamer now returns to Sicily. touches at Messina, and having passed between Scylla and Charybdis, and northward along the W. coast of Calabria, enters the Gulf of S. Eufemia,

and stops at

p. Pisso (Pop. 8239). This is a miserable little place, only memorable as the last scene in the life of Murat, King of Naples. He was shot on the platform of the old Castle, and was buried in the church.

No the N.E. is the Plain of Maida, where was fought the only battle of any consequence by British troops on Italian ground. Sir John Stuart defeated the French under Regnier with immense loss in 1806, and drove them out of Calabria.

q. The only other place at which the coasting steamer touches before reaching Naples is Paolo (anc. Patuous), Pop. 8468, a town beautifully situated in a ravine, and on the slope of a mountain.

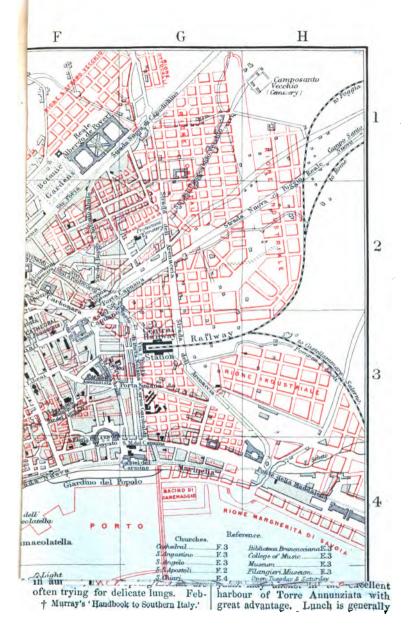
[On the arrival of the steamer, carriages start for Cosenza.]

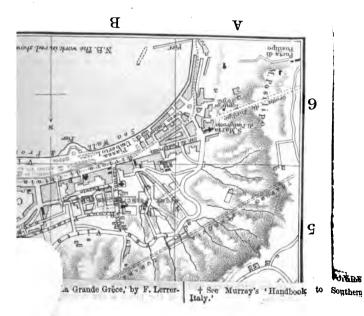
99. NAPLES.

Naples. †

It is not part of our scheme to treat with anything like exhaustiveness a subject so vast as "Naples and its environs." This actually occupies more than half the entire volume

+ See Murray's 'Handbook to Southern





dedicated to Southern Italy. But, for the sake of continuity, and because a yachtsman may touch at Naples, on his way to or from other coasts more within our province, we are tempted to give an enumeration of the most important objects of interest, and a plan for seeing them within such a brief period as he may have at his disposal.

Those who desire to study the subject as it ought to be studied, must consult the special handbook.†

The city of Naples disputes with Constantinople the claim of occupying the finest site in Europe. The bay, on the N. shore of which it is situated, is about 35 m. in circuit. Between it and the Apennines, Vesuvius rises insulated in the plain; along the coast between it and the sea are numerous towns and villages, and the sites of Herculaneum and Pompeii. Beyond, the coast suddenly trends to the S.W., and at the extremity of the peninsula thus formed is the beautiful island of

pri, 17 m. in a direct line from ples. The coast to the W. is more oken and irregular, and terminates the port and promontory of Miserum, off which are the islands of Proida and Ischia. The bay between schia and Capri is 14 m. wide, its ength from W. to E. about 15 m.

Naples itself is built on the base and slopes of a range of hills which have the general form of an amphi-theatre. It is intersected from N. to S. by a long and densely crowded street, traversing the largest and most ancient part of the city. The more modern town, or Chiaia, lies to the W. of it. Some really magnificent streets are in process of construction on ground recovered from the sea; this is the quarter in which all the best hotels are situated, and the fashionable promenade is along the Chiaia, the new sea-wall, and in the gardens of the Villa Nazionale. The topography, however, will better be understood by the plan.

The climate of Naples is delightful in autumn, but the spring months are often trying for delicate lungs. Feb-

+ Murray's 'Handbook to Southern Italy.'

ruary and March are always rainy. In winter the thermometer rarely falls below 40°, and in summer it seldom rises above 84°. Snow rarely falls in the town, though it often lies for weeks in the neighbouring Apennines.

There are three Ports: the Porto Piccolo, now only used by boats and lighters, the Porto Grande, almost exclusively set apart for sailing-vessels. Merchant and passenger steamers are moored, stern on, to the outer or seaside of the pier of the Porto Grande, which is protected by a breakwater of 1085 mètres in length, constructed in continuation of the old quay of the military harbour. In 1887 there entered; in this harbour 523 British steamers and 141 sailing-vessels, with an aggregate burden of 641,734 tons.

The Porto Militare is exclusively for ships of war and yachts. The latter should take up a position to the S. of the saluting-battery, but they may do so wherever they please; no attempt is made to restrict them to any particular locality.

The following plan is recommended for seeing Naples and its vicinity in

six days.

1st day.—Excursion to Pompeii.
2nd day.—S. Elmo, S. Martino, the
Museum, and a drive through the city.

3rd day.—A drive through the western environs of Naples, visiting Possuoli, the Solfatara, the lakes of Lucrinus and Avernus, Baiæ, Misenum, the lake of Fusaro and Cumæ.

4th day.—A visit to some of the principal palaces and churches.

5th day.—Herculaneum and Vesuvius.

6th day.—An expedition to the E. of Naples. See p. 849.

We shall take these in the order in

which we have give them.

First day.—Excursion to Pompeii. By rly., or a carriage may be had for 20 frs., but the drive takes 2 hrs. and is not a pleasant one. In the latter case Herculaneum may be seen on the way, should the traveller not intend to visit the summit of Vesuvius. A yacht may anchor in the excellent harbour of Torre Annunziata with great advantage. Lunch is generally

before entering acceptable Pompeii, and can be had at the Hotel Diomede.

Those who can spare only a short time had better avoid all minutise and confine themselves to the principal objects of interest. The fatigue of seeing even these is very great, especially in hot weather. On week-days the charge for admission is 2 fr., which includes a guide. On Sunday it is free.

Pompeii never was a great city, but its position must have given it some importance in a commercial point of view, and as an agreeable watering-place.

The more ancient of the edifices are Greek in their type, the recent, Roman; but even when Greek forms have been retained, the pure principles of Greek art have been much

corrupted.

An earthquake threw down a great part of the city on the 5th Feb., A.D. 63, and another in the following year appears to have done still greater damage. The citizens were rebuilding their ruined edifices when the fatal eruption of Aug. 24th, A.D. 79, occurred. Pompeii was overwhelmed by showers of pumice and ashes, no lava-current having ever reached it. Few skeletons have been discovered, a fact which would prove that most of the inhabitants succeeded in escaping.

Though the name of Pompeii appears never to have been lost, the site of the town remained undiscovered and forgotten till the middle of the last cent., when a peasant in sinking a well discovered a painted chamber containing statues and other objects of antiquity. Charles III. ordered the excavation to be prosecuted, and from that time to this the work has gone on with greater or less activity. It is now under the charge of the minister of public education.

There is a small museum in which a selection of objects is exhibited, but the most interesting and valuable ones are removed to the National Museum

at Naples.

The main objects to which the traveller should direct his attention areThe Forum and Basilica.

The temples of Apollo, Jupiter, Fortuna, Augustus and Hercules.

The houses of Diomed, Sallust, Pansa, the faun, the tragic poet, Castor and Pollux, Orpheus, Fullonica, the Sumposium, the Centenary and Holoonius.

The Forum and the Stabian baths.

The Gate of Heroulaneum.

The two theatres and the Temple of Isis.

The Street of Tombe, the Museum. Second day.-As the museum does

not open till 10 A.M., an earlier visit may be made to the Castle of S. Elmo. notorious as a political prison during the Bourbon dynasty, and to the adjoining monastery of S. Martino (admission 1 fr., not open till 10 either). from which wonderful views of the bay of Naples are obtained. Since its suppression it has been converted into a museum, and contains a valuable collection of embroideries, majolica, glass, &c. The church is richly decorated with marble, and contains some good pictures, especially a Descent from the Cross, the masterpiece of Ribera, and a Nativity by Guido Reni. who died before it was finished.

The Museum, Museo Nasionale (admission 1 fr., free on Sundays) is a perfect treasury of works of art, but its characteristic feature is the priceless collection of objects dug up at Herculaneum and Pompeii. logues may be obtained in various languages, and civil and intelligent assistants are stationed in each room, who are ever ready to explain its

contents.

The third day may be devoted to a drive amongst the western environs of Naples. After leaving the Chiaia we pass through the Grotta di Posilipo, a tunnel constructed in the reign of Augustus, 11 kilometres in length: at the entrance, high up on the cliff to the left, is the so-called Tomb of Virgil, a Roman Columbarium. Emerging thence, we pass through the vineyards and gardens of the Fuorigrotta, and reach Bagnoli, a small watering-place full of bathing establishments, in which the thermal



in situ. What its original height above the sea was we cannot tell, as there has been a great subsidence of the coast all along the bay, the limits once probably the P. Cumm itself, where cliff which follows its contour. This

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rings of this neighbourhood are | temple was at one time sunk far below ilised. The view of the Gulf of ozzuoli from this point is very fine. 'n the left is the island of NISIDA, owned with a ridge of stone pines. nd an extensive convict establishhent; below it is the Lazzaretto; hile on the opposite shore of this wage v is the CASTLE OF BALE, the more emote promontory of Misenum, with he island of Ischia overtopping it in he distance.

We continue our drive along the ea-shore to Pomuoli (Puteoli), where Paul tarried seven days (Acts Exviii.). It was once a place of great mercial importance, and now conins ruins of the highest interest; or we may go to Pozzuoli by steam tramway from the Torretta, through the new unnel under Posilipo which is 30 ft. wide and 36 ft. high, with a promenade each side. Foremost amongst these is its magnificent brick Amphitheatre, the largest and best preserved in the world. The area of the arena of the Coliseum at Rome is 3611 square metres, this one is 5788: but its chief interest is the remarkable of subterranean apartments under the whole of the arena, and the means employed for raising wild beasts by means of trap-doors into it. Although the material employed in the construction of this building was only brick, it must have been decorated by magnificent colonnades. Great numbers of broken marble columns are found mixed up with debris in the basement stories. The Serapeum is not only an interesting ruin, but it furnishes an extraordinary proof of the changes which have been effected in this district by volcanic agency even during the limits of history.

The temple of Serapis stood in the centre of a square court surrounded by a colonnade. It had a magnificent portico of six monolithic marble columns, three of which still remain in sites. What its original height above the sea was we cannot tell, as there has been a great subsidence of the coast all along the bay, the limits once probably the port of Cumm, and of which are marked by the line of Cumse itself, where Tarquinius Sucliff which follows its contour. This perbus purchased the Sibylline books.

the level of the sea; the fact is written in the clearest language on every column, especially on the higher ones of the portioo. Their bases are still below the level of the sea and actually in the water, which here is only a few inches below the surface of the ground. Then comes a height of 8 or 10 feet, in which the shafts are quite uninjured; they were probably covered with sand, and thus protected from the action of the water. Above, for 12 or 14 feet, they are greatly corroded by the sea, some are even perforated by shell-fish and have ovsters adhering to them. The upper parts of the shafts are uninjured like the bases. Here is proof not only of submersion, but of a subsequent upheaval so gradual as to have allowed three isolated columns of unusual height, not even connected by an architrave, to remain in their original position.

A walk of less than an hour above the village will take the traveller to the Solfatara, a crater which still retains some signs of activity. A considerable trade is done all along the shores of this bay in that kind of tuffa from which the Puzzolana cement

is manufactured.

We now continue our drive, passing the small Lake of Lucrinus, separated from the sea by a causeway. It was once celebrated for its ovsters, and is now used as a fish-pond,—that of Avernus, still bearing the name made familiar to us by classic poetry; and finally reach Baja (Bais), so justly praised by Horace, where Hadrian starved himself to death, and desired to have it recorded that the doctors had killed him. Here is an excellent hotel, where one can lunch. Perhaps a better one is at Fusaro; the drive may be continued to the port and promontory of Misenum, designed to be the station of the Roman fleet in the Mediterranean, as Ravenna was in the Adriatic; the Elysian fields, now a richly-cultivated tract of vineyards and gardens. The Lake of Fusaro.

preserved through so many ages as the most precious relics in the Capitol at Rome.

We must return to a great extent by the way we came, but we may vary the latter part of the drive by ascending the winding road opposite the island of Nisida, up the Collina di Posilipo, past the Grotta di Sejano, a passage hewn through the rock, longer than, but not so broad and high as that of Posilipo, and finally passing through the pleasant villas and restaurants of Posilipo, we regain the Chiaia whence we set out.

The fourth day.-Visit some of the most striking objects of interest in the town. The Palamo Reale, on the Piazza del Plebiscite, where a ticket is procured gratis, giving admission to the Palace of Capo di Monte; that of La Favorita is no longer a royal palace. The ch. of the Incoronata in the Strada Medina, built by Joanna I. to commemorate her coronation and marriage with Louis of Taranto in 1347. S. Maria Nuova, in the largo of the same name (1268), containing the monuments of Don Pedro Navarro, who strangled himself in the prison of the Castel Nuovo, and Lautrec, who besieged Naples for Francis I. in 1528, and died there of the plague in the same year. Monte Oliveto or Sant' Anna. a perfect museum of sculpture: in its once splendid Benedictine monastery Tasso found an asylum in his sickness and misfortune in 1588, and repaid the kindness of the monks by writing a poem on the origin of their Order. Santa Chiara, in the Strada Trinità Maggiore (1310), containing the Tombs of the Princes of the House of Anjou. San Domenico Maggiore (1285), a noble edifice, rich in works of art; in the gallery of the sacristy are 45 large mortuary chests covered with velvet, containing the remains of princes and princesses of the Aragonese dunasty, and of other celebrated personages. S. Lorenzo (1324), containing, amongst other tombs, that of Catherine of Austria, first wife of Charles "the illustrious," Duke of Calabria. S. Filippo Neri, or ch. of the

nali (1592), one of the most richlydecorated churches in Naples. In S. Angelo a Wilo is a fine Monument to Card. Brancaccio, 1428, by Donatello and his pupil Michelozzo. The Cathedral or Duemo of S. Gennaro, built on the site of 2 Roman temples (1272-1316), from the ruins of which it probably derived some of its numerous columns of granite and marble. Over the great entrance are monumental statues of Charles I. of Anjou; of Charles Martel, King of Hungary; of Andrew, King of Hungary, and the tomb of Pope Innocent II., who died here in 1254. The Basilica of SANTA RESTITUTA is entered by a door opening out of the l. aisle; it may be as old as the 4th or 5th cent., and retains its original plan and some of its mosaic decorations, though it is much disfigured in details. Opposite this basilica is the chapel of SAN GENNARO (1608), where is preserved a finger of the saint; the 2 phials containing his blood are kept in the treasury; the periodical liquefaction of this is a wellknown and favourite miracle with the Neapolitans. This day may be finished by a visit to the Palazzo Reals di Capodimonte, a vast building, a favourite retreat of the Bourbon dynasty, commanding an extensive view of the city. It contains an interesting armoury, and the grounds are about 3 m. in circumference, and beautifully laid out.

The Aquarium ought by all means to be visited, it is the very best institution of its kind; the fish fauna of the Mediterranean is well represented, but it is especially rich in the lower marine organisms. Admission 2 frs.

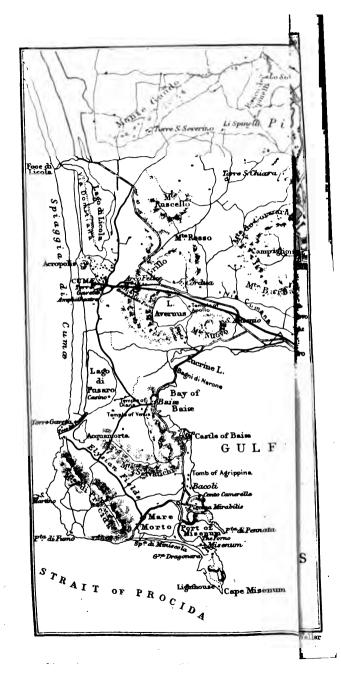
This, however, is a mere adjunct of a much more important institution, an International Zoological Station, where biological research can be carried on at tables, each of which is a complete laboratory, and which are retained by various European Governments, Academies and learned societies, one of these being the British Association for the advancement of Sciences.

Charles "the illustrious," Duke of Calabria. S. Filippo Neri, or ch. of the Gerolomini, in the Strada de Tribu-

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f such specimens to natural museums.

ifth day may be occupied with Merculaneum and Vesuvius. arge for a carriage to the obserand for mounting thence in the 5 frs. for each person. There is a ant at the station. The traveller i an at Resina to visit the excaof Herculaneum. Entrance including guide. Sundays free. e ancient city is covered with a of ashes and lava from 80 to ft. in thickness. In 1750 a long ow passage was cut through the I rock, and this is still the only ans of descending to the ruins eath. The attractions of Hercueum are not to be compared with se of Pompeii.

Fesuvius rises in the plains of the impagna to a height of about 4000 ft.
first began to show signs of activity the 63rd year of our era; the most temorable eruption is that of the 4th August, 79, which destroyed compei and Herculaneum, and caused the death of Pliny the naturalist, and which had Pliny the younger for its historian. Nearly 60 other eruptions are recorded from that time to the present, the last serious one of which was in 1872. A rly, to the summit has been constructed, but is not always in working order.

Two hours' drive from Naples takes the traveller to the mountain observatory. Thence an excellent road, nearly 2 m. long, has been made by the rly. company to the station. The rly. from this is 860 mètres long, mounting on an incline of 70°. Only one carriage, containing 10 persons, mounts at a time, drawn up by a steel rope, and as the ascending carriage starts, another, counterbalancing it, descends. They are so constructed that, rising or descending, the traveller sits on a level plane. From the upper terminus a winding path has been cut, so that the summit is reached without fatigue, and after a few moments' clamber the traveller can look down into the fiery mass below. The ascent only occupies 8 minutes, instead of an hour and a half, as formerly was the case.

Excursions in THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF NAPLES.

The traveller who has more time at his disposal may make one or more of the following excursions; we cannot do more than indicate them, and refer him for details to the local handbooks.

a. To Castellammare, Sorrento and Capri. This may be done by rly. to Castellammare, 17 m.; thence drive to Sorrento, probably the most beautiful drive in Europe. There are daily steamers from Sorrento to Naples. In summer small steamers start from Sta. Lucia stairs, at Naples, to Sorrento and Capri.

There is a considerable British trade at Castellammare, especially in oranges and lemons. It is one of the largest centres for the manufacture of maca-

roni.

b. To Salerno and Pestum. This excursion can now be made in one day by rly. Start 8 A.M., and return 10 P.M., but the most convenient way is from a passing yacht, which can lie off in 7 fms, water within a mile of the shore. The ancient walls are still traceable throughout their entire circumference. Excepting those Athens, no more magnificent group of temples exists. They are 3 in number, the finest, that of Neptune, is built in the purest style of Doric architecture. A little to the S. is the so-called Basilica, apparently more modern and certainly less majestic, and to the N. of these the smallest of the three, the They are not Temple of Ceres. alluded to by any ancient writer. This city, the ancient Poseidonia (City of Neptune) was founded by Greeks from Sybaris about 600 years B.C. was deserted on account of its extreme insalubrity, a character which the site maintains to the present day. At one time it was a favourite haunt of tanditti, but these have quite disappeared, and the ruins are carefully guarded by soldiers.

c. To the islands of Procide and

Ischia a steamer starts daily from ! Naples at 11 P.M., returning next morning at 51 A.M. Return fare 6 frs.

Time 3 hrs. each way.

The islands of Procida and Ischia. with the islet of Vivara between them. are of volcanic origin. The first and last will hardly repay a visit, but Ischia (anc. Pithecuea) is a very favourite summer resort of the Neapolitans on account of the coolness of its climate, the beauty of the landscape, its rich vegetation, and abundant fruit, and the thermal springs, which are greatly esteemed in rheumatic affections. Its highest point is EPOMEA (2600 feet).

The steamer first touches at Pro-CIDA, and thence proceeds to the TOWN OF ISCHIA, dominated by an apparently inaccessible rock, crowned by an old castle now used as a convict establishment. The traveller who only intends spending the night on the island is recommended to land here and drive to Casamicciola (boat 20 cents., carriage 4 frs.); he will thus cross the lava stream of 1302, which is not yet covered

with vegetation.

Casamicciola, once a favourite spring residence, is now seldom visited except by steamer for the day. It has one or two tolerable restaurants, distant about 20 minutes' walk from the landing-place.

On the 4th of March, 1881, the older part of the town was destroyed by an earthquake which lasted 7 seconds; about 300 houses were thrown down, 119 persons lost their lives, and nearly as many more sustained serious injuries. Again on the 28th July, 1883, a much more terrible one took place about 10 P.M. The greater part of the town was destroyed, and several thousand persons lost their lives.

100. VOYAGE FROM NAPLES TO GENOA. AND ON TO THE FRENCH FRONTIER.

a. The next port after leaving Naples is Civitavecchia.†

Although Civitavecchia was the principal seaport in the Papal States, † Murray's 'Handbook to Central Italy.'

whilst they existed, it never was a place of commercial importance. Some travellers, however, land here on their way to Rome, from the numerous lines of steamers running between Mar-

seilles, Naples, &c.

The port is formed by a curved mole. extending about 300 vards in a N.W. direction from Fort Angelo on the S., and by another on the N. side of the town, extending about 160 yds. towards the S.W. Fronting the entrance between these moles is a breakwater, 350 yds. in length. There is a darsena or basin, about 5 acres in extent, within the fortifications on the N. side of the harbour. In southwesterly gales, which are common in winter, the sea breaks completely over the breakwater, causing vessels to ride uneasily, and making the outer anchorage anything but safe.

There is a rly. direct to Rome, a

distance of 80 kil. or 50 m.

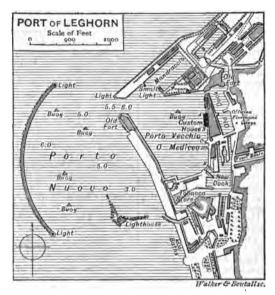
There is nothing to detain the tra veller here, but it is a convenient point from which to visit the cities of South-Western Etruria.

The next important harbour on the coast, sailing northwards, is

b. LEGHORN (Ital. Livorno).

Leghorn ranks as a seaport after Marseilles, Genoa, Trieste and Smyrna. The accommodation for vessels of a large draught having become insufficient, a new harbour of considerable extent was formed in 1854-63, by the erection towards the W. of a semicircular breakwater, behind which steamers drawing 24 ft. may anchor. The old or inner harbour was also improved in 1883, by the construction of an extensive breakwater which closed it in on the N. side, and by the formation of an open dock, quays and buildings for the reception of bonded stores; direct communication was at the same time established between the railway and the port. Dredging operations for the deepening of the port were also undertaken, and have been continued ever since, enabling vessels with a draught of 20 ft. to shelter there. Leghorn was formerly a free port and an emporium for the merchandise interchanged between the Levant and the North of Europe, and which was carried by small sailing vessels; with the advent of steam, the course of trade gradually altered, and in 1868, the Italian Government abolished the "free port." For some years the change adversely affected the business of the port, but it is now as extensive as before, though of a different character. There is regular steam communication by both native and foreign craft with all parts of the world. The chief exports are, marble, rags, oil, candied citron and plaited straw.

Leghorn owes its importance to Ferdinand I., who may be considered as the real founder of the city. The first stone of the new works was laid by Francesco I. in 1577, but they had not made much progress at his death. Most of the public buildings were erected by Ferdinand I. or about his time. A few years before (i.e. in 1551) the population amounted to 749. He invited inhabitants of every nation and creed—Corgicans who were discon-



tented with the Government of Genoa; Italians of other states, seeking to escape the tyranny of their respective Governments; Roman Catholics who withdrew from persecution in England; and new Christians, that is, forcibly converted Moors and Jews, as well as Jews who adhered to their religion, then driven from Spain and Portugal by the cruelty of Philip II., animated and assisted by the Inquisition. But above all others, the inhabitants of Provence, and the traders of Marseilles,

who were suffering from the war then wasting France, crowded to Leghorn. When, too, Philip III. by the edict of Valencia (22nd September, 1609), expelled the Moors from Spain, Cosimo II. invited over 3000 of the exiles, in the hope that their great agricultural skill and industry would fertilize the unwholesome Maremma, or marshland, near Leghorn. They were, however, found to be such turbulent subjects that most of them were afterwards shipped off to Africa.

In 1848, when the whole of Europe was convulsed. Tuscany rose against its Austrian ruler, and the Grand Duke called in Austrian troops to quell the disturbances. Leghorn was the only town which offered them any resistance, and it was consequently bombarded for twenty-four hours. then surrendered, and the Austrians, marching in, took up their station in the Piazza Grande. Some fanatic fired at them from the Campanile of the Duomo: enraged at this breach of honour, the troops attacked the populace and a massacre ensued, resulting in the loss of many lives.

The town was greatly enlarged in 1837-43, by the levelling of many of the fortifications and inclusion of the suburbs within new lines. Lately, these lines have been still further extended and now embrace a large and populous suburb which had grown up outside the walls and along the seaside.

As might be expected from its history, Leghorn contains no monuments of especial interest. On entering the city from the port, shortly after leaving the landing steps, there is a marble statue of Ferdinand de' Medici. the corners of the pedestal are the figures in bronze of four Moors, by Pietro Tacca, commemorative of the warfare waged by Ferdinand against the Moorish Corsairs who then infested the Mediterranean. The façade of the Duomo, situated in the principal square Piazza Vittorio Emanuele, was designed by Inigo Jones: the portico is quite modern; the interior contains nothing worth seeing except the ceiling, which is very ornate and heavily gilt. The old Grand Ducal Palace, also in this square, a plain unpretentious building, has been ceded to the Province and is now the Istituto Tecnico. The bell-tower of the Communal Palace is worth a passing notice—the bell is old and melodious, and is the tocsin of the city. Piazza Carlo Alberto, at the end of the principal street, Via Vittorio Emanuele,

leading straight from the harbour, is

a large square formed by arching over

part of the old moat, now a canal. It

contains statues in marble of the Grand Duke Ferdinand and his successor Leopold. In this square is the Post Office. Passing right across it, one enters the Via Larderel, and proceeding along the street reaches an open space in which is situated the Cisternone or Reservoir of the City. It was built by Cavaliere Poccianti, and is in the style of the Roman Piscini, furnishing the city with an abundance of good water. There is a remarkable echo in it. The avenue of elms and ilexes beyond the Cisternone is called the Condotti, because it covers the water conduits which supply the reservoir; it leads to the Porta Vittorio Emanuele. Outside this gate is a large common, devoted to military purposes and occasionally used as a race-course. There is in its neighbourhood a mineral spring, the waters of which are purgative and much resorted to by the populace in summer time, and about two miles from the gate are the mineral baths Bagni Puzzolenti, so-called from the disagreeable odour emitted by the sulphurous waters; these are said to be very efficacious in rheumatic and cutaneous affections. The Jewish Symagogue merits a visit, being the handsomest and second largest in Europe. The Greek Church (orthodox), Via del Giardino, though small, is rich and elegant. The Roman Catholic Churches have nothing to interest the visitor. The English Church is the oldest in Italy, and its register of births, marriages and deaths, dates from 3rd Dec. 1707. The foundation of the present building was laid on the 28th June. 1838, the coronation day of H. M. the Queen. It was consecrated in 1844, under the dedication of St. George the Martyr. The old British Cemetery contains several interesting tombs; and amongst others those of Smollett and of Francis Horner: it contains tombstones of the year 1594, and continued to be used till the 31st December, 1839, when, in consequence of the enlargement of the town, it was, as a sanitary measure, placed under interdict. It had been until of late years the burying-place of all our

countrymen who died in Tuscany and Lucca, and indeed for many of those who died in Rome, there having been no other Protestant burying-ground in Italy before the present century. The actual British Cemetery, outside the walls, near the railway station, is already very full. Since 1848, there has been a Scotch Presbyterian Church in Leghorn, and in connection with this a Bethel has been opened in the harbour for English-speaking sailors, in memory of the Reverend Dr. Stewart, its late pastor.

The Accademia Navale is one of the most important buildings in the neighbourhood. It is situated on the site of the old Lazzaretto. In 1881, the Italian Government united the various naval schools into this one A beautiful central establishment. drive leads from the city, along the sea-shore and past the Accademia, to the Ardenza and Antignano, favourite sea-side resorts in summer. Leghorn is very gay and fashionable from July to September, when the town and its suburbs are crowded by visitors who come for sea-air and sea-bathing. The bathing establishments are the most attractive in the Mediterranean.

The Monastery of Monte Nero, upon a hill near the city, is worthy of a visit. The hill is covered with villas, and presents a pleasing object in the landscape. The monastery guards, in a richly decorated temple, a celebrated picture of the Virgin, which is said to have sailed by itself from the Eubœa.

Coral ornaments are extensively manufactured here. The coral fishery is carried on by boats from Leghorn, and at La Calle and Tabarca (see p. 27). Alabaster ornaments are also manufactured in considerable quantities.

A traveller will hardly care to visit Leghorn without going to see what is now indeed an inland town, but which at one time had direct communication with the Mediterranean.

c. PISA. This quiet and ancient city | Sarto and others. [Mediterranean.]

is built on both banks of the Lung' Arno, which is handsomely embanked and bridged, the best hotels and houses facing the river.

Probably nowhere in the world are there four buildings in one group of such beauty and interest as the Cathedral, the Leaning Tower, the Baptistery, and the Campo Santo.

The Cathedral was consecrated in 1118, but no part of the original building is now apparent; it has been much changed at various periods, and even lengthened, and a great portion was re-constructed after the great fire which took place in 1596. The apse dates from 1202; and the west front is of the 13th cent.

The plan of the church is a Latin cross; it is built entirely of marble within and without, and decorated with the greatest richness. The columns in the nave, magnificent monoliths of marble and granite, are from more ancient buildings. Above the arches which these support is another order of smaller and more numerous columns which form a triforium carried all round, this in the façades forms an open gallery. The dome is elliptical in shape, supported on four massive piers, on which rest four large arches. This has been entirely rebuilt since the fire. The vaulting of the apse is covered with mosaics, all else purporting to be mosaic is imitation.

The bronze doors in the portal opposite the leaning tower date from before the fire, and are very archaic, the others are very fine, and were modelled by Giovanni Bologna in 1602. Near the west door is a fragment of fresco showing how the building was decorated before the fire. The pulpit is a masterpiece of Giovanni Pisano. The design of the 12 altars is attributed, but without certainty, to Michael Angelo, the execution to Stagi of Pietra Santa. In the chapel of the Holy Sacrament the altar is cased in silver work, said to have cost 30,000 crowns. The wood carving in the stalls is of great beauty. There are some fine paintings by Andrea del

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The Lampada di Galileo is a ponderous hanging lamp of bronze, and tradition says that it was from the oscillation of this that he discovered the isochronism of the pendulum.

The Baptistery is one of the best known specimens of circular buildings of this character in Italy. It is about the same date as the Cathedral. Internally it is about 100 ft. in diameter, the dome being 60 ft., and supported on 4 piers and 8 pillars. The central space is two stories in height, but as the dome is internally conical in form it is not particularly pleasing.

Externally, this is atoned for by considerable richness and beauty of detail. It had originally only one range of blind arcades, as in the Cathedral. A considerable quantity of pointed Gothic decoration was afterwards added, which, though somewhat incongruous, is elegant, and hides the original defects of

the design.

It contains a large stone pulpit carved by Nicola Pisano in 1260. There is a curious echo within the building; if a sound be produced it is reverberated backwards and forwards for 15 seconds.

The Campanile or Leaning Tower is the typical example of a tower in the Italian style, with numerous tiers of superimposed arcades. The lower story is a solid basement with 15 engaged columns; the six stories above this are each adorned with an open arcade, the whole is crowned by a smaller circular tower in which the bells are hung. The entire height is 183 ft., the mean diameter of the main portion is 52.

There is no doubt that it was originally intended to stand perpendicular, but before the commencement of the 5th storey the foundations had given way, and attempts to readjust the work are traceable in the upper stories, but without success. It leans 11 ft. 2 in, out of the perpendicular. It is entirely built of white marble. The view from the summit is very fine.

The Campo Santo is certainly the

most remarkable and beautiful cemetery in Italy, and it has given its name to every similar place of interment there.

It was founded in the 12th centy, but the present structure only dates from the 15th, when a prelate of the Abbey is said to have brought a large quantity of earth from Calvary. It is enclosed by a long quadrangle of arcades, the sides of which, opening on the burial-ground, are filled with open pointed windows containing delicate tracery. Below, there are a number of carved tombs and monuments of all ages. The walls are covered with frescoes by some of the older masters.

Amongst other interesting buildings are the Hospital; Museum of Natural History and Botanio Garden; Chs. of S. Stefano and S. Sisto; Chs. of S. Caterina, S. Francesco, S. Matteo, and S. Michelle; Ponte di Mezzo; Chs. of S. Salvatore, S. Maria della Spina, and S. Paolo; Ponte a Maer; Chs. of S. Nicoolò and S. Frediano; University; Accademia delle Belle Abti, Lung' Arno; Pal. Lanfreducol, Agostini, and Lanfranchi (now Toscanelli).

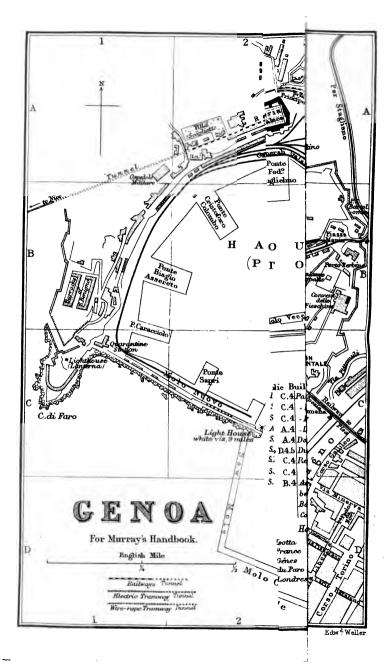
d. Spexis.† Spezia has a fine bathing establishment, and living is more moderate here than in most similar places in Italy. The climate is healthy, and the place offers many attractions, both as a winter and summer residence, especially now that the hills around have been opened out in every direction by good roads made for strategic purposes. The country around is studded with villas imbedded in luxuriant vegetation. An ancient castle and a round Genoese citadel are conspicuous objects in the landscape.

The Gulf of Spezia, which was known to the ancients as the Gulf of Luna, is not less celebrated for its beauty than for its security. Napoleon contemplated making it his principal naval station in the Mediterranean.

The Italian Government has removed the naval arsenal from Genoa to this place. It has constructed extensive

† Murray's 'Handbook to Northern Italy.'

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docks, building-slips, forts, &c., and a breakwater to bar the gulf to enemies' vessels. Two passages have been left open to permit the entrance and egress

of ships in time of peace.

The beautiful scenery of the Gulf can best be seen by coasting along the shore in a boat. The road to the W. affords a beautiful drive as far as Porto Venere, 8 m. There are 8 coves on the W. side of the gulf: 1. Marola; 2. Casa or Cà di Mare, in the mouth of which rises the remarkable submarine fresh-water spring called Polla: 3. Fezzano; 4. Panigaglia, where Napoleon wished to make his dockyard; 5. Delle Grazie; 6. Varignano; 7. La Castagna; 8. Porto Venere (Pop. 4500), one of the most picturesque places on the coast. The temple of Venus, from which it derived its name, occupied the position of the dilapidated Gothic Ch. of San Pietro. Another ch. worthy of notice is S. Lorenzo. The marble of the rock on which Porto Venere stands, black with gold-coloured veins, is very beautiful.

Opposite to Porto Venere is the island of *Palmaria*, in which are quarries of the *Portoro marble*, much of which is used in the decoration of Versailles. S. of it are the smalller

islets of Tino and Tinotto.

On the E side of the gulf is LERICI, a busy little town, near which are extensive lead-works belonging to an English company, the ore being brought from Sardinia. The villa Casa Magni, between Lerici and San Terenz, was the residence of Shelley the poet, in 1822. His boat was upset in a squall between Leghorn and this, and his body was cast ashore near Viareggio.

The extreme S.E. point of the Gulf is *Punta Bianca*, so called from the whiteness of its marble. The entrance to the Gulf is guarded by numerous

strong forts and batteries.

[A most interesting excursion may be made to the far-famed marble quarries of Carrara† by rly. On an average about 100,000 tons are exported from this place every year.]

+ Murray's 'Handbook to Northern Italy.'

e. Genoa. 1 After leaving Spezia the only place of great importance is Genoa. A vachtsman ought to know that on this coast the principal current is from E. to W., and that a mile or so from the shore it is often running a couple of knots an hour or even more, but there is little danger of being set on shore by it, as the coast is bold and clear. The prevailing wind is scirocco, or S.E., but when the mistral blows in the Gulf of Lyons, it often blows from the S.W. here. The dangerous winds are all off shore, and these are sometimes very dangerous, especially off Capo Noli, in the Gulf of Voltri, and of Sestri Levante, more particularly when there is snow on the hills. If the barometer gives indication of danger. one must on no account disregard it; but, even without the least warning. dangerous squalls frequently come down. The only harbour of refuge between Spezia and Genoa is Portofino. The Health Office is on the Ponte Salumi, close to the mouth of the old arsenal. The best berth for yachts is immediately inside the inner or old eastern mole, or else riding at single anchor, which is permitted for a few People are now no longer forced to land at the regular quays, but may go on shore where they please, if they have no luggage. The best landing-place for yachts is just opposite the great Doria Palace at Piazza Principe, where one can drive down to the water's edge.

The opening out of the railway system to the north of Genoa has made it one of the first commercial harbours

in the Mediterranean.

The total tonnage entered in 1888 amounted to 3,000,000 tons, of which upwards of 1,000,000 were under the

British flag.

The harbour is of easy access in all weathers for steamers; and innumerable tug boats are always on the lookout for sailing vessels. Yachtsmen should be careful to bargain before employing them.

The great works recently carried out at a cost of upwards of £2,000,000 (to which the late Duca di Galliera

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¹ Murray's 'Handbook to Northern Italy.'

contributed in the last year of his life no less than £800,000), are not yet (1889) entirely complete, but they have already converted the inner portion of the harbour into a vast dock, and yachts and vessels preferring a quiet berth to the immediate vicinity of the overcrowded quays, can safely anchor and even take up moorings in the outer harbour.

Near the land end of the western pier stands the lanterna (lighthouse), built in 1547; the tower rises out of the rock, to the height of 247 ft. above its base, or 385 ft. above the level of the sea. The lighthouse should be ascended for the extensive view which it commands. Close to the foot of the lighthouse is the quarantine establishment. On the N. side of the harbour is the Darsena (dockyard and arsenal), which was established in 1276: the first expense of the works being furnished by Tomaso Spinola, in that year. In 1861 the Italian Government made Spezia the principal naval depôt, and the activity which used to reign here has in consequence declined.

The Porto Franco, which is on the E. side of the harbour, is a collection of 355 bonded warehouses surrounded by high walls and with gates towards the sea and city; the most recent portions were built in 1642. tradespeople are in the habit of keeping stores of goods here and of selling them in retail; of course the duty must be paid before they are allowed According to ancient reguto leave. lations entrance is forbidden (without special permission) to the military, the priesthood and females. The Porte Franco, now more properly called the Punto Franco, is under the management of the Chamber of Commerce.

The climate is healthy and the atmosphere usually clear, but it is not good for chest complaints. Genoa itself is bitterly cold in winter. Pegli (p. 263), on the W., is more sheltered, and Nervi, on the E., is still more protected. At both places there are hotels and villas for the reception of winter visitors.

An ample supply of excellent water

is brought to the city, partly by an aqueduct, 25 miles in length, constructed in the Middle Ages, which taps the Bisagno stream high up amongst the hills; and partly by an aqueduct from the Scrivia, on the N. side of the Apennines, through the rly. tunnel dei Giovi.

Genoa is not an economical residence; house-rent is dear within the city, villas are to be had outside, but rents

are high.

The Genoese are hard-working, sober, frugal, practical people; steady men of business who care little for amusement or excitement, and are content to divide their lives between their work and their families. They have a strong bias towards republicanism, but on the whole are well content to live under a constitutional monarchy, to which they are attached by reason rather than by feeling, and which gives them peace, order, and real self-government. Their dialect is almost unintelligible to a stranger.

The principal manufactures are silk, velvet, paper, soap, gold and silver ornaments, artificial flowers and coral

ornaments.

Genoa is one of the most beautiful cities in Europe, and has well been named "La Superba." The streets are narrow, but they are lined with magnificent palaces. It has been surrounded at different times by three lines of fortifications, which were extended as the city grew. The two inner walls were built respectively in 1159 and 1357; it is not easy now to trace their course. The last circuit of fortifications was erected to protect the city against the present dynasty, when the Gallo-Sardinian army, under Carlo Emanuele, Duke of Savoy, threatened the very existence of the Republic, and it was in a great measure executed by voluntary labour and contributions. Within these walls Masséna sustained the famous siege of 1800. The city was invested on the land side by the Austrian troops, while the British fleet. under Lord Keith, blockaded the port. Masséna was at length starved out, after suffering immense loss from famine and disease.

An interesting excursion may be made by the pedestrian round the fortifications, following the road on the inner side from the S. Benigno barracks to the Porta Chiappe, during which he will enjoy some fine views of the town and harbour. Rough but sure-footed ponies may be hired for this excursion. A general view may be obtained of the principal palaces and objects of interest, and an idea formed of their architecture, by driving from the P. Carlo Felice through the street of that name, P. Fontane Morose, Via Nuova, Via Nuovissima, P. della Nunziata and Via Balbi, past the rly. station and the Doria Palace, to the Porta della Lanterna.

Genoa is very up and down. Many parts of the city are inaccessible by wheeled carriages: nor are the smaller vicols convenient for foot-passengers. In the older parts of the town the houses have an appearance of antique solidity, whilst those in the more modern streets are distinguished for their magnitude and fine architecture.

A Walk through Genoa

Persons pressed for time, and wishing to see the city expeditiously, are recommended to take the following round. Starting from the port, turn up past the Bourse to the Via deali Orefici, where the goldsmiths have their shops. Thence by Piazza Campetto, in and near which are the best shops for velvet, to the Cathedral. Afterwards to the Piazza Nuova, where the Palazzo Ducale and the Ch. of Sant' Ambrogio stand. Close at hand is the Piazza Defferari (or Carlo Felice), where will be seen the Accademia delle Belle Arti, Public Library, and Carlo Felice Theatre. The Via Giulia strikes out of this square to the E., and at the other end of it is the Ch. of San Stefano, near the Porta d'Arco.

From this ch., which stands high on the wall, a beautiful walk or drive leads southward along the wall to the Strega and La Cava batteries above the sea, and to the Ch. of S. Maria di Carignano, with a fine view from the cupola. If time cannot be spared to visit Carignano, take the road northwards from San Stefano to the Acquasola Garden, and thence by the Salita di Santa Catarina, or by Via Roma and Via Carlo Felice, to the Piazza delle Fontane Morose. Here are the Pallavicini Palace, and other palaces. Enter next the Via Nuova, where are (1.) the Gambaro, Doria, (Giorgio), Adorno, Serra, Brignole Sale (or Rosso) and Duramo palaces, and (rt.) the Cambiaso, Parodi, Spinola (Ferdinando), Doria Tursi (or del Municipio) and Brignole palaces.

Passing through the Via Nuovissima, with more handsome facades, the Piazza dell' Annunziata is reached. where stands the ch. of that name, at the entrance to the Via Balbi. In this street will be seen, (rt.) the Durageo della Scala Palace and the Palazzo dell' Università ; (l.) the Balbi Palace, and the Palazzo Reale, formerly Durazzo. At the W. end of the Via Balbi is the Acqua Verde square, with the monument to Columbus, and the Nice, Turin and Milan Rly. Stat. Not far off is the **Andrea Doria Palace**. Thence the Via Carlo Alberto leads back to near the Bourse, from which we started.

The traveller who intends to pass a day or two at Genoa ought to select for examination the following objects:—

Churches: the Cathedral, S. Ambrogio, S. Maria di Carignano and the Annunziata.

Palaces, remarkable either for their pictures, or their architecture, in the Via Balbi: Pal. Reale, Pal. Balbi-Piovēra, Pal. Durazzo della Scala, and Pal. dell' Università; in or near the Via Nuova: Pal. Brignole-Sale, Pal. del Municipio and Pal. Spinola; and the Pal. del Principe Doria, near the Western Rly, Stat.

Public Buildings: The Borsa or Bourse, Palazzo Ducale, and Accademia delle Belle Arti.

Gardens: The Acquasola Garden and the Villetta Dinegro, in the city, and the Villa Pallavioini at Pegli, to be reached by rail or tramway. The Scoglietto Gardens, beyond the Principe Doria Palace, are also very pretty.

CHURCHES.

The Cathedral (San Lorenzo), constructed in the 12th cent. with much older materials, and consecrated in 1118 by Pope Gelasius, as a fresco in the neighbouring archbishop's palace Only one tower has been testifies. erected, and that at a later period. There are some very curious ancient fragments of sculpture encrusted in the walls, especially on the N. side. nave was restored between 1307 and 1312. The Gothic porch is formed of alternate courses of black and white marble; above it is a gallery intended for the use of the Doge. Above the arches which separate the nave from the aisles is an entablature with a long inscription in Gothic characters, to the effect that Janus, great-grandson of Noah, founded Genoa, and that another Janus from Troy settled here, and that the nave was restored in 1307. Above this rises a second tier of round arches, supported on marble columns; the upper part, being merely whitewashed, contrasts badly with the richness of the lower part.

The richest portion of the ch. is the Chapel of St. John the Baptist, into which, in memory of Herodias' daughter, women are only permitted to enter once a year. The relics of the Saint are said to be contained in an iron-bound chest, which is seen through the apertures of the Byzantine marble covering. On the day of his nativity they are carried in procession, being placed in the Cassone di San Giovanni, a richly carved silver-gilt shrine preserved in the treasury of the Cathedral. There also is kept the Sacro Catino, long supposed to be a single piece of emerald, and variously asserted to have been a gift from the Queen of Sheba to Solomon, or the dish which held the Paschal Lamb at the Passover, or the vessel in which Joseph of Arimathea received the blood from his Redeemer's side. This precious vessel formed part of the

spoils of the Genoese at Cæsarea in 1101. It is brought three times a year out of the treasury and exposed to the veneration of the faithful. No stranger was allowed to touch it, or to test the material of which it was made, under the severest penalties. The dish is hexagonal, with some slight ornaments, which appear to have been finished with the tool, as in gem engraving. The colour is beautiful, the transparency perfect; but a few air-bubbles sufficiently disclose that it is made of glass. The Catino was sent to Paris: and when reclaimed was so carelessly packed that it broke by the way. fragments have been united by a setting of gold filagree. The keys of the cabinet are kept by the municipal authorities, and a fee of about 5 fr. is expected by the officer who opens the door.

Sant' Agostino, near the Piazza Sarzano, now desecrated, is a good specimen of the Genoese Gothic of the 14th cent. The brick campanile contains curious green and white tiles on the pinnacles of the spires. Sant' Ambrogio or di Gesù, Piazza Nuova, built by the Pallavicini family, is richly decorated with marbles and paintings.

L'Annunziata, rebuilt in 1537, with still unfinished façade, was decorated at the cost of the Lomellini family, once lords of Tabarca (see p. 29), with extraordinary splendour.

SAN DONATO, built on the site of a more ancient edifice, is near the Piazza d'Erbe; the pillars which support the round arches of the nave are from a Roman temple. The curious hexagonal campanile is a specimen of Roman decadence; it is black and white now, but it was originally of brick: it has windows with elegant columns and arches.

SAN GIOVANNI DI PRE, near the dockyard, formerly the ch. of the Knights of St. John, built in the 12th cent. It has a Commenda attached, which was devoted, in the times of the Knights Hospitallers, 1st, to the entertainment of pilgrims on their way to Palestine, who could easily embark hence, and 2nd, to the use of the sick.

when pilgrimages were out of fashion. The neighbouring Commenda of St. Antonio was used for the same

purpose.

It was here that Urban VI. caused 5 cardinals, his opponents, taken at the siege of Lucera in 1386, to be executed: the sixth Cardinal, Adam of Hereford, is said to have been spared at the intercession of the English king. In making some excavations their skeletons were discovered. The crypt is divided off and used as warehouses.

The broad Via di Ponte Carignano leads over the noble viaduct built by the Saulis. It joins two hills, crossing the streets and houses below, and forms a delightfully cool promenade

in summer.

SANTA MARIA DI CARIGNANO, finely situated on a hill to the E. of the city, was built in 1552, by the Sauli family. It is in the form of a Greek cross, with a lofty dome in the centre. Beneath the cupola are 4 colossal statues, 2 by Puget and 2 by Parodi, and amongst the pictures, all more or less remarkable, are one by Guercino, and another attributed to Albert Dürer. A magnificent view is obtained from the cupola (50 c. fee to custodian).

SANTA MARIA DI CASTELLO. Some parts of it date as far back as 1150. The interior consists of a nave separated from the aisles by 8 arches supported on ancient granite columns said to have come from the ruins of the cathedral of Luni; their capitals are all different, of white Carrara marble. Let into two of the arches spanning them are 2 Cufic inscriptions brought from the East. There are some good paintings of the Genoese school here, especially one by Ludovico Brea of Nice, the inaugurator of the Ligurian The Grimaldi private chapel is interesting, and also a curious fresco in the cloister of the Madonna.

SAN MATTEO, near the Piazza Carlo Felice. This interesting little ch. was founded in 1125 by Martino Doria, and has always been under the patronage of that family. The front is a good specimen of Genoese-Gothic, formed by alternate courses of black and white marble, a style of construc-

tion confined to public buildings; but the 4 great families of Doria, Grimaldi. Spinola and Fieschi were permitted to employ it. Five of the white courses bear inscriptions relating to achievements of the family. The pilasters at the extremities of the façade. and on each side of the entrance. support the shields of Genoa and of the Dorias. The interior was splendidly reconstructed at the expense of the great Andrea Doria. Over the high altar hangs the sword sent to him by Paul III. in 1535, for services rendered to the Church. In the crypt beneath is his tomb, adorned by Montorsoli, and in the adjoining cloister have been arranged sepulchral inscriptions of other members of the family, from the suppressed ch. of S. Domenico and others, and the mutilated statues of Andrea Doria and his great-nephew Gian Andrea, which were thrown from their pedestals before the Palazzo Ducale in the Revolution of 1793.

In the adjoining Piazza, entirely surrounded by palaces of the Doria family, are some curious specimens of domestic architecture—three palaces of the 15th cent. Over the door of that on the rt. hand as you face the ch. is an inscription stating that it was given to Andrea Doria by the Republic. Here he lived, and in the small square on which it opens he assembled his fellow-citizens in 1528, to concert means for driving off the French, by whom Genoa was then besieged.

SAN SIRO, near the Strada Nuovissima. The most ancient Christian foundation in Genoa, and associated with important events in its history. It was the cathedral until 904, under the title of the Basilica dei Dodici Apostoli, but San Siro, or Cyrus, became its patron. In this ch. the assemblies of the people were held, and here, in 1339, Simone Bocanegra was created first Doge of Genoa. His election was the crisis of another revolution, by which the government was transferred from the nobles to the people. The campanile is the earliest part of the building.

SAN STEFANO DELLA PORTA D'ARCO, at the end of the Strada Giulia, dates from the 13th cent. On the black and white façade are inscriptions in honour of the da Passano family, who were Admirals of the kingdom of Portugal from 1317 to 1453. Over the altar is a painting of the Martyrdom of the Patrou Saint, the design for which has been attributed to Raphael, but more probably the whole is by Giulio Romano. A small fee is asked for showing it.

SANT' ANDREA, near the old gateway of that name, contains a lovely cloister with double pillars, the capitals of which are covered with grotesque monsters. This ch. is now a prison. The old walls, which run here through the centre of the present town, date from the time of Frederic Barbarossa. It is just outside of this gateway that Christopher Columbus is said by some to have been born,† and lower down, in the corner of a wall, is a curious bas-relief representing the Porto Pisano, by the capture of which Conrad Doria for ever broke the power of the rival republic in 1280.

PALACES AND PICTURE GALLERIES.

Genoa may be justly proud of her palaces. The usual disposition exhibits a large hall supported partly on columns leading to a court surrounded by arcades, the arches of which likewise rest on columns. Beyond is the great staircase rising on either hand, and farther still is frequently a small garden, shaded by orange-trees. It is invariably open to public view, and the long perspective of halls, courts, columns, arches and flights of steps, produces a magnificent effect, greatly enhanced by the splendour of the marble used in their construction. There are internally fine apartments, but not in proportion to the magnificence of the entrances. Many of them contain pictures by Rubens and Vandyke, both of whom resided here, and the number of the portraits left by the latter borders on the incredible.

† Others maintain that he was born at Calvi,

The more remarkable palaces, and those possessing accessible collections of paintings, are:—

PALAZZO ADORNO, No. 10, Via Nuova, designed by Galiuzzo Alessi, belonged to one of the 4 eminent families of the Capellazzi, who from 1339 to 1528 contested amongst themselves the government of the Republic.

There are some good frescoes, and a collection including pictures by Rubens, Guido Reni, and others.

The Arcivescovado (Archiepiscopal Palace) contains some good frescoes by L. Cambiaso.

PALAZZO BALBI, No. 4 Strada Balbi (open daily 12 to 4, 1 fr.). A fine palace, built in the early part of the 17th cent. The court is surrounded by 3 tiers of porticoes. The state suite of rooms is richly decorated, and gives a good idea of the dwellings of the wealthy Genoese aristocracy; the vaulted ceilings are ornamented and painted by native artists. The collection of pictures ranks third in importance in Genoa. It includes some remarkably fine pictures by Titian, Ann. Caracci, Vandyke, Rubens, Tintoretto, Caravaggio, &c.

PALAZZO DURAZZO (formerly BRIG-NOLE), in the Piazza Brignole, with two colossal Terms at the portal. The vestibule is decorated with modern arabesques and frescoes.

PALAZZO BRIGNOLE SALE, also called the Palazzo Rosso, from the outside being painted red, is in the Via Garibaldi (formerly Nuova): its front is very extensive, and, were it not for its colour, the architecture would appear to advantage. A splendid suite of rooms on the second floor contains the most extensive collection of pictures in Genoa, and they may be seen any day between 11 and 4, free. Hand-catalogues in French and English are to be found in each room.

The Duchess of Galliera, daughter of the late Marquis Brignole Sale, with the consent of her husband, and her sister, the Duchess Melzi d'Eril, munificently presented this palace to the city in 1874, with its gallery,

library, and other contents, together with revenue sufficient to keep it up.

PALAZZO CAMBIASO, with 2 façades in the Strada Nuova and Piazza Fontane Morose, an excellent specimen of palatial architecture.

P. CATTANEO, near the ch. of San Giorgio, now let as offices, has some portraits of Vandyke in a neglected state; at another P. Cattaneo, the family residence, near the Annunziata ch., there are 7 or 8 portraits of this

master in a better condition.

PALAZZO DORIA TURSI, or Del Municipio, Strada Nuova, No. 9 (now occupied by the Municipality of Genoa), built for Nicola Grimaldi from whom it passed to one of the Dorias, created Duke of Tursi. The façade is grand, and is flanked by terraces with open arcades, upon which rest gardens. On the first floor, in the ante-room of the hall where the town council assembles, is a bust of Columbus, and a box containing some interesting MSS. of that great navigator.

In another room are some good pictures of the Dutch school, formerly in the Ducal Palace, also Paganini's portrait and violin, attributed to Stradivarius, and a piece of Byzantine embroidery, representing the Martyrdom of St. Lawrence, a gift of the Greek Emperor Palæologus: as they are in the apartments of the Mayor (Sindaco), they can only be seen when

he has left his office.

Here is kept one of the most remarkable monuments of the history of Genoa—a bronze tablet, containing the award made A.U.C. 633, by Quintus Marcus Minutius and Q. F. Rufus, between the Genuenses and the Viturii. supposed to be the inhabitants of Langasco and Voltaggio, in the upper valley of the Polcevera, who had been disputing about the extent of their respective territories, and had appealed to the Senate from the local authorities. This boundary question was carefully investigated: the landmarks are set out with minuteness, and clauses are inserted respecting rights of common and commutation rents, The tablet was discovered in 1505 by

a peasant near Piedimonte, 6 m. from Genoa. He brought it to Genoa for the purpose of selling it as old metal; but the Senate purchased it for the Commonwealth.

PALAZZO, or VILLA DORIA, called also P. del Principe, situated beyond the Piazza Acqua Verde and the rly. stat. The gardens, which extend to the sea, form a fine feature in the panorama of the port of Genoa, but will soon be destroyed to make room for the harbour improvements. This pile was given to the great Andrea Doria, in 1522, and rebuilt by him. The stately feelings of this Doria, who is emphatically called "Il Principe" (for that title of dignity had been granted to him by Charles V.), are expressed in the inscription which is engraved on the exterior of the edifice: "Divino munere, Andreas D'Oria Cevæ F.S.R. Ecclesiæ Caroli Imperatoris Catolici maximi et invictissimi Francisci primi Francorum Regis et Patriæ classis triremium 1111. præfectus ut maximo labore jam fesso corpore honesto otio quiesceret, ædes et successoribus instauravit. M.D.XXXVIII."

In the gallery that leads to the terraced garden are the portraits of Andrea Doria and his family in semiheroic costume. Beyond is the garden, where are walks of cypress and orange, fountains, statues and vases. The fountain in the centre, by Montorsoli, represents Andrea Doria in the character of Neptune; it is to be moved to the Acquasola Gardens. Opposite the palace, on the street front, is the monument raised by Gian Andrea Doria to "Il Gran Roldano," a dog which he had for 15 yrs., as an inscription states. Also a grotto built by Alessi, in its time much admired, now almost a ruin. The successive employments held by Doria enabled him to acquire great wealth, with which he kept a fleet of 22 galleys, a force with which he turned the scale against the French, and accomplished the deliverance of Genoa, 11 Sep. 1528. It was under Doria's influence and counsel that the form of government was established in Genoa which lasted

till the French Revolution. He was offered the Ducal authority for life, and no doubt might have acquired absolute sovereignty. The Dorias are still numerous at Genoa, but this branch, since its alliance with the family of Pamphili, resides at Rome.

Palazzo Ducale, Piazza Nuova, formerly the residence of the Doges of the Republic, now occupied by departments of the public administration, as well as the telegraph office. No trace of the old building, which dates from the end of the 13th century, is visible; but the old tower adjoining, which was built in 1307, and was called the Torre del Popolo, still stands, and is an interesting remnant of old Genoa; part of the original tower being still visible below the brickwork addition which was raised in 1539.

A fire in 1777, and the ruffianism of the Revolution in 1797, combined to destroy the last vestiges of the old building, which had been established in 1530 and 1539, and all that is now visible is in the bad taste of the early part of this century. The grand proportions of the entrance hall, of the splendid double staircase, and of the reception rooms on the piano nobile, still remain, however, and make the palace worth at least a short visit.

PALAZZO DURAZZO DELLA SCALA, 1, Via Balbi, one of the finest of Genoese palaces. It was erected in the 17th cent. for the Balbi. The beautiful court is surrounded by a Doric colonnade of white marble, from a corner of which opens the flight of stairs which has rendered it so celebrated. It is rich, but confused in the details.

The great dungeon tower is the only part of the old building which now remains, the ancient palace having been destroyed by fire a century ago.

It contains many pictures by the best masters, and two silver vases attributed to Benvenuto Cellini.

PALAZZO IMPERIALE, in the Piazza del Campetto, much decayed; but the ceiling of its portico is adorned with painted arabesques, which have been much admired. Over the door is the inscription "Vincentius Imperialis, Mich. Fil. 1560."

PALAZZO LERCARO, or Parodi, 3, Via Nuova. A striking façade, opening into a handsome cortile.

PALAZZO NEGRONI, a wide-spreading and noble front, in the Piazza Fontane Morose. There are some good pictures here.

PALAZZO PALLAVICINI, in the Strada Carlo Felice, No. 12. The collection of pictures formerly here has been removed to the Durazzo della Scala palace, the present Marchesa Durazzo being the only child and heiress of the late Marchese Ignazio Pallavicini.

There is another large PALAZZO PALLAVICINI, with paintings on the façade, in the Piazza Fontane Morose.

PALAZZO REALE, 10, Via Balbi (open daily), formerly belonging to the Durazzo family, was purchased by the King of Sardinia in 1815, and splendidly fitted up by Charles Albert in 1842, as a royal residence. It is the largest palace in Genoa, and contains mean pictures of no great morit

tains many pictures of no great merit.

PALAZZO SERRA, Strada Naova, No.
12, by Alessio. A green house, with large Terms at the door. The saloon is particularly rich, and the gilding is said to have cost a million of france.

PALAZZO SPINOLA, Piazza Pelliceria, contains pictures by Guido, Domenichino, Ann. Caracci and others; notably a very interesting Holy Family by Rubens.

PALAZZO SPINOLA, formerly P. Grimaldi, Strada Nuovo, No. 5, a large and fine building, with some good pictures by Vandyke and others,

PALAZZO SPINOLA DEI MARMI, Piazza delle Fontane Morose, an edifice of the 15th cent, built of alternate courses of white and black marble; in front are 5 niches containing statues of members of the family, with inscriptions in Gothic characters beneath. There is a fourth Spinola Palace, now purchased by the Province of Genoa, and used as the residence of the Prefect.

PALAZZO DELL' UNIVERSITÀ, Via Balbi No. 5, erected at the expense of the Balbi family for the use of the Jesuits, who held it until their expulsion in 1778. The vestibule and the noble cortile are amongst the finest specimens of the kind. Two huge lions flank the staircase. The halls are decorated with frescoes in honour of the Jesuits by Genoese painters, and with oil-pictures. There are also some fine bronze statues and bas-reliefs by Giovanni Bologna, a Museum of Natural History, a library of 70,000 volumes, and a collection of ancient Genoese coins.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The ACCADEMIA LIGUSTICA DELLE
BELLE ARTI, forming one of the sides
of the Piazza Carlo Felice, was
founded by the Doria family. The
building contains numerous schools in
the different departments of art, resorted to by a large body of pupils.
Attached to the schools of painting is
a collection of pictures, mostly by
artists of the Genoese school, and a
series of casts from antique sculpture.
The public library contains about
50,000 vols,

In the LAND ARSENAL, near the Piazza Acquaverde, are many curious objects, formerly deposited in the Ducal Palace: a rostrum of an ancient galley, found in the port; a cannon of wood, bound round with iron, said to have been employed by the Venetians in the defence of Chioggia, when attacked by the Genoese fleet; a good store of halberds, partizans, and other weapons, many of unusual forms.

The LOGGIA DE' BANCHI, or Borsa (in the Piazza de' Banchi), is an interesting monument of the ancient commercial splendour of Genoa. It consists of a large hall, the sides of which are supported by arches, now glazed in, built by Galeazzo Alessi (1570–1596). It is now used as the Bourse or Exchange. The fine marble sitting statue of Count Cavour is by the Swiss sculptor Vela.

THE COMPERA, or Banco di San Bosco, a Doctor of Laws, 1430, and Giorgio, near the harbour, of which the hall is now degraded into a customhouse, was the most ancient trading contains statues of benefactors of the

and banking establishment in Europe. The Colonies of Kaffa in the Crimea, several ports of Asia Minor, and Corsica, were each for a time under its administration. It was founded in 1408, to collect together into one all the many enterprises of the Republic. of which the expedition against the Grimaldi at Monaco was one. Genoa, not having the means of meeting the expenses of resisting them, negociated a loan, which was funded, that is to say, the revenues of the State were permanently pledged for the repayment. With the money so raised the Republic fitted out a fleet, and compelled the insurgents to abandon their position. The bank was managed with great ability and integrity, and most of the charitable and public institutions had their funds placed there at interest. The French passed the sponge over the accounts, and ruined the bank and its creditors.

All round are statues of the nobles and citizens whose munificence is here commemorated. They are in two ranges, the upper standing and the lower sitting, all larger than life, making this one of the finest monumental halls that can be imagined.

THEATRES.—The Teatro Carlo Felice ranks third in size in Italy. The others are the Teatro Paganini; the T. Doria; T. Politeama; T. Sant' Agostino; the T. Colombo, and the T. Apollo.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS. — The great Albergo dei Poveri is to the N. of the city, near the P. della Nunziata. It was founded in 1564, by Emanuel Brignole, and unites the care of the poor within its walls to the administration of many charitable endowments, for their benefit. It is a stately palace, capable of containing 2200 persons. The chapel contains a figure of Christ.

The Ospedale di Pammatone stands on the W. side of the public promenade of the Acquasola. It was originally a private foundation by Bartolommeo del Bosco, a Doctor of Laws, 1430, and was built from the designs of Andrea Orsolini. It is a large building, and contains statues of benefactors of the

establishment. It has within its walls. on an average, 1000 patients and 3000 foundlings, and is open for the sick of all nations. In the square in front of the hospital is a clever statue of Balilla, the lad who headed the popular rising which drove the Austrians out of Genoa in 1746; and, hard by, a slab of marble let into the street pavement marks the spot where he began the fray, by hurling a stone against the Austrian artillerymen. The institution for the Deaf and Dumb (Sordi Muti), founded by Ottavio Assarotti, a poor monk, in 1801, is celebrated in Italy.

The hospital for the insane, or *Manicomio*, situated near the Porta Pila, is an extensive building of modern erection, containing 700 patients.

In and about Genoa there are as many as 15 institutions styled Conservatorii. They are all intended for females, and regulated according to the monastic system, though the inmates do not take vows. Some are houses of refuge for the unmarried; some penitentiaries for those who wish to abandon their evil courses; some are schools for the higher branches of education; some asylums for girls who are either orphans or the children of parents unable to maintain them.

The Campo Santo (Public Cemetery) at Staglieno, about 1 m. outside the Porta Romana, in the valley of the Bisagno, and on the declivity of a hill, consists of a grand cloister with terrace and galleries, in which are arranged the vaults and monuments of the wealthy classes. In some cases a vault costs 1500 lire. The monuments are very numerous and in a creditable style of art. Only the poor are buried in the ground; the corpses of the wealthier classes are deposited in receptacles arranged in galleries. the centre is a fine circular chapel. The dome is supported by 16 Doric columns of dark Corsican marble on each side.

f. 10 kil. to the W. of Genoa is Pegli.

A few years ago this was an obscure fishing village; now it has become one of the most fashionable seaside places in the Gulf of Genoa. The Empress Frederick, then Crown Princessof Germany, with her children, selected it as their residence during the winter of 1879-80. The environs are very beautiful, all the well-known headlands, bays, towns and villas on the Riviera di Ponente being within easy reach by boat, railway and road.

Close to it is the Villa Pallavicini. the gardens of which are very fine, and contain many semi-tropical plants. A curious feature is the immense grotto excavated in the hill behind the house, and lined with large heavy stalactites and stalagmites, so skilfully fixed that they cannot be detected as Part of the cavern is filled artificial. with water, navigated by a boat. There are many other objects of interest in the grounds. The excursion may be made by rail from Genoa, but it is better to go by tramway, which puts one down at the gate: the drive in a carriage is disagreeable, as the road is much cut up by the tram-rails.

20 kil. Cogoleto, one of the towns which claims to be the birthplace of Columbus. See Calvi.

Turning now to the S.W. we come to

g. 43 kil. **Savona.**

The Harbour is a narrow inlet open to the N.E., protected by 2 moles, forming a perfectly sheltered basin, with a depth of 22½ ft. of water. It was destroyed by the Genoese in 1528 by sinking hulks filled with stones; it has now been cleaned, repaired, and greatly enlarged, so that vessels of almost every size are able to land and take in cargo. In 1887 no fewer than 358 British vessels, of a burden of 286,355 tons entered, and 473,000 tons of coal were imported. Excepting Genoa, it is the lagest coal-importing harbour in Italy.

Savona is a city of high antiquity, and is now the third in point of importance in the Riviera, Genoa being the first, and Nice the second. It was at one time celebrated for its pottery. Old Savona ware was sometimes very fine, but nothing better than the commonest kind is manufactured there

now.

The Cathedral was built in 1604 on the site of an older and more curious structure, which had been enriched by Pope Julius II., who was born at Albisola, close by, and who was bishop of this see when elevated to the papal dignity. It contains some good paint-

The best thing in Savona is the beautiful Renaissance tomb in the Capella Sistina, a ch. next door to the Duomo, erected by Sixtus IV. to the memory of his humble parents. Cardinal Giuliano, his nephew, afterwards Pope Julius II., who was bishop of the see, probably looked after its construction, which was carried out by artists from Como.

Chiabrera, a poet of the 17th cent., was born here, and the place is full of reminiscences of him. Wordsworth

translated some of his pieces.

One of the towers of the port is decorated with a colossal statue of the Virgin. The sanctuary of Nostra Signora di Misericordia, about 5 m. distant, among the mountains, is a celebrated place of pilgrimage, and well worthy of a visit. Pope Pius VII. presented a crown of silver studded with gems to the statue of the Virgin in the ch. He had been kept a prisoner at Savona by Napoleon I., and his desk was broken-open to steal from it the Ring of the Fisherman.

Wordsworth wrote: "There is not a bay along this beautiful coast that might not raise in the traveller the wish to take up his abode there; each, as it succeeds, seems more inviting than the other; but the desolated convent on the cliff in the bay of Savona struck my fancy most." There is a rly, direct to Turin, passing through beautiful scenery.

67 kil. Finalmarina. This was at one time a separate Republic under the protection of Genoa. Interesting

mediæval ruins.

84 kil. Albeuga. The ancient Albruin Ingaunum, birthplace of the Emperor Proculus.

91 kil. Alassio, a rising winter station.

105 kil. Diano Marina, nearly destroyed by the earthquake of 1887.

h. 110 kil. Oneglia. There is a small harbour to the E. of the Impero river. formed by two short moles running out in a S.W. and S.S.E. direction: the anchorage is good, but it is exposed to winds from the southward. The town is celebrated as the birthplace of Andrea Doria (1648). It is an uninteresting place, with gloomy modern arcades. Some villas can be hired for the winter, but the place is exposed to cold winds from the mountains, and the environs, for the Riviera, are comparatively uninteresting.

i. 113 kil. On the opposite side of the bay is Porto Maurizio. Its harbour also is formed by 2 short moles; the western one projecting to the S.E., and the eastern or inner one to the S. It is only available for vessels drawing less than 13 ft. of water, but in favourable weather vessels can anchor in from 5 to 7 fms. 3 m. from the shores.

The town stands on a promontory projecting boldly into the sea, overlooking its tranquil little port. upper part is very dirty and strikingly picturesque. The cathedral is handsome from its size, but is quite out of character with the rest of the town. The country around is extremely pretty but rather monotonous, being almost entirely devoted to the cultivation of olives. It is the very centre of the oil district.

k. 138 kil. San Remo.

San Remo is a favourite winter residence for invalids. It is less exposed to the cutting winds so inconvenient at Nice, and has a freer circulation of air than at Mentone. In addition to the hotels, there are numerous villas overlooking the sea.

The old portion is a flourishing and thoroughly Italian town, situated on an olive-covered declivity descending to the sea-shore; the streets are narrow. tortuous and steep, but wonderfully picturesque, and probably afford a

better subject for the painter than any other on the Riviera. The modern portion, where are most of the hotels, is on the main road, here called Via Vittorio Emanuels. There are many pleasant walks; lemon and orangetrees grow in great abundance, and some date-palms, though the fruit does not ripen.

There are numerous carriage drives a fine promenade and public garden, where a band plays three times a week; a theatre; a good and well supplied vegetable and fish market; and a bathing station in summer.

San Remo will be for ever memorable as the winter residence of the Emperor Frederick during his last illness, and whence he left to mount, for so brief a period, the throne of Germany.

[Excursions in the Vicinity.—Ch. of La Madonna della Guardia, on Capo Verde, from whence there is a magnificent view. By carriage to Ceriana. It is well worth while to return to S. Remo on foot, across the hills. Leave the town by a street and mule-path leading up the hill, at the back, through beautiful woods towards the pilgrimage chapel of San Giovanni Battista. On sighting the chapel, which stands on an open down, bear rather to the 1, and the path leading down to San Remo will be found without much difficulty.

SAN ROMOLO, a picturesque spot with very fine trees, but, as the road to it is long and uninteresting, it is hardly worth visiting in winter, unless on the way to the top of Monte Bignone (4300 ft.), the ascent to which must be made on foot or on donkeys.]

141 kil. Ospedaletti. In a sheltered position, with a first-class hotel and Casino.

1. 147 kil. Bordighera. A very picturesque little town, celebrated for its date-palms.

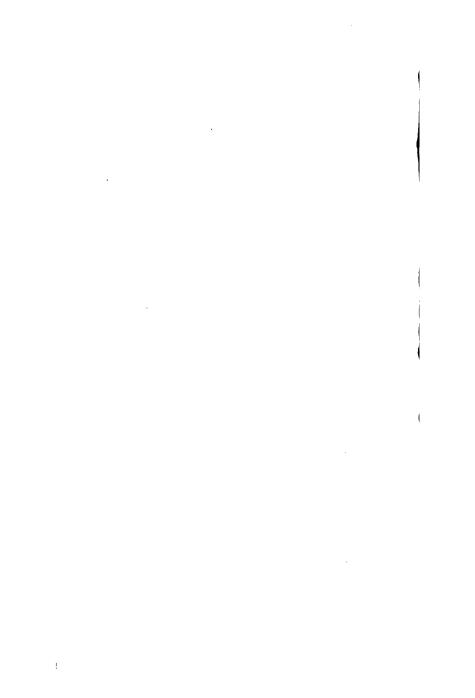
[Many beautiful excursions may be made in the neighbourhood. The Valley of the Nervia, by carriage-road, leading to Isola Buona, 10 kil., and the Baths of Pigna, 18 kil. from Ventiniglia, passing through

m. Doloe-Aqua, 6 kil., a strikingly picturesque town on both sides of the Nervia, connected by a fine old bridge of a single arch, and remarkable for its great ruined castle of the Dorias. By crossing the bridge and turning up the hill to the rt., a beautiful path will be found leading back to Bordighera through San Biagio and Vallecrosia, which are in the next valley. It may be well to mention that the country people in the Riviera always deny the existence of these paths across the hills; they have no idea that travellers can walk anywhere but along high roads!]

n. 151 kil. The last town on the Italian Riviera is Ventimiglia, where is the international rly. station. This is a very striking situation, and an important military position. It is a pleasant excursion either from San Remo or Bordighera. There is a curious old CATHEDRAL with extensive crypts, formerly a temple to Juno. There are many Roman remains in the neighbourhood, and extensive excavations are being carried on. There is a carriage-road up the valley to TENDA.

Having now arrived at the frontier of France, we must interrupt the order of our itinerary to describe the various Italian Islands.

THE RIVIERA MENTONE TO GENOA. Railways completed Main Roads Cross Roads constructing Scale 1:600,000. 0 p G P S E



SECTION X.

TUSCAN ARCHIPELAGO, SARDINIA, LIPARI ISLANDS, SICILY.

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101. THE TUSCAN ARCHI-PELAGO.

A short cruise amongst the islands of the Tuscan Archipelago cannot fail to be most interesting to the yachtsman; to the owner of a steam-yacht, especially, there are absolutely no difficulties in the way. The statesman may study with advantage the penal system existing there; the naturalist will find abundant occupation. interesting archæological remains are well worthy of attention, and the scenery will charm every one. Supplies

wines are abundant; and even among the convict population he will be sure to find the readiest civility and kindliness. With all these advantages it is strange to find the ground almost untrodden by the modern tourist.

These islands, situated between Corsica and the W. coast of Tuscany, are Gorgona, Capraja, Elba, Pianosa, Giglio, Monte Cristo, and Gianutri, with some off-lying rocks, and the islets of Palmajola, Cerboli, and the Formiche di Grosseto in the Piombino Channel. Excepting at Elba, the traveller will find no kind of accommodation, if not provided with letters to of all kinds, and excellent, if unknown, I the authorities or resident clergy. It will be well to obtain such at Leghorn, for Capraja, Pianosa, and Giglio; the others are either entirely or in a great measure uninhabited.

a.—Elba.

the ancient Ilva, is the largest of the Tuscan group, 151 m. long, and from 2 to 10 broad. It is high, and western shore is bold and clear of danger, and may be approached within a cable's length, elsewhere within 1 m. Its shape is triangular, with a rounded head to the westward, the coast being broken by deep bays and rugged headlands.

Porto Ferrajo.

The chief town of the island, situated on the extreme western point of the eastern bay on the N. shore. Within the mole there is from 8 to 7 fms. over

a space of from 8 to 9 acres.

This is the most convenient headquarters for a traveller who desires to explore the Archipelago, and almost the only place where there is hotel accommodation of any kind. It is the ancient Portus Argæus, the landingplace of the Argonauts, but few Roman remains now exist, and these are not of a very important character.

The history of this town is not, however, without incident. Its name is of course derived from the iron ore found in the island and exported hence. In the 11th cent. it belonged to the Pisans, in 1398 it passed into the power of the Lords of Piombino, subsequently into that of Cosmo I. de' Medici, who fortified it and improved the town. It was occupied by the English in 1796, and ceded by them to the French at the peace of Luneville in 1814. On the 3rd May in that year Napoleon I. landed here, and made it the capital of his small During his brief sojourn kingdom. he greatly improved the town but did nothing for the harbour.

The principal object of interest is the VILLA OF S. MARTINO, 3 m. from the harbour, the residence of Napoleon. It was purchased by Count Demidoff

in 1851, by whom it was converted into a Napoleonic museum; the principal objects in it came into his possession by marriage with the Princess Mathilde, daughter of Jerome, once King of Westphalia. This has now been dispersed and the house sold.

The other objects of interest are the Iron Mines of Rio, the town of Porto Lungone, and the S.E. portion of the island. There is a carriage-road from Porto Ferrajo to Porto Lungone, and thence to Rio. The road on leaving divides at the 2nd m. into 2 branches: that on the l. leads to I. Fangati and to the Spiaggia dei Magazzini. from which a bridle-path ascends to the village of Rio Superiore; that on the rt. to Porto Lungone, from which a branch leads to Rio Inferiore, near which are the principal iron mines of the island. The ore (specular oxide of iron and hæmatite) is carried on donkeys to the sea-shore, where it is shipped. A part of it is taken to Follonica to be smelted, and a part is exported to France and England.

The western portion of Elba is granite; its highest peak is Monte Campana, 3340 ft. above the sea. this formation near the village of San Pietro, and especially in the Grotto d' Oggi, are found the fine crystals of red and green tourmaline and emeralds for which the locality is celebrated.

Large quantities of tunny are caught off the coast, the largest Tonnaras being in the gulf of Porto Ferrajo, and in that of Procchio.

Besides the places already mentioned. the principal villages are Capoliveri. on one of the highest points of the hills forming the S.E. promontory of the island, ending at Capo Calamita. The inhabitants form a race apart, and do not intermarry with the other inhabi-In the western part of the island are the villages of San Pietro in Campo, San Ilario, Marciana, Poggio, and La Pilla.

b.—Pianosa.

Pianosa (Lat. Planasia) is so called from its low position, the highest point, Gianfilippo, being only 80 ft.

above the sea. The form of the island i is nearly that of a shoulder of mutton: its little port, Cala S. Giovanni on the E. side, is 30 m. from Porto Ferrajo, 15 from the marina of Campo in Ebla and from Monte Cristo, and 39 from the marina of Giglio.

The principal historical interest of Pianosa arises from its having been the place of exile of Agrippa Postumus, the son of Marcus Agrippa, who was banished here by his grandfather Augustus, at the instigation of Livia, to pave the way for the succession of her son Tiberius, by whose order he was subsequently murdered here. In later times it was the property of Marcus Piso, whom Varro mentions as keeping flocks of peacocks in a wild state on it. On the eastern side are some Roman baths, still known as the Bagno di Agrippa.

Little is known of the history of Pianosa from Roman times until the wars between Pisa and Genoa, when the island is often mentioned in the histories of those furious conflicts. Among the conditions imposed by Genoa on Pisa in 1300 it was stipulated that though the Pisans might return to the possession of the islands taken from them, Pianosa should be "for ever" left uncultivated and deserted; and, by way of ensuring this clause, all the wells were stopped up

with huge stones. In the 16th cent., however, Pianosa was again a flourishing settlement, belonging to the Oppriani, Lords of Piombino, and as such excited the cupidity of the Saracens, who in 1553, under Dragut and Kara Mustafa, landed and devastated the whole island, destroying the buildings and killing or carrying off as slaves almost the whole population. From that time the island was inhabited only by a scanty population until a recent date.

In 1808, the little fort having ventured to fire upon the English, who were engaged in cutting out a French ship of war, a couple of vessels were sent to destroy it, which they did.

During the stay of Napoleon at Elba, he twice visited the island, and formed a project of re-colonising it; he | of a fisherman. Were it not for the [Mediterranean.]

even commenced considerable works. which remained unfinished after his return to France. By the treaty of Vienna, Pianosa was annexed to the Grand Duchy of Tuscany, the government of which completed the works begun by Napoleon, and let the island to some Elban landowners in the hope that they would turn it to good account. The experiment failed entirely, and, after it had passed through several other hands, the Tuscan Government resumed the control of it in 1855, and in 1858 established a penal settlement This has been extended by there. the Italian dynasty, and it is now a flourishing colony, peopled with 1000 good-conduct prisoners, an interesting proof of what may be done in a very few years under judicious management.

c.—Giglio.

The ancient Igilium, after Elba, the most important of the Tuscan Islands. The town, bearing the same name, is 1373 ft. above the sea, and is reached by a winding bridle-path; it is about 2 m. distant from its little marina or port.

The island is about 5 m. long by from 11 to 21 broad; it is well wooded. and its highest point is 1641 ft. above the sea. It is principally composed of grey granite, which was quarried to a considerable extent by the Romans, and some of the columns in the Forum of Trajan and the Temple of Venus at Rome are supposed to have been brought from it. These quarries are at the Punta del Castellaro, not far S. of the landing-place of Giglio. French company has announced the undertaking of extensive works on the deposits of specular iron ore recently discovered. Here also a penal settlement of 250 convicts has been formed by the Italian Government.

d.-Gianutri,

the ancient Dianium and Artemisia, 6 m. from the nearest point of Cape Argentaro, is inhabited only by the keeper of the lighthouse and the family

absence of fresh water, this little island, which is about 7 m. in circumference, could maintain a considerable population, the soil being naturally fertile. In Roman times it was a fashionable resort, and extensive remains, especially of reservoirs for rain-water, are still visible. It must have been occupied at least temporarily, in the Napoleonic wars, as an old cannon still lies abandoned near the top of the island.

It is composed of compact limestone, in which there are numerous grottoes, some of which are among the grandest in the Mediterranean.

Spalmatoja Bay, on the E. side, is about half a mile in extent, with deep water throughout, and affords shelter from all but S.E. winds. The highest point is about 300 ft. high; the island is 11 m. from Giglio and 12 from Port Ercole, from which latter it can most easily be visited. The traveller, however, will do well to be accompanied by a health officer, to avoid any difficulties in returning. There is a fixed white light on the southern hillock of the island.

e.—Capraja,

the Capraria of the Romans, and the Egilon of the Greeks, is the most northerly island of the group. It is 4½ m. long, with an average breadth of 2 m. A high ridge extends the whole length of the island, the highest points of which are Monte Castello, 1470 ft., and Castelletto, 1436 ft. above he sea.

The coast is bold and steep, and at the N. end there are a few rocks above water; in all other directions 10 fms. will be found within a cable of the It is only 15 m. from the nearest point of the Corsican coast, and 22 from Gorgona. Capraja, like Gorgona, was colonised by Christians as early as the 4th cent. It was overrun by the Saracens in the 11th cent., taken from them by the Genoese Lamberto Cibo, and afterwards occupied and held by the Pisans, together with Corsica, Gorgona, Elba and Pianosa, until the 15th cent.

1430 it was taken possession of by the Corsican family of Da Mare, from whom it passed in 1507 to the Republic of Genoa, who fortified themselves against attack by building the strong Fort of St. Giorgio. In 1767, Corsica having rebelled under the celebrated Paoli against the Republic of Genoa, the Corsicans landed in Capraja, and took possession. A year later, however, Corsica being ceded to France, Capraja passed again under the dominion of Genoa.

Lt was occupied by the English under Nelson in 1796, when we in part destroyed the fort commanding the harbour; our fleet again took possession of the island in 1814, and it was finally assigned to the kingdom of Sardinja in 1815.

Since 1874 it has been made a penal settlement. The convicts number about 500, and are occupied principally in agriculture, producing whatever is necessary for their own subsistence. But the soil is poor, and only in the valleys is there anything approaching to fertility.

The appearance of the town from the sea is very striking; it is built on the slope of a hill dominated by Fort St. Giorgio, erected on a solitary mass of scarped rock, which towers far above it. There is a round tower of the pattern so common in Corsica, above the anchorage.

The inhabitants consist principally of the old people, women, and children, whose sons, husbands, and fathers are engaged in seafaring pursuits. They hardly exceed 200 in number.

f .-- MONTE CRISTO,

the Oglasa of Pliny, an almost inaccessible granitic cone, about 5 m. in circumference, with one small landing-place on the western side, at the opening of a deep ravine, over which rise the ruins of a convent formerly tenanted by Camaldolese monks. The highest point, Monte Capana, attains an elevation of 2093 ft. Monte Cristo could scarcely be said to be inhabited until 1854, when an Englishman, Mr. Watson Taylor, rented it from the Tuscan

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Government, with a view to cultivate its only valley, and drew around him upwards of 100 inhabitants. His property having been destroyed by the Garibaldians, who landed here on their way to Sicily in 1860, he abandoned the settlement, and claimed compensation from the Italian Government. Since 1874 a small penal settlement has been created here by the Italian Government, under the supervision of the director of Pianosa.

In the ravine N. of the Cala Maestra, the only landing-place, and on the way up to the ruins of the convent, is an abundant spring, and on the sides of the hill some fine ilexes. The convent was founded in the 6th cent. by the descendants of some Christians who fled from Sicily, headed by their bishop, St. Mamillanus, to avoid the persecution of the Vandals. Monte Cristo has acquired a certain celebrity from the well-known novel of Alexandre Dumas.

8 and 10 m. W. of Monte Cristo are the two dangerous *African Rocks* or shoals, the largest, to the S., rising only 6 ft. above the sea.

g.-Gorgona,

known to the ancients under the various names of *Urgon*, *Orgon* and *Gorgon*, lies about 20 m. S.S.W. of Leghorn, from which it looks like a haystack rising from the sea.

It is a conical mass of calcareous schist, with eruptions of serpentine: about 3 m. in circumference, and 850 ft. high.

There is no harbour; and no anchorage, except very close in shore. The two landing-places are the Cala Maestra, on the N.W., and La Scala, or Cala Principale, on the E. side of the island. Since 1869 it has become one of the agricultural penal settlements, which the Italian Government has so wisely established in these little islands; thereby restoring vegetation where the soil itself was fast disappearing, and finding useful and healthy employment for a number of unfortunates whose lives were passing away

in idleness and vice, cooped up in the foul prisons of the mainland.

The "convicts" on this island at present number about 300, and they will probably be increased as cultivation spreads. They have already made about 15 kilomètres of good roads, planted vines, a great quantity of fruit-trees and vegetables, and they cultivate flax, which seems to prosper in some parts of the islands. They also keep bees, have a lime-kiln, a large fowl-yard, and an enclosed rabbit warren. The rabbits, which formerly ran wild in great numbers, have been got under and kept within bounds.

The free inhabitants do not number above 100 souls, and live chiefly by fishing, the waters about Gorgona being especially noted for anchovies, but abounding in many other varieties of excellent fish.

Gorgona is mentioned by several ancient authors, but little is known of its early history, although some vestiges of Roman work have been discovered. Etruscan remains and an inscription have also been found, and no doubt more will be brought to light as the excavations continue.

102. THE ISLAND OF SAR-DINIA.+

Sardinia (Ital. Sardegna) is situated between 38° 52' and 41° 16' N. latitude. and between 8° 10' and 9° 50' of E. longitude from Greenwich; its greatest length is 147, and its breadth 70 geographical miles; it includes an area of nearly 7000 sq. m. (29,250 kil. carrés), of which nine-tenths consist of mountainous districts, the remaining tenth of the great plain situated between the gulfs of Cagliari and Oristano, and of the alluvial districts at the mouths of the larger rivers. The island is. besides, surrounded by the several smaller islands of Sant' Antioco, San Pietro, Asinara, La Maddalena, Ca-

† Consult the great work of Alberto della Marmora, 'Voyage en Sardaigne;' Paris and Turin, 1839, 1840, 1860, 5 vols. 'Itinerario Generale dell' Isola di Sardegna,' per Enrico Var ca Odone; Cagliari, 1881.

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prera, Tavolara, &c., which include an area of about 80 sq. miles. four principal watercourses, designated as rivers from being never dried up, are the Tirso, the Flumendosa, the Coghinas, and the Fiume Bosa, commonly called Fiume Terno; the first and last running towards the western coast, the second to the E., and the third to the N. There are. besides, a multitude of smaller streams which have only water during the

rainy season.

The mountains in the northern portion of Sardinia are formed chiefly of granite. Those of the centre, and especially the most elevated peak, Gennargentu, belong to the Palæozoic formation, which extends in a southern direction to Cape Carbonara; those in the S.W. part of the island, between the gulfs of Oristano and Cape Teulada, are of the same formation. Many of them are covered from their base to their summit with dense forests of chestnuts, oaks, beeches, and larches, with an underwood exactly resembling the macchie or makis of Corsica.

The island is rich in minerals, the principal deposits being argentiferous lead-ore, calamine, and also lignite in the S.W. During 1887 the amount of ore extracted was 137,076 tons, giving employment to about 9000 persons. The granite rocks of the N.E. were worked by the Romans and in the

Middle Ages.

The island is divided into 2 provinces, 9 circondari, and 11 districts, bearing the name of the chief towns, namely: — Cagliari, Iglesias, Oristano, Sassari, Alghero, Ozieri, Tempio, Nuoro, Cuglieri, and Lanusei. The Population, in 1871, was 636,660. Italian is the language of the educated classes; that of the great mass of the people, is Sarde, a mixture of Latin, Spanish and Italian. The last is, however, generally understood, and being the official one, is becoming every day more so; but if the traveller should branch off from the more frequented roads, he had better take with him a guide, or Viandante, who understands the colloquial dialects of the country.

Sardinia was one of the principal

sources whence ancient Rome derived her supplies of corn; but now the soil is far from being so fertile as it once was, and the inhabitants have to a great extent abandoned the cultivation of the plains for a pastoral life in the mountains.

Everywhere throughout the island agricultural implements are of the most primitive kind; a few foreigners have attempted to introduce a better description, but they have not hitherto found favour in the eyes of the inhabitants. There is something to be said in favour of the native plough, a mere stake of wood. The soil is very stony, metal shares soon become injured, there is no possibility of repairing them. and they are hardly required to turn up the very light soil of the country.

The forests, once the glory of the island, are being rapidly destroyed by charcoal burners, and it will be found, when too late, how intimate is the relation between trees and rainfall. and how short-sighted was the policy which permitted their wanton destruc-

tion.

Throughout the island the vegetable productions of Europe are found side by side with those of N. Africa. Palms grow along the shores; huge clumps of cacti yield their delicious fruit without culture; oranges, almonds. and fig-trees are abundant, and the olive attains colossal dimensions.

The principal other productions are wheat, barley, beans, wine, lemons, skins, salt, cheese, cork, &c. value of the articles exported has greatly increased since the opening of the ports on the Continent without restriction. As to manufactures, they are far from sufficing for the commonest necessities of the inhabitants, and are of the coarsest and most primitive description.

The Sardes are not good labourers. All the men employed in the construction of railways, mines, &c., have to be obtained from the mainland of

Italy.

Travelling in the Interior.—Although under the Roman Empire Sardinia was covered with a network k

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of roads, these fell into decay during l the Middle Ages, and it was not till quite lately that the necessity was

felt for restoring them.

The first national route from Cagliari to Sassari was constructed in 1830. For a long time the island remained without any other. Now they have been made in every direction; diligences run to all the principal towns. but still many of the most interesting parts of the island can only be reached on horseback. The native horses are small, but active and enduring; their usual pace is an ambling trot of 4 to 5 m. an hour, and the cost of hiring them is not great.

In 1862 the Royal Sardinian Company, almost exclusively English, of which Mr. Piercy is engineer-in-chief, construct railways undertook to throughout the island.

The following are the main lines already opened to traffic :-

- 1. Čagliari to Porto Torres, 280 kil.
- 2. Bosa to Nuoro, by Macomer, 110 kil.
- 3. Cagliari passing over the 1st line to Chilivani, thence branching off to Terranova and the gulf of Aranche, 306 kil.
 - Cagliari to Iglesias, 54 kil.

In addition to these a system of secondary or narrow gauge lines, as . feeders to the above, has been commenced; it will extend over 560 kil., and it is expected to be complete by The following are already 1894. open :-

- 5. Monte to Tempio, 40 kil.
- 6. Cagliari to Isili and Sorgono, 165 kil.
 - 7. Alghero to Sassari, 35 kil.

Two private railways have been constructed in connection with mines; one from Montiponi near Iglesias to Portovesme, opposite the island of S. Pietro, and the other from S. Gavino to Monte Vecchio. The English company receives a guarantee of 14,800 frs. per kil. from the State.

Inns.-Inns, particularly in the in-

and poor; but now that high roads and railways have facilitated communication, they have improved, and the traveller will find, in all the most important villages, either inns or private houses where he is sure of obtaining a clean bed and tolerably good food.

Climate. — Notwithstanding southern position, Sardinia subject to the excessive heat which is experienced in summer on the neighbouring coasts of Italy. winter is very mild, and snow is an exception, except in the mountains and on the elevated plateau of Macomer. The months of December and January are dry, with a delightful transparent atmosphere. February is often rainy; spring manifests itself with all its luxuriance towards the end of March; the summer is unhealthy in the lower parts of the island. The Intemperie, as the malaria is designated in Sardinia, appears to be produced by the overflowing of the torrents in spring, which, carrying down great masses of vegetable matter, give rise, by fermentation or decomposition, to deleterious exhalations, which render the districts bordering on them uninhabitable from June until October. It is a curious circumstance that, whilst adults who have been accustomed to these insalubrious districts can remain during the summer with impunity, children and new-comers are invariably victims to the Intemperie. It disappears with the first autumnal rains, which set in with great regularity. It is only, however, from March till June that travelling is practicable with any degree of comfort or safety.

Sport.—Game is abundant throughout the island; red deer and moufflon are still found in considerable numbers. especially in the E. and central districts, in the Gennargentu and neighbouring ranges. They are wild, but may be stalked at sunrise; the most successful method of hunting them, however, is to drive them with from 15 to 20 guns. Fallow deer are found terior of the island, were formerly few in the S.W. of the island near Pala.

Wild boar are common in all the forests: common pig. almost as wild. are apt to be confounded with them. Partridges, hares, &c., are plentiful. A favourite amusement of the Sardes is the Caccia grossa. A number of sportsmen, often as many as a hundred, meet at an appointed rendezvous; the most expert is chosen chief, or, as he is designated, general; it is he who fixes the different battues of the day and decides, in cases of dispute, who has first struck the animal, as to him belong its head and skin. During the time of hunting, all persons in possession of a gun are allowed to take part in it, whether entitled or not by the law to carry arms. On the following day a fair distribution is made of the spoils amongst all who were present. For travellers who may visit Sardinia for the purpose of shooting, the best localities, as those most easily reached, will be the mountains of la Nurra, W. of Porto Torres; the Monte Ferru, S. of Bosa; the Monte Arci, E. of Oristano; the forests of Antas, N. of Iglesias; Terranova and the mountains of Ogliastra, W. of Tortoli.

The tunny fisheries (Tonnare) on the western coast, and the takes in the Salt Lakes near Cagliari, and of Oristano, are the property of individuals. These fisheries are every day becoming more important, from the facilities which steam navigation affords for carrying expeditiously the produce to the mainland. The mountain streams The most abound in excellent trout. favourable districts for fly-fishing are in the mountains of la Gallura, la Barbagia, and Ogliastra. A sportsman writing to the 'Field' in 1885 mentions having easily caught 130 with fly in one day in the Flumendosa

Strangers coming to Sardinia for the sake of sport will certainly not be disappointed, and it is now almost the only place in the Mediterranean, W. of Albania, of which this can be said. They would do well to apply to the Consul at Cagliari to recommend them a trustworthy guide; they will have to pay 10 to 15 frs. a day, but

he will pilot them all over the country, and prevent them being imposed on. Antiquities .- Few Greek, Punic, or Roman remains are to be found in the island, but there are a large number of remarkable pre-historic monuments, called Nuraghi, which are thus described by Mr. Fergusson 1 :-- " It is a curious illustration of the fragmentary nature of society in the ancient world that Sardinia should possess a class of monuments absolutely peculiar to itself. It is not this time ten or a dozen monuments, like those of Malta, but they are numbered by thousands, and so like one another that it is impossible to mistake them, and, what is still more singular, as difficult to trace any progress or change among them. Talyots of the Balearic Islands may resemble them, but, excepting these, the Nurhags of Sardinia stand quite alone. Nothing in the least like them is found in Italy, or in Sicily, or indeed anywhere else, so far as is at present known. A nurhag is easily known and easily described. always a round tower, with sides sloping at an angle of about 10° to the horizon; its dimensions varying from 20 to 60 ft. in diameter, and its height being generally equal to the breadth of its Sometimes these are 1, frequently 2 and even 3 storeys in height. the centre being always occupied by circular chambers, constructed by projecting stones, forming a dome, with the section of a pointed arch. The chamber generally occupies one-third of the diameter, the thickness of the walls forming the remaining two-There is invariably a ramp thirds. staircase leading to the platform on the top of the tower. When the nurhags are of more than 1 storey, they are generally surrounded by others which are attached to them by platforms, often of considerable extent. That at Santa Barbara (p. 383) had

† For good articles on sport in Sardinia consult 'Ten Years Travel and Sport in Foreign Lands,' by H. W. Seton Karr, 1889; and 'Sardinia and its Wild Sheep,' in Nineteenth Century, June, 1889.

to the Consul at Cagnari to recommend them a trustworthy guide; they will have to pay 10 to 15 frs. a day, but sardegna. (Cagliari, Typ. Arcivescovile, 1867.) k

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4 small nurhags encased in the 4 corners of the platform, to which access was obtained by a doorway in the central tower. The masonry is generally neat, though sometimes the stones are unhewn, but nowhere does there appear any megalithic magnifi-They are at the same time absolutely without any architectural ornament which could give us a hint of their affinities, and no inscriptions. no images, no sculptures of any kind have been found in them." Mr. Fergusson hardly does justice to the quality of the masonry; it is generally exceedingly good, some of the stones in the lower courses weighing as much as 12 tons each, and they are arranged with the most perfect accuracy; it is better in every way than any found amongst the Talvots of Menorca.

There can be no doubt of their great age, as in one place the pier of a Roman aqueduct was found on the stump of a ruined and, consequently, desecrated nuraghe; they are alluded to by several classical authors, but then they seem to have been as mysterious as they are now; it is most probable that they combined the double object of serving as watch-towers and habitations, perhaps also of tombs.

Another and very different description of ancient constructions consist of two parallel ranges of flat stones, forming a kind of wall, enclosing a quadrilateral space from 15 to 36 ft. long, and from 3 to 6 wide. The stones which surround it, about the same height above ground, appear to have been covered in by flat ones laid over The direction of these monuthem. ments is invariably from N.W. to S.E.: at the latter extremity is generally found a stele or head-stone, 10 or 15 ft. high, with others of a similar form enclosing a semicircular space of 20 or 30 ft. in diameter. The Sardinians consider these monuments to have served as sepulchres; hence the name applied to them of Tombs of the Giants, Sepolturas de los Gigantes; but archæologists are still in the dark | Italy. as to their origin and that of the Nuraghi, although both are now gene- mixed race, and, owing to the long dorally believed to be Phœnician.

There exists a third kind of monument, probably as old as the two preceding, known by the local appellation of Perdas fittas, or Perdas lungas. having a considerable analogy to the menhirs and dolmens of other countries.

As these Nuraghi are generally far from human habitations, it will be necessary for the traveller to be provided with lights, should he desire to

explore any of them.

Sardinia was most probably under the dominion of the Carthaginians during the greater part of the 4th ceut. . B.C. After many vicissitudes it became part of the Roman Empire, at the fall of which it was alternately overrun by the Vandals, retaken by the Byzantines, occupied by the Arabs, and wrested from them by the Republics of Genoa and Pisa, at the instigation of Benedict VIII., who preached a crusade against them. On these States falling out regarding the division of the spoil, their rival claims were decided in favour of Pisa. In 1297, the Pope, having occasion to quarrel with it, Sardinia was transferred by him to the King of Aragon. He, however, did not succeed in conquering the country before 1323, after a long and sanguinary struggle with the feudal chiefs of the island, and in particular with the petty kings or judges of Arborea. It was not till the reign of John II., in 1478, that Sardinia could be finally considered as a dependency of the crown of Aragon and Spain.

During the War of Succession, after the death of Charles II., Sardinia was frequently the scene of conflict between Austria and Spain, until, by the treaties of Utrecht in 1712, and of London in 1718, the first of these powers became invested with the sovereignty. In the year 1720 the Emperor Charles VI. exchanged it for Sicily with Victor Amadeus II. of Savoy, who assumed the title of King of Sardinia, which his successors retained till 1860, when it became merged in the kingdom of

The inhabitants are naturally a very mination of the Spaniards, their cus-

Sect. X.

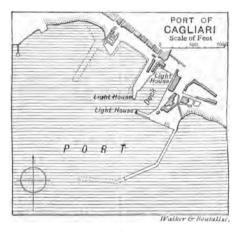
toms and character have been much influenced by this branch of the Latin family. Their temperament is more grave and dignified than vivacious, and harmonises well with their picturesque national costume, generally of sombre black and white.

a. Cagliari.

The Port of Cagliari, situated at the extremity of the roadstead, is protected by Cape St. Elia towards the S.E. It is undergoing considerable improvement and extension, and when complete will be put into direct connection with the rly. The Bay of Cag-

liari is a safe and convenient roadstead for vessels in all weathers. In
the Middle Ages vessels could still
enter into the Salt Lakes W. of the
town, as we know the galleys did in
1296, during the siege of Santa Gilla,
a place now 1½ m. from the sea. This
Laguna or Stagno di Cagliari, 18 or
20 m. in circumference, is separated
from the sea by a narrow strip of land,
6 m. long called la Plaia, through
which have been cut numerous canals,
to admit the fish, as at Cabras; it is
covered during winter with waterfowl.

The value of the fishery is estimated



at 150,000 livres; it consists chiefly of eels and grey mullet (muggini). To the E. of Cagliari are 2 similar lakes, the Stagno di Molentargiu and the Mare Stagno, and which, although not communicating with the sea, except when it blows hard from the S., are equally salt. Extensive evaporating pools have been established on the banks of both these Stagni, from which large quantities of salt are procured by natural evaporation.

Cagliari is situated nearly on the site of the Roman Karalis, which succeeded to a much older city founded by the Carthaginians. It is built on the precipitous side of a hill 290 ft.

high, at the head of a fine gulf, and though the town itself is not of very great size or importance, its appearance, especially from the E., is pleasing. It is divided into 4 That of the Castle (Castequarters. ddu) occupies the summit of the hill. and is surrounded by well-preserved walls, built by the Pisans. It contains the Royal Palace, now occupied by the Prefect, and those of the archbishop and of many of the nobility. It communicates with the other quarters by means of 4 gates. The other quarters are the Stampace, La Marina, and Villa Nuova.

The streets of the quarter of the

Citadel are narrow and tortuous, those of the Marina and Villa Nuova are wider, and generally clean and well paved with granite. The principal streets are the Corso Vittorio Emanuele, the favourite summer promenade, where a band plays twice a week; the Via Manno, containing some fine shops, and the Via Roma, close to the sea-shore; at the W. end of it is the rly. stat.

Parallel to the Corso Emanuele is the old Strada San Michele, now called Via Azuni, paved with granite, where formerly the races (Parreggie) took place. The ancient Pisan and Aragonese bastions have been converted into boulevards or promenades. The view from that of St. Catherine over the port, gulf and salt lakes, and towards Cape Carbonara and Pula, is very fine. Other fine promenades have been laid out at Buon Cammino and to the E. of the Porta San Pancrazio, following the declivity of the Castle hill, on which has been placed a Roman statue, converted into La Giudichessa Eleonora. holding in her hand the Carta di Logu.

The CATHEDRAL, dedicated to St. Cecilia, is a vast irregular edifice, begun in 1312 by the Pisans and completed in 1331 by the Aragonese kings; it was restored in the 17th cent. The high altar is of massive silver, with statuettes of the same. The tribune in front of it is supported by four lions crushing various animals, a species of allegory very general throughout Sardinian churches. The ancient ambones, remarkably fine specimens of Pisan sculpture, now decorate either side of the principal entrance.

In one of the chapels is the huge monument of Martino, King of Sicily, the Victor at Sanluri. He was the son of Martino, King of Aragon, and died of excess of joy, a few days after the victory. His remains were subsequently removed to the Cistercian monastery of Poblet, near Tarragona, the ancient burial-place of the kings of Aragon. Beneath the high altar is a crypt divided into 3 chapels; that of St. Lucifer contains the tomb of the wife of Louis XVIII. of France, a

princess of Savoy who died in England in 1810. That of St. Saturninus contains the tomb of Victor Emmanuel I., by whose death the crown devolved to the reigning branch of Savoy Carignan.

Amongst the other churches, the most worthy of notice are Santa Anna, in the Strada di San Michele; San Michele, formerly belonging to the Jesuits; La Madonna del Carmine, and Sant' Efisio, into the walls of which have been built the shots fired by the French, in their unsuccessful attack on the town in 1793.

The new civil hospital is an admirable establishment in every way. The cemetery is worthy of a visit; it is religiously cared for, and is available for the dead of all religions and nationalities without distinction.

A splendid aqueduct has been constructed by the same English company that has undertaken the lighting of the town with gas. It brings water from a distance of 10 m., and cost 3½ million of francs. Few cities are better supplied with water than Cagliari now is.

The PALACE inhabited by the royal family during the first 14 years of the present century, and formerly the residence of the Viceroys, is now that of the Prefect. It is a vast building, having the residence of the archishop on one side and a convent on the other. The Palazzo Municipale, alongside the cathedral, has on its façade a long inscription commemorative of the visit of Charles V. on his expedition to Tunis, in 1535.

The UNIVERSITY is a fine building, founded in 1620 by Philip III. of Spain, and re-organised in 1764 by King Charles Emmanuel.

The Museums of Antiquities and Natural History occupy a considerable portion of the building. The first contains the greater part of the statues, inscriptions, medals, coins, vases, intaglios, arms, &c., which have been discovered in Sardinia, and especially the valuable collection made by Cannonico Spano, principally discovered at Tharros, consisting of Phœnician

inscriptions, the small idols so peculiar, aqueduct, which served to fill it when to Sardinia, and many other objects of antiquarian interest. There is also a precious collection of bronze casts, given by Professor Vivanet, the Director of Museums and Antiquities. The collections of natural history are particularly interesting for the series of rocks and fossils of the island made by General La Marmora. The Library contains 19,000 volumes: one part of it is dedicated to the works on the island, of which there is a good catalogue by Sig. Martini; the other books are principally on jurisprudence and theology; among the MSS, is a curious incomplete copy of the Divina Commedia, and several of local interest, the most remarkable being the collection of diplomas of the Judges of Arborea (Codici Cartecei d'Arborea), full of interest for the history of Sardinia in the Middle Ages.

The costume of the inhabitants of Cagliari has lost much of its distinctive peculiarity; indeed throughout all those parts of the island with which strangers have much intercourse, there is a tendency for national Fishermen, costumes to disappear. however, still wear their black jacket and long waistcoat reaching nearly to the knees; white trousers and black gaiters, and a long hanging cap like an exaggerated Phrygian bonnet. The dress of the women is everywhere elegant, sometimes of sombre black and white, at others sparkling with colour, tinsel, and embroidery; almost always decorated with numerous gold The costume of and silver buttons. both sexes more nearly resembles that of Greece than of any part of Western Europe.

Considerable remains of the Ancient Roman City may still be seen. The most important is the Amphitheatre, excavated out of the rock in a ravine below the promenade of Buon Cammino, running N.E. and S.W. some of the subterranean passages may be noticed rings cut in the rock, which probably served to attach wild animals to. The arena was traversed by an by extensive plantations of orange,

necessary. Its dimensions are nearly 153 ft. by 98 in the two diameters. Of the ancient burying-places several are still visible: one, at the entrance of the suburb of Santa Tenera, is called Sa Grutta dessa Pibera (Grotto of the Viper), from the serpents sculptured over the entrance; it has suffered by the cuttings for the new road, which passes close by. This monument was raised to the memory of a noble Roman lady, Attilia Pamphilla. The walls are covered with interesting metrical Latin and Greek inscriptions, which have been published by Muratori and La Marmora, and studied by Burmann, Le Bas, and more lately by Mommsen and Crispi.

A number of similar grottoes, bu less decorated, exist on the limestone cliffs near the Grutta dessa Pibera, as well as on the hill of Monreale. Remains of an aqueduct built of brick, stamped with Roman names, have also been discovered near the town.

The hills which surround the city between the N.E. and E. are capped with mediæval castles, the greater number in ruins, which add greatly to the beauty of the landscape. Beyond these hills extends the plain called Il Campidano di Cagliari, covered with populous villages, each of which will furnish an agreeable object of promenade to the stranger. They may be all reached in a carriage.

[Excursion to Orri and Pula. This will require a day. Orri is about 20 m. from Cagliari. It is a domain of the Marquis of Villa Hermosa, created by the grandfather of the present possessor out of a desert waste. which he succeeded in converting into a model farm.

Following the narrow slip of La Plaia, that separates the salt lake from the sea, we arrive at La Maddalena, whence a visit can be made to the iron mine of San Leone. This is only a short distance from Orri.

Pula is 11 m. farther on, surrounded

date-palms. The climate is not very healthy, but of late years the intemperie has diminished by improved drainage. 11 m. from the town, on the Capo di Pula, is the ch. of S. Efisio, on the spot where Ephisius, a general of Diocletian, suffered martyrdom; it marks the site of the city of Nora. The road to it from Pula passes near a ruined Nurhag, upon which rises an aqueduct which carried water to the Roman town, an interesting superposition in an archæological point of view. On each side of the promontory are traces of quays and of a pier with some coarse mosaics. Several Roman fragments may be seen in the walls of the ch.; but the most curious ruin is that called La Leoniera, a small theatre; the seats are nearly perfect, but only the foundations of the proscenium remain.

A colony of convicts was established in 1875 at Castadias, to the E. of Cagliari, 8 m. N. of Cape Carbonara. It now numbers 500. A large tract of land has been brought under cultivation, and it is hoped that this may establish the fact that cultivation drives away malaria, and that thus the great barrier to the development of agriculture in Sardinia may be overcome.

The new road to Maravera passes through a splendid gorge under Monte Acute.

There are several other diligence routes from Cagliari, such as to Pantaleo and Lanusei.]

b. ROUTE FROM CAGLIARI TO SASSARI AND PORTO TORRES.

The railway follows the principal road of the island, the Strada Centrale; after passing the Stagno di Cagliari, it traverses the extensive Campidano, a fertile but unhealthy plain, covered with poor villages of sun-dried brick, but often surrounded by fine plantations of olive and fruit-trees.

8 kil. Elmas. (Pop. 628.) 13 kil. Assemini. (Pop. 1838.)

olive, and cherry trees, with some! Here is the junction of the line to Iglesias.

26 kil. *Villasõr*. (Pop. 2464.)

32 kil. Serramanna. (Pop. 613.) 38 kil. Samassi. (Pop. 2308.)

[From this place there is a daily service of diligences to Furtei, Villamat, Baruminà, Nurallao, and Laconi.]

45 kil. SANLURY. (Pop. 4159.)

SANLURI. A large village, with a ruined castle, celebrated in the history of Sardinia for a victory gained in 1409 by a son of the King of Aragon over Brancaleone Doria, husband of the Giudichessa Eleonora of Arborea. The women here wear a most picturesque costume, not unlike that of the females in the Campagna of Rome.

The village is situated 5 kil. from

the station to the N.E.

51 kil. SAN GAVINO. (Pop. 2846.) From this place a railway, 22 kil. in length, runs nearly due west to the argentiferous lead mines of Monte Vecchio: the ore is peculiarly rich, some of it being worth 120l. a ton. It is principally exported to Italy and Belgium. [There is also a daily service of omnibuses to Villacidro, Gonnosfanidiga, Guspini, and Arbus, to the S.W.] On a conical hill, 20 kil. to the N., is the ruined castle of Monreals, once the seat of the Guidici of Arborea.

59 kil. Pabillonis. (Pop. 1446.) The town is 21 kil. S.W. of the station.

69 kil. Uras. (Pop. 2241.)

77 kil. *Marrubiu*. (Pop. 1279.) A small village amongst fields surrounded by prickly pears. The line now commences to skirt a series of salt lakes, only separated by narrow strips of land from the sea.

94 kil. Oristano. (Pop. 6996.)

It is situated about a kilomètre S. of the Tirso, and about 5 kil. from its mouth. Although it was for many years the capital of the States of Arborea, it has no remains of its ancient greatness, even the Cathedral dates no 17 kil. DECIMOMĀNNU. (Pop. 1458.) further back than 1733. There is a occupies nearly the site of the ancient Othoca. The modern name is derived from Aristana, daughter of Opert, one of the Judges of Arborea, who moved the seat of their government here from Tharros. In 1291-3 the Christians of Tyre found refuge here when their country was totally occupied by the Mohammedans, but it is especially associated with the memory of the Guidichessa Eleonora, renowned not only for her valour and her military qualities, but for her celebrated Code, Carta de Logu, promulgated in 1395, at once civil, criminal, and rural. She died of the plague in 1403.

Oristano is only 3 mètres above the sea-level, and being in such immediate proximity to lagoons, it is impossible to obtain drinking water by means of wells. This made the place most unwholesome, and it had to be abandoned in summer. Now an aqueduct brings a plentiful supply of good water from Bonarcado; it was begun in 1879 and finished in 1884; the health of the place immediately improved. The old walls are flanked with towers, but hardly any vestiges remain of the palaces of the ancient Judges of Arborea.

[Excursion to Milis. 19 kil. This can be done by carriage in one day, the drive there does not occupy more than 2 hours. After leaving Oristano we enter an immense treeless plain called Campidano Maggiore, covered with villages, where are produced the celebrated vintages of Varnaccia and Guarnaccia. The road passes Massama and Tramatza, and eventually reaches the villa of the Marquis Boyl. Here are immense groves of oranges, renowned all over the island, which is almost entirely supplied from them. They do not all belong to the Marquis, the Chapter of Oristano and many private individuals own gardens. The whole extent under cultivation with oranges is about 3 kil. long by half a kil. wide.

Another drive may be taken to highest point of the country round, Cabras (Pop. 4130), only 7 kil. distant, and so dedicated to Our Lady of Snow. a very unhealthy place for strangers, Near it is the ancient castle of Monte-

fine view from the bell tower. It yet celebrated for the beauty of its occupies nearly the site of the ancient women; even its men are remarkable Othoca. The modern name is derived for good looks and robust health.

The country round Cabras is covered with plantations of gigantic olive-trees, in the midst of which some date-palms give to it an Oriental aspect. The fishery of the salt lakes was sold of late years for 48,000L sterling; it is carried on by means of canals leading from the sea, through which the fish are allowed to enter the lakes, in which sundry chambers constructed of canes are set up, in which they collect, and from which they are driven into a remote one, called the Camera della Morte, where the fishermen enter naked, seize the fish, and despatch them by striking them on the head.

Excursion to the Ruins of Tharros. This can only be done on horseback. Tharros was built on the isthmus which connects the promontory of San Marco with the mainland. port was on the E. side, and some remains of Cyclopæan masonry can still be traced, covered with marine plants. The Necropolis was at the extremity of the cape, and numerous objects have been discovered amongst the tombs, many of them of Egyptian origin. Indeed the ancient inhabitants of this city seem to have specially devoted themselves to the worship of Egyptian divinities. In later times the city was frequently devastated by the Saracens, and it was finally abandoned in 1070. Remains of the ancient Cathedral are still seen in the direction of Cabras: it was dedicated to S. Giovanni, and must belong to the 8th cent.

Excursion to Guglieri. (Pop. 4549.) A diligence goes daily, the distance is 43 kil. This village is built in the form of an amphitheatre, its streets being parallel, following the same curve, thus the houses have two stories in front, and only one behind. It is 433 mètres above the sea, and the collegiate church is built on the highest point of the country round, and so dedicated to Our Lady of Snow.

Near it is the ancient castle of Monte-

ferru, which takes its name from the Ages, as a protection against the mountain. It was built in 1186 as the frontier post between the judicates of Torres and Arborea.

Excursion to Santa Lussurgiu. (Pop. 4564.) A diligence runs three times a week, passing through Milis, so that these two excursions may be combined. The distance is 38 kil. The height of the village is 502 mètres above the sea; it is situated in a deep cavity, around which the different quarters are placed, arranged in a sort of amphitheatre. The costume of the people is very simple; the women wear black petticoats finely plaited, and appear always in mourning; the men also affect black garments under their goatskin coats.

The Hot Springs of Fordongianus deserve also to be visited; this will occupy a day from Oristano: following the l. bank of the Tirso, through a country well cultivated with vines, olive-trees, and cactuses, the villages of Sili, Simaxis, Ollastra, San Vera, Congius and Villanova di Truscheddu, are successively traversed. An ascent brings us to the arid hill of Balargianus, which commands a fine view over the plain of the Tirso, and the Monte Ghirahini on the S., the rendezvous of the sportsmen of Oristano. Descending hence through an underwood of arbutus, myrtles and lentiscus, we reach the village of Fordongianus, the ancient Forum Trajani, where there still exist remains of a fine Roman bridge over the Tirso, and ruins of baths surround the now abandoned thermal springs, the persons who resort to them being obliged to build for themselves huts of canes to protect them from cold and sun. The temperature of the sources is 155° Fahr.; they contain sulphates of soda, lime and magnesia. A modern though already half-ruined bridge over the Tirso communicates by a road with Paulilatino. The air of Fordongianus is insalubrious in summer. Among the ruins of the Forum Trajani are an aqueduct and traces of a Roman road; there are also remains of a wall built during the Middle

mountaineers of La Barbagia.

101 kil. Simāxis. Shortly after quitting Oristano the line takes a bend to the E., crossing the Tinso, the only river of any importance in the island. The character of the country begins to change; the houses in the small villages, which up to this point have been of sun-dried brick, are now of stone. The cultivation of the vine commences, and an excellent vintage, the Vernacoia, is here produced: the river frequently overflows its banks, carrying fertility wherever the inundation reaches: land here is worth as much as 3000 frs. a hectare.

104 kil. Solarussa. (Pop. 1800.) The line now begins to ascend rapidly, the country becomes rocky and bare, and we observe numerous Nuraghi on each side of the line. The view of the plain to the left is very fine, down below us we see the village of Tramazza, 8 kil. distant from Milis.

113 kil. Baulādu. (Pop. 754.)

124 kil. Paulilātino. (Pop. 3032.) Pauli is the Sarde for Palus, a swamp. In this neighbourhood are some of the extensive estates of Mr. Charles Davies, C.E., whose hospitality is proverbial. There is a nuraghe just outside the village.

131 kil. Abbasanta. (Pop. 1399.) At a very short distance from this village, to the W. of the line and the main road, is a very interesting Nuraghe, Losa by name. It is in an excellent state of preservation, and only somewhat destroyed on the south, and at the top. It has a principal cone of two stories, and has joined to it three other smaller cones, disposed so as to form a triangle. The principal entrance is on the S.E. The interior chambers are in a very perfect condition, but as the corridors are somewhat intricate, a light should be taken. There are many other nuraghi in the neighbourhood.

The line continues to ascend, and

is now between three and four hundred mètres above the sea.

141 kil. Borore (Pop. 2042), 393 mètres above the sea. Several nuraghi in the immediate vicinity.

145 kil. Birori (Pop. 364), a small village 2½ kil. distant from station. From this point the line rises very rapidly.

154 kil. **Macomer** (Pop. 2390), 570 mètres above the sea.

The traveller would do well to make this his head-quarters for a few days; in no part of Sardinia is there a greater number of Nuraghi than here, and there are several interesting excursions that may be made from it.

The village itself is a poor place, it is the ancient *Macopsisa* of Ptolemy, as is proved by three miliary columns, one of them broken, in front of the church, recording the distances Lv. and LvI. miles from Torres.

The large new house close to the rly. station belongs to Mr. B. Piercey, C.E., the engineer in chief and principal shareholder of the Sardinian railways.

There is a fine view from the edge of the plateau, near the church, of the Campadana and the distant range of Gennargentu.

Of the Nuraghi the most interesting is Sta. Barbara, so named from a ruined chapel near it. This appears quite close to the village, but, as a deep ravine runs between them, it will take at least an hour and a half to visit it. This is in a very perfect condition, it consists of two stories, each containing at large conical chamber; a winding stair leads from the lower, past the upper one, to the summit. The lower chamber is enclosed within a terrace, reaching to the floor of the upper one, having a small cone at each of the angles.

The Nuraghe, named Tamuli (probably a corruption of Tumuli), is about 40 minutes' ride to the W. It is built on a rugged mound of basalt. Near it are six upright conical stones,

about 2½ feet high; on three of them are roughly sculptured the unmistakable representation of a woman's breast; the other three are quite plain. These are evidently intended either to mark the graves of men and women, or to refer in some manner to the two sexes. Close to them are two giants' graves, oval mounds with rude retaining walls, and some large upright stones. Several curious Phoenician idols were found here.

An excursion may be made by rly. to Bosa on the W. and to Nuoro on the E. The former is 48 kil., and the latter 63 kil., rough accommodation is obtainable at each.

After leaving Macomer we pass, close to the Nuraghe Succornis, which is in perfect condition; it contains a conical chamber with 3 niches, and has a spiral staircase leading to the top; even the three stones placed to form the apex of the vault are in position. Some of the stones weigh as much as 12 tons.

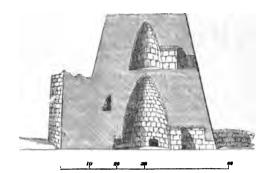
About a kilomètre further on is the rnined Nuraghe Ara; round it are grouped what might almost be taken for Megalithic habitations, but which are in reality intended for pigs and their swineherds. It is curious to see how here, as in Menorca, the ancient edifice has been taken as a model for modern constructions; these buildings are common all over the country, and are generally made of the stones belonging to the Nuraghi.

Beyond, on the rt., is the small lake called Barra, and two kil. further on the village of Sindia, which is traversed by the road. We now pass through the Planu de Murtas (of Myrtles) as far as Suni, where the scenery changes completely, and instead of the uninteresting plateau over which we have passed, we descend rapidly, amidst beautiful scenery, through a region rich in corn and vines and olive-trees. The Malvoisie of this locality is esteemed as one of the choicest vintages of the island. Finally we reach Bosa, an important town of 6706 inhabitants.

The town is built on the r. bank of

the river Ternus at 2 kil, from the sea. In front of its mouth is a small island crowned with a mediæval fort; this water been made from the opposite bank, is connected with the mainland by the river would have been included in means of a breakwater proceeding from the harbour, and there would have

the l. bank of the river, so as to form a harbour to the south. Had the break-



SECTION OF NURHAG OF SANTA BARBARA.



NURHAG OF SANTA BARBARA.

been a constant scour through it. As | it is, the river mouth is always silting up with sand, which makes the water above sluggish, and almost stagnant, one of the principal causes, no doubt, of the unhealthy climate of the place. he is a man of very enlightened views,

The children look pallid and unhealthy. and the district authorities seem to have abandoned it, with the sole exception of the Bishop. Monsignor Cano is greatly beloved by his flock;

and delighted to be of service to travellers. The white calico sheet worn by the women over their black dresses gives them quite a penitential appearance. High above the town is the ruined castle of Seravalla, built by the Malaspinas in the 12th centy. The view from it is particularly fine. and the traveller will readily admit that nowhere in the island has he seen a view which for richness and beauty can compare with it.

About a mile higher up, on the l. bank of the river, is the church of the ancient city of Calmedia, the predecessor of the modern Bosa. It is dedicated to St. Peter, and was built in 1073. Once every year the Bishop goes here by water in solemn state to officiate. It is of the usual type of Pisan architecture, a great part of the walls are modern, but the original

campanile is very perfect.

To the East of Macomer is Nuoro. The line passes Bortigale, Silanus, and Bolotana; there are many Nuraghi visible on the mountain sides and even in the plains, as well as Sepolturas de los Gigantes, in all no fewer than 200 have been counted. Beyond Bolotana at a bridge over the Tirso, a road runs northwards to Bottida, Bono and Ozieri. Continuing, it traverses the territory of Orotelli, in which not a single village is passed during a distance of 28 kil. This district bears a very bad reputation.

Nuoro (Pop. 5700), 63 kil. from Macomer, is situated on a granitic plateau 580 mètres above the sea. It has an Inn, the Albergo del Progresso, where one can lodge in tolerable comfort. The town contains nothing of interest, but at a short distance from it is a natural curiosity, the Perda ballerina, or rocking stone, a block of granite, the lower portion of which has become so much decomposed that it rests only by a small point on a second block. It could formerly be put in movement by the hand, but it has now ceased to rock; it was maliciously pushed out of its equilibrium. From this place to Orosei is a distance of 38 kil. by road. There is no Inn there. I

After leaving Macomer the line continues to ascend, the gradient being as much as 1 in 40. The highest point is

163 kil. Campeda, 680 mètres above the sea; it then descends into a plain dotted over with Nuraghi, and eventually into an extensive oak forest. It passes through several tunnels and deep cuttings before arriving at

180 kil. Bonorva (Pop. 5208), 453 The line now metres above the sea. enters a rocky district, followed by fertile valleys. Here may be observed from the train several shepherds' huts built of stone, strongly resembling small Nuraghi, before noted as a custom similar to that prevailing in Menorca.

187 kil. Giāve (Pop. 1823), a village 3 kil. to the rt. of the station.

[An omnibus starts hence daily for Cossoine, Pozzomaggiore and Padria to the S.W.]

192 kil. Torralba (Pop. 1386).

On the hill above it is the ch. of S. Pietro di Torres, formerly a bishop's see, now falling into ruin; the ch. is built of alternate courses of white and black marble, and contains some curious specimens of mediæval sculpture. Two miles before reaching Torralba the road to Alghero branches off on the l. of the national route; opposite is the chapel of Cabu-Abbas, and a fountain, which rises at the extremity of a current of lava descending from the volcanic crater of Keremule on the rt. A short way beyond this are two of the most remarkable Nuraghi in all Sardinia; that of Sant' Antino has all the central chambers rising in 3 stories, one above the other, and, although the entrance is encumbered with rubbish, there is no difficulty in penetrating into it: this passage opens into the spiral staircase which communicates with the several chambers. This Nuraghe is placed on a triangular basement, at each of the angles of which are conical chambers,

communicating by a subterranean corridor. The Nuraghe Oës is close to the line on the rt. Its principal cone is flanked on the E. and S. sides by three smaller ones connected with it, by a terrace, giving to the whole the look of a mediæval stronghold.

The line here diverges from the national route, and enters a large stretch of pasture land and forest, now

rapidly disappearing.

206 kil. Mores. (Pop. 2388.)

213 kil. Chilivani. The junction of the line to Terranova. A short time ago this had neither house nor tree; now quite a village is springing up, and many eucalyptus have been planted.

Some slight refreshment may be obtained here. Carriages also may be

hired.

After leaving Chilivani the line traverses the Campo di Ozieri, a rich pastoral country, as far as

224 kil. Ardăra (Pop. 373), a miserable little village picturesquely situated on a hill surrounded by ravines, the square topped hill of Monte Santo forms a fine background to it. It was at one time the residence of the Judges of Torres, but the only souvenir of its greatness is its basilica, built in the 12th century. The high altar bears the date 1107. The pillars of the nave are evidently from older buildings, perhaps from Torres. There are some curious paintings in the Sacristy by the Arch-priest Cataçolo (1515). building greatly resembles Sulpicio at Terranova, but it has a lofty belltower.

After passing this station the country becomes more wooded, and we pass over a succession of lava beds, in which are several volcanic peaks, a very conspicuous one being close to the village of

233 kil. *Ploāghe*. (Pop. 3453.) The town is at some distance to the N.E. of the station. Near it is a remarkable Nuraghe, called *Nieddu* "the black," on account of the colour of the volcanic stones with which it is constructed. It

[Mediterranean.]

consists of two stories, well preserved, and its stones are carefully dressed.

The costume of the women here is very picturesque; they wear a brightly coloured boddice and petticoat, but what especially distinguishes them is a large blue handkerchief with a yellow cross on it, which they wear over the head like an Arab's veil.

Immediately after leaving the station we pass on the 1. the ruined Abbey and Church of Salvenëro, created by a bull of Innocent II. in 1139. It is situated on a plateau overlooking the valley below. The church has a single nave, and is built in the form of a Latin cross, of alternate courses of white and black stones; the roof is of open woodwork like all churches of a

similar period in the island.

About 4 kil. further on, in the large deep valley below the plateau of Coloru, is the ancient ruined monastery of Saccargia. The tall bell-tower of its church is a prominent object in the landscape. It was founded in 1112 by Constantine de Torres and his wife Marcusa, who gave it to the Benedictines of the order of Camaldole. When these were expelled from the island in the 15th cent, the monastery was allowed to go to ruin, and the church was made over to the secular clergy, and attached to the parish of CODRONGIANUS. It is in the Pisan style of architecture, built in alternate courses of black basalt and white calcareous stone, probably none of the present building is older than the 14th cent. The façade and the detached bell-tower are very effective; the former has a portico of 3 arches in front and 2 in the sides. The interior is in very There are some very bad repair. ancient frescoes in the apse, and above the altar an image of the Virgin, which has a considerable local reputation, whence the church is usually called La Madonna di Saccargia.

242 kil. Campomela. Near this a road leads to the mineral springs of San Martino, very rich in carbonate of soda, and containing free carbonic old me.

acid gas.

on account of the colour of the volcanic stones with which it is constructed. It the Snail, on account of its windings),

now winds through very grand scenery

253 kil. Tissi-Usini, a station serving two villages at some distance south. Thence it passes through an uninterrupted series of orchards and gardens to

260 kil. Sassări.

Is the capital of North Sardinia, the seat of a university, an archiepiscopal see, and the chief town in the

island next to Cagliari.

The town has an air of prosperity, even greater than Cagliari: it is built on the slope of a hill 175 mètres above the level of the sea, and traversed in its whole length by a principal street, which used to end at an old Aragonese Castle. This has, however, been destroyed to make place for barracks, and the town has extended itself far beyond its original limits. One very large square beyond the barracks contains on one side the palace of the Prefecture, and on the other that of Barione Gior-

The Cathedral is not interesting, but it contains a good picture of the school of the Caraccis, and the tomb of the Comte de la Maurienne, brother of Victor Emmanuel I., who died here in 1802, during the emigration of the royal family. He was governor of the The monument is by a sculptor named Finelli.

There is a very curious fountain at the foot of the hill, which until lately afforded the only water supply of the town; even now donkeys with small barrels of water may always be seen ascending from it. In 1879 a new aqueduct was opened, and the city is now abundantly supplied with water. This fountain, called IL ROSELLO, is a large marble edifice adorned with statues, and having 12 streams of water gushing out from lions' heads and dolphins. It is crowned with a small equestrian statue of San Gavino. An inscription tells us that it was built by Philip II. in 1605.

in a very beautiful valley. The line | house of Sr. Vittorio Sclavo, made by his late uncle Monsignor Sclavo, Grand Vicar of the diocese. He is always glad to show it to strangers.

The town contains a number of curious old houses, such as the Episcopal Palace, that of the Duc de Vallombrosa, now occupied by the municipality, and several others. There is also a very well kept public garden, a most agreeable promenade.

Close to the rly. station is a small, but very characteristic chapel of the 12th cent. dedicated to S. Biagio,

attached to a cemetery.

[A pleasant excursion from Sassari is to the village of Osilo, which may be done by carriage in 5 hours (12 frs.).

The road passes between extensive olive-groves and through some of the richest and best cultivated land in the The village is beautifully situated on a hill about 2000 feet above the sea, and commands a magnificent view of the country round in every direction, even as far as the coast of Corsica. The hill on which the village is built is a vast volcanic protuberance; it is crowned by the ruins of a castle built by the Marquis Malespina in 1272; in 1345 it was occupied by the Dorias, in 1390 it was given up to the King of Aragon, when it was allowed to fall into ruins.

Nowhere in Sardinia are the national costumes seen better than here. The corsets of the women are bright with colours, gold embroidery, and silver

buttons.

Another excursion may be made to La Madonna di Saccaragia (see p. 385). A carriage (12 frs.) cannot approach it nearer than the village of Codringianus, beyond which it is a good half hour's walk.

A branch line 35 kil. leads to Alghero. (Pop. 9839.) Capital of the province, and a bishopric: it is well built, scarcely a dozen feet above There is a very valuable MUSEUM of the level of the sea, which surrounds the antiquities of the island in the it on three sides. Founded in 1102

by the Dorias, Alghero was, during two centuries, the principal station in Sardinia for its maritime trade with Genoa. In 1238 it fell into the hands of the Pisans, but returned to the Genoese, who lost it again in 1354, when, after a memorable siege, it was taken by the King of Aragon; upon which, the inhabitants abandoning it, they were replaced by a colony from Catalonia, whose language is still spoken. Here Charles V. landed during one of his expeditions to Africa in 1541. The house which he occupied now belongs to the Maramaldo family, and is known as the Casa Albis. The port is now of little importance, and is chiefly the resort of the boats employed in the coral-fishery.

The cathedral dates from 1510; the altar of the Holy Sacrament and the monument of the Duke di Montferrat (ob. 1799) are the only objects worthy of notice in it. The fortifications have been raised by the different powers that have ruled over Sardinia. The tower called Lo Sperone was for 22 years the prison of Vincenzo Sulis, the leader of the popular party at Cagliari

in 1794.

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Besides coral, the coasts about Alghero produce the Pinna Marina, the silky filaments or byssus of which form a branch of trade.

If the weather permits, the traveller may take a boat and visit the celebrated GROTTO OF NEPTUNE, but this is only possible in very calm weather. The distance is about 14 m.; it will be necessary to carry materials for lighting the cave. The first chamber, or vestibule, offers little to detain us. The second must be crossed in the boat, as it is filled with water about 20 ft. deep; here we row among a forest of stalactites some 60 ft. in circumference; further on a vast hall appears to rest on a grand central stalagmite, beyond which opens the third chamber, where the visitor can land, and roam round galleries 300 and 400 ft. long. A second, but much less interesting grotto, dell' Altare, may be visited in all weathers from Porto Conte.

The bay of *Porto Conte* offers a safe anchorage in case of bad weather.]

266 kil. S. Giovanni.

280 kil. Porto Torres. Built on the site of the Roman Turris Libyssonsis, was reduced to the state of a poor village in the Middle Ages; since the establishment of the steampackets between the mainland and Sardinia it has regained a certain importance; but the insalubrity of its climate, and its proximity to Sascari, will probably prevent its becoming a

large or flourishing town.

The small harbour is convenient; the stream that empties itself into it is crossed by a Roman bridge of several arches, behind which are marshes, the cause of the insalubrity of the place. Between the port and the bridge are the ruins of a large temple dedicated to Fortune, alongside of which stood a basilica, to which has been given the name of Il Palazzo del Re Barbaro, probably from Barbarus, the Roman governor in the first years of the 4th century.

The traveller should not omit visiting the Basiliea of 8. Gavino, a most interesting building of the 11th cent, indeed almost the only thing of great ecclesiological interest that the island contains. The nave is supported on marble and granite columns, some of them fluted, some with Corinthian capitals, others having grotesque representations of animals; these were obtained from the Temple of Fortune

near the seashore.

It has two apses, one at the east, and the other at the west end; underneath the church is a crypt; the chapel at the end is raised higher than the rest, and forms the tribune above. It contains the tomb of the saint, some Roman sarcophagi, one of which is richly sculptured, and figures of saints around the altar.

The roof the church is of open wood-work, the trusses being placed very close together. Exteriorly it is ornamented with round-headed arches and pilasters between each pair, exactly like the church of S. Sulpicio at

2 C 2

Outside the atrium is an Terranova. ancient column raised on six steps supporting an equestrian figure of S. Gavino.

There is a grand Roman bridge near the sea, carried slantways over the mouth of the river, with 7 arches.

[To the N.E. of Sardinia is the island of La Maddalena; it was the Ilva of the Romans, and is an immense mass of granite with some cultivation. The principal town on the seashore contains 2000 inhab., and as seen from the sea has an appearance of prosperity. The population is entirely given to maritime pursuits; the women are considered very beautiful. On landing, the traveller will see a shell placed on a marble pedestal, which was fired against the town in 1793 by young Napoleon, then a lieutenant of artillery, during an unsuccessful attack of the French against it. It was in the roads of La Maddalena that Lord Nelson established his principal rendezvous when he commanded the Mediterranean fleet in 1803-4. S. of La Maddalena is a singular rock which, seen from the sea, resembles a bear seated; the promontory on which it stands is called the Capo dell' Orso. (See Index.)

Near the S.E. coast of the Maddalena, and somewhat less in extent than it, is the island of Caprera, famous as the residence of Garibaldi, where he died on the 2nd June, 1882, and where he was buried some days afterwards with every mark of respect with which the Italian nation could invest the ceremony.

He purchased the island and built a small house on it, where he spent the evening of his life in the greatest retirement and simplicity, only broken by periodical visits to the mainland, which would have been better un-

made.

The family of Garibaldi ceded it to the state in 1885 on condition that a hospital for seamen should be built on it, a lighthouse erected, and that the tomb of Garibaldi should be preserved there for ever.]

ROUTE 6. FROM CAGLIARI TO TERRA-

By railway to Chilivani junction: see Route a. (213 kil.)

218 kil. OZIERI (Pop. 7965), 202 etres above the sea. The town is mètres above the sea. 6 kil. S. of the station, situated in rich pasture land watered by the Ozieri river. About 5 or 6 kil. from the station, on the r. of the road leading to Castel Sardo, is a very fine Nuraghe with two stories of chambers well preserved.

[From Ozieri there is an omnibus every day to Pattada, Bultei, Bono, and Bottiela to the S.]

235 kil. OscHIRI (Pop. 5210), a flourishing village close to the station. 245 kil. Berchidda. (Pop. 1400.)

262 kil. Monti. (Pop. 1117.) Excellent sport may be had here. From Monti a road runs south through the centre of the island, passing Nuoro.

274 kil. Ennas.

[A narrow gauge line also runs north to Tempio, a distance of 40 kil., passing the villages of Calangianus, Luras, and Nuchis.

Tempio (Pop. 10,096), capital of the province of Gallura, the seat of a bishop, and at an elevation of 1880 ft. above the sea. Its streets are wide, the houses low, and built of a grey granite; it has a poor albergo, that of The cathedral and Bonchristiano. other churches have little worthy of N.E. of the town, on the road notice. to Nuches, is a Nuraghe, so colossal as to be called Nuragho Majore.

Tempio, although a city in name, has preserved all the characteristics of the town of a pastoral community. The sheep-shearing is here the great event of the year, and brings about those assemblies or fêtes called Graminatorgiu or wool-pickings (from graminare, in Sarde, to pick), where all the females of the locality assemble, and, after having performed their task, end by entertainments, dancing, &c. The wool merely serves for making | altitude of 1320 mètres. The country the coarse serges called furresi, which are manufactured by the different Tempio families; none is exported. is at the N. foot of the granitic chain of Mont Limbara, some of whose peaks rise to a height of 4000 ft.

There is a carriage road between Tempio and the island of La Maddalena, but we would scarcely advise the tourist to give up the two days necessary for travelling it, if he be not prepared to rough it to the full extent of the term. The scenery amidst the granite mountains, however, is very fine. Should he be induced to undertake the journey, he must secure a guide, and carry with him everything in the shape of provisions and bedding, since he must sleep out of doors. The road, after descending to the river Carana, crosses the granitic chain, on one of the summits of which is Monte Santo or Logu Santu, where there is a ch. of the 13th cent. At La Caruccu the road branches off to Sta. Teresa di Gallura, the telegraphic station between the island and the mainland of Italy and to Corsica. From here, following the Liscia torrent, and leaving its mouth on the l., we reach the unin-habited station of il Farau on the beach: one is not always sure to find a boat to reach the island, 21 m. in the offing; but one will come over, weather permitting, on making the understood signal, a bonfire.]

After leaving Oschiri, there are no more Nuraghi, we enter a wild and mountainous country, still covered with forests of cork and ilex; but it is grievous to witness the rapidity with which these are being cut down for the purpose of making charcoal. From this district alone 20,000 tons are exported every year to France and Spain. The same thing is going on at Tortoli and elsewhere, and soon the landowners will discover that they have killed the goose that laid their golden eggs. The scenery is very fine, the line running for some distance under the southern slopes of the granitic mountain of Limbara, one of the highest in the island, reaching an here is exclusively granitic, as far as the sea-coast.

284 kil. Terranova, the ancient Olbia, and subsequently Pausania.

Terranova is a quiet little seaport. situated at the end of a long and narrow bay running westwards from the Gulf of Terranova. It used to be so narrow and shallow that vessels of any size could not approach the town. In 1884, however, the channel was widened by excavating on the N. side, and it has now a breadth of 200 mètres.

There are very few remains of the Ancient Alba, of which Cicero's brother was practor. In the garden of the English Vice-Consul's residence at the Marina there is a fragment of the city wall remaining, and he has collected a number of antiquities, all dug up in his garden.

Near the railway station is the Ba-SILICA OF S. SULPICIUS, of the 11th cent. Exteriorly it is decorated with round arches, having a pilaster between each pair. Interiorly it consists of a nave and two aisles, separated by seven arches on each side; these are supported indiscriminately on granite columns and square pillars. The windows in the sides and clerestory are mere loopholes. The old roof still exists, it consists of rafters and tiebeams set close together. In the apse above the altar is a curious gilt figure of the saint to whom it is dedicated, and who is the patron of the town. Under the altar is a crypt, and one of the steps is formed of a curious piece of sculpture, built in upside down, consisting of two recumbent figures, between whom is the inscription Maria Zolia Filia. Like every house in the village, this church is built of grey granite. It was recently used as a barrack. Mass is, however, said once a year on the fête of S. Sulpicio. The inhabitants of Terranova look very much as if they were all engaged in the charcoal trade. The women have the curious custom of wearing one of their spare petticoats over their heads, as a mantilla,

Terranova is an excellent centre for 1737, when the Viceroy Rivarolo peopled it with the refugees from Ta-

The railway continues in a N.E. direction to

306 kil. Gulf of Aranchi, where is a much better harbour than at Terranovo itself, and where a town is rapidly springing up.

A good road runs south all along the east coast of Sardinia, but as yet no public conveyances go in that

direction.

ROUTE d.—CAGLIARI TO IGLESIAS AND THE GULF OF PALMAS BY RAIL.

The junction for Iglesias is at 17 kil. *Decimomannu*. Thence the line commences to ascend, lagoons disappear, well-cultivated villages succeed. The following stations are passed:—19 kil., *Uta*; 30 kil., *Siliqua*; 45 kil., *Musei*; and finally we reach,

54 kil., Iglesias.

This is the great centre of the mining industry in the S.W. region of the island. It is beyond the influence of the malarious districts, and its position and salubrity combine to give it an air of prosperity and comfort unusual in Sardinian cities. Above the town, on an extensive plateau, are the picturesque ruins of an ancient castle.

Three miles W. of it is a famous natural curiosity, half tunnel, half gorge, through which both high road and river run side by side. It is well worth seeing, but the trains will not admit of one visiting it without sacri-

ficing a day.

The whole of the S.W. coast in this neighbourhood is rich in mines. Minerals of various kinds, but especially argentiferous lead-ore, to the amount of 15 millions of francs, were exported during the year 1886. As there is no good anchorage at Porto Scuso, vessels coming for minerals generally anchor under the shelter of San Pietro, the capital of which is Carlo Forte. This island is the more northerly of the two huge ones lying off the coast. It was destitute of inhabitants till

1737, when the Viceroy Rivarolo peopled it with the refugees from Tabarca. (See p. 29.) The first instalment amounted to 400; a further supply was sent in 1741, and again in 1755. They were so grateful to their benefactor Charles-Emmanuel, that they raised a marble statue to him on the shore; the King is represented as a Roman in a toga, and at his feet are a man and a woman in chains.

In 1798 the place was attacked by their old enemies the Barbary Corsairs. Nearly 1000 persons of both sexes were carried off to Tunis, whence after 5 years' captivity the majority were ransomed and restored to their

island.

Carloforte is now one of the busiest and safest scaports in Sardinia, its little bay is always crowded with vessels, especially is this the case during the season of the Tunny fishery in May and June. The inhabitants are different in every respect from the ordinary Sardes.

A rly, has been constructed from the Monteponi mine to Canelles, now called Porto Vesme, near Porto Scuso, for the transport of minerals from that

and other adjacent mines.

The island of Sant' Antioco, which can be more conveniently visited from Porto Botte, in the Gulf of Palmas, to which there is a carriage-road from Gonnesa of 11 m., is double the size of that of S. Pietro, with only 2 villages, Calasetta and Sant' Antioco: the former of Genoese, the latter of Sardinian origin. Sant' Antioco is on the site of the Roman Sulcis, and many of its houses are built of ancient A large proportion of the population live in grottoes on the hillside, and which were probably once The island is sepulchral caverns. connected with Sardinia by a Roman bridge and causeway, a little way S. of S. Antioco; this, although in ruins. still serves for its original purpose. Between the village and the ancient port is a mediæval fort, built of Roman materials.

The islands of S. Pietro and S. Antigeo, as well as the adjoining coast

of Sardinia, are favourite haunts of the tunny-fish of the Mediterranean. It is here that exist the tonarras of Porto Paglia, Porto Scuso, Isola, Piana, Cala di Vinagre and Cala Sapone. which have been the origin of several of the large fortunes of the island. The 3 first of these tonarras are still very productive, and the traveller visiting the island in May would do well to witness this extraordinary fishery. Sometimes as many as 400 fish, each 12 ft. long, and weighing from 1200 to 1500 lbs., are taken in a single haul.

ROUTE & CAGLIARI TO NUORO AND THE MOUNTAINOUS DISTRICT OF LA BARBAGIA.

This is now best reached by rly. to Nuoro. Near Bolatana, at about 41 kil. beyond the Cantinera Signora Marta, there is a branch road leading S. and joining the rly. at SAMASSI.

Or it may be reached by the new narrow gauge line from Cagliari to Sorgono, which runs due N. for a distance of 165 kils. passing through Isoli.

It is quite impossible in such a work as this to give detailed information regarding travel out of the beaten paths. The tourist must provide himself with the excellent map and itineraries of Sig. Odone before quoted, and with a guide (see p. 374). There are many interesting excursions to be made, such as to Fontana Congiada; the Punta Bruncu Spina, the highest point of the island, 6293 feet high, which can be reached on horseback; the pass of Corr-e-boi, 4180 ft.; the forests on the l. bank of the Flumendosa, and many others.

It is impossible to exaggerate the beauty of the roads and forests traversed during the preceding excursions, especially about Perdaliana. It is not unusual to fall in with herds of | lent Malvasia wine is made here. deer and moufflons. The Flumendosa and its affluents swarm with fish; and if one applies for hospitality to a village priest, he may be sure to find excellent trout for supper.

103.—THE LIPARI OR ÆOLIAN ISLANDS AND USTICA.

A group of 7 islands off the N. coast of Sicily, consisting of STROMboli, Salina, Lipari, Vulcano, Filicupi and Alicuni, with several rocks and islets. They are all mountainous and evidently of volcanic origin.

There is communication with Sicily about twice a week. The boats are small, and leave Messina at mid-

night.

a. Stromboli, the ancient Strongyle, is about 8 m. in circumference, conical, and rising 3090 ft. above the sea. is an active volcano, the crater facing the N.W. Captain Smyth thus described it in 1815: "When the smoke cleared away we perceived an undulating, ignited substance, which at short intervals rose and fell in great agitation, and when swollen to the utmost height burst with a violent explosion, discharging red-hot stones in a semi-fluid state, accompanied by showers of ashes and sand and a strong sulphureous smell.'

The ascent occupies about 2 hrs. The eruptive force of the volcano is said to be always weaker in calm than

in stormy weather.

Notwithstanding the existence of this volcano, the cultivated portions of the island are extremely fertile.

- b. Panaria (anc. Euonymus) is 11 m. in length, and 1 m. in breadth; the greatest height being 1430 ft. The soil is rich and well cultivated. There is a village on the eastern shore.
- e. Salina (anc. Didyme), 4 m. long by 3 broad. It possesses several warm springs, and the remains of the ancient baths still exist on the W. side; it produces abundantly, and an excel-

There are 3 anchorages where small vessels may lie, each distinguished by a small village surrounding a church. There are also salines, whence the island derives its name.

d. Lipari (anc. Lipara), the principal | island of the group, separated from the last by a channel 21 m. broad. It is 5½ m. long and 4 m. wide; its chief features are the mountains S. Angelo (1978 ft.), near the centre, and della Guardia on the S. The interior is very rugged and broken, with sterile hills of lava and vitrified substances. Between are deep ravines, and there are two plains, which produce excellent fruit, corn, vegetables and Malmsey wine. Lipari has not been actually in eruption for many ages, but contains hot springs, and the Secca di Bagno, or vapour baths, described by Diodorus Siculus.

The town stands on a deep declivity on the S.E. side of the island. Though fairly clean and flourishing, it has very poor accommodation for the traveller. The water off it is deep, 30 to 50 fms. close in, except in front of the beach N. of the town, where there is a reef with 3 fms. About 16 or 17 small vessels can lie between this and the

castle.

The best anchorage is the Pignataro, where a buoy is placed: it is only exposed to the S.E. This is the most convenient place for a vacht to anchor: excursions can be made from it to the other places of interest.

This is the penal settlement, and 400 convicts are generally stationed

here.

e. Vulcano (Hiera or Vulcania) is the most southerly of the group, 12 m. from the Sicilian shore, opposite Milazzo. Its length is 5 m., and breadth The southern portion is a 2⅓ m. plain, elevated 1000 ft., and from its N. border rises Mt. Saraceno (1600 ft.). The N. part of the island shows the remains of an ancient crater, in which rises a cone still active. Its height is 1200 ft., and the crater is 300 ft. in depth, and may be safely visited. Virgil records the fable that this was the residence of Cyclops, who there made arms for Vulcan. On the S.W. side of the crater, about 20 ft. from its floor, is a large opening, apparently going down a considerable depth into the heart of the mountain. Loud noises felt stones falling on the roof as hail-

are heard within it. Hot sand and blue and green flames are frequently emitted from this bocca. On the N. side of the island is a small hill, called Vulcanello, which was formed B.C. 200, but is now extinct. It is joined to the main island by an isthmus, thus forming a small harbour; the entrance is from the E., and it affords tolerable anchorage, with a depth of 15 fms. At the upper part are 2 small hills of alum rock.

In 1874 the property in the island passed into the hands of a Glasgow gentleman, and chemical works were established in the crater for the purpose of collecting the produce of the volcano, sal ammoniac, sulphur and borax. The following is an ac-count by a member of it, of the eruption which took place on the 3rd

August, 1888 :-

"On the 3rd inst. we had an outburst in the crater, with stones, flames, thunder (regular lightnings). It was strong enough to throw stones of considerable size to the sides of the mountain. We had often seen such eruptions during 12 to 13 years I have been on the island, and I hoped it would end like former eruptions. Towards evening, however, the rushes of smoke. steam, and ashes (which used to be projected into the air to about twice the height of the mountain) had completely ceased. As the night approached the leading fumarole (which was very active, giving off an offensive smell for months before the event), had begun to show a clear high flame, much paler than the flames produced by the burning of wood, and somewhat greenish or bluish. This phenomenon. together with the sudden stopping of the smoke, was evidently not a good omen. Consequently, I spent all the night dressed, on a sofa in the drawingroom. Towards morning I was overpowered by sleep, and went to the little bedroom which looks towards the mountain, rested on the bed, and soon was sound asleep. Soon afterwards I was awakened by a tremendous din, which can hardly be described.

"As I jumped up from my bed I

such cannonading going on! I under-inot less than ten yards in diameter. opposite room, where I had made my children sleep that night. They were also up in consequence of an indescribable noise of thunder, rush of gases, flames, falling of huge boulders, rocks, &c. I took them to the drawingroom, but as soon as the door was opened a big stone, red hot (all these stones were quite red with heat), fell through the roof, ceiling, and floor a few yards from us, smashing all, setting fire to everything. Now I took my children back to the bedroom, which looks on to the verandah, and tried to gain the terrace by that side. The house doors were shivering and shaking, so that it was a difficult matter to open them. At last I succeeded, but before we were out in the verandah another stone fell at our feet, was smashed to fragments, and burned the feet and legs of my boys. Now we passed through the verandah, regained the house at the top of the stairs; here another stone fell very near us (none of these stones were less than 2 ft. in diameter). This last stone (which is the fourth that struck the house), nearly blocked our way out. passed through over the heap of rubbish, and were now out in the open to the north of the house. By this time (not many minutes after all) the whole place was lighted up; woods, grass, buildings, hedges-all was on fire; the huge boulders and stones were literally raining everywhereabout us-what confusion! We all began to run to Vulcanello and away from the dreadful thundering mountain. Towards noon boats of rescue reached us from Lipari, and we thus ended one of the most eventful days of our

"On revisiting the spot I saw the whole plains below the mountain, to the distance of one-and-a-half-mile, especially the neighbourhood of the house and the men's habitations, literally covered with boulders and rocks of all sizes, which have embedded themselves in the ground to various depths. The most huge of them is near the well of the house, which is

stood what was the matter, ran to the and is some 10 to 11 ft. deep in the ground. This is about three-quarters of a mile from the crater. Another of nearly equal dimensions is on the shore near the Quarantana, at the end of the bay of the Levante. Rocks of one yard in diameter are as plentiful as can be as far as the middle of Vulcanello, near the Punta Samossa."

> L Fulicudi (Phænicusa), an extinct volcano, with 3 summits. History, however, records no eruptions. is 3 m. long by 13 broad, and rises 2598 ft. above the sea. On the western shore is a remarkable grotto, a perforation of upwards of 60 ft, wide and 30 high, through which a boat can pass, forming the entrance to a natural colonnade, which gradually widens into a spacious and magnificent cavern.

g. Alicudi (Ericusa), the most western of the group, about 41 m. in circumference, rising abruptly as a coni-cal crater 2172 ft. high. The coasts are rough and craggy. There is no good anchorage, and only 2 difficult landing-places on the S.E. and N.E. sides.

h. USTICA,

ancient Osteodes, an island 55 m. N.N.W. of Alicudi, in the Lipari group, and 27 m. N. of Cape Guleo, in Sicily, forms an excellent mark for vessels bound to Palermo from the westward. It is 22 m. in length and nearly 2 in breadth, entirely composed of volcanic substances. but fertile and well cultivated. On several parts of the island there are spacious grottoes, with deep water in them; one was in former times used as a refuge by the inhabitants from the Barbary cruisers.

There are traces of three extinct craters. Boats cannot land travellers. who are carried ashore on the boatmen's shoulders. This is now a penal settlement. The inhabitants and their customs are extremely interesting and primitive. There is good shooting in | called the Neptunius Mons, but is now March and April. The island con- | known as the Peloric chain: it attains, tains numerous ancient tombs.

The only town is Santa Maria, on the N.E. side of the island; it has a small harbour, safe from all winds but the Sirocco. It principal mountains are the Falconiera on the E., and the Quadriga di Mezzo (3411 ft.) on the W. There is steam communication once a fortnight with Palermo. but no Inn.

104. ISLAND OF SICILY.

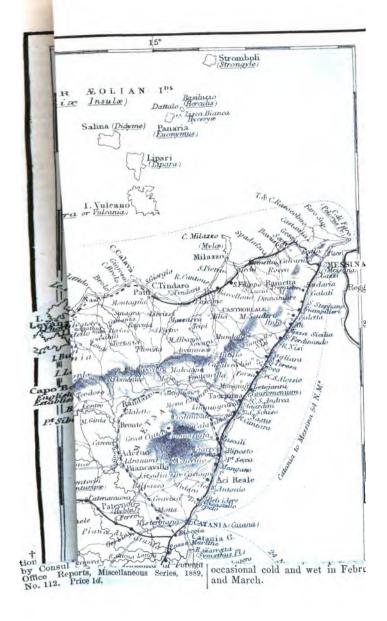
SICILY, the first island in the Mediterranean, rivalling Sardinia in size, and far surpassing it both in importance and in the place it has occupied in history, lies between lat. 36° 38' and 38° 18' N., and between long. 12° 25' and 15° 40' E. It has the form of an irregular triangle. The N. side of the island is 215 m.; the E. side, 145 m.; and the S. side, 190 m. in length. The circumference, taking the sinuosities of the coast into account, is estimated at 624 m.; the area is about 10,556 sq. miles. Sicily lies to the S.W. of Italy, at the very toe of the boot, the promontory of Pelorus being little more than 2 m. from the mainland, separated by the channel which in ancient times was called Fretum Siculum, and is now known as the Straits of Messina.

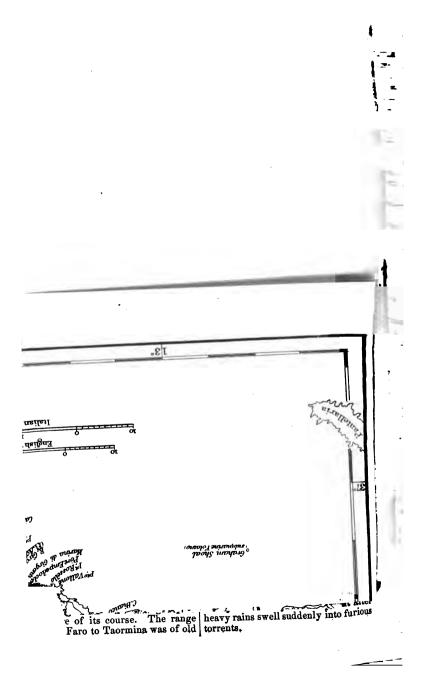
The greater portion is more or less mountainous. In the centre of the E. coast rises, in lonely grandeur, the great volcano of Etna, to the height of nearly 11,000 ft., towering far above all the mountain chains, from which it is completely isolated. From Cape Faro a chain of mountains stretches along the coast towards Etna; but at Taormina it turns off to the W., extending quite across the island, though much nearer to the northern than to the southern shore, and rising into an elevated group in from the Faro to Taormina was of old torrents.

in Monte Dinnamare, the height of 3260 ft. That which crosses the island westward from Taormina, anciently the Nebrodes, now goes by the name of the Madonian Mountains. In the Pizzo di Palermo, it reaches the altitude of 6328 ft., while towards the W. it breaks up into irregular and often detached masses; and on the coast shows a series of bold headlands, some of which, as Monte Pellegrino (1963 ft.) and Monte S. Giuliano (2184 ft.), are quite isolated. About the centre of the range a chain of lofty hills, broken by deep valleys and precipitous ravines. branches off to the S.E. through the heart of the island, sinking in the Val di Noto into table-lands, which gradually shelve down to the sea at Cape Passaro. From the Madonian range, the great watershed of the island, inferior chains diverge to the S., with a gradual sinking of the ground, so that while the northern and eastern coasts, where the mountains impend in abrupt headlands over the waves, present some of the most picturesque scenery in Europe, the western and southern, where the high ground meets the shore in long easy slopes, are comparatively monotonous and tame.

There is little level ground in Sicily; but here and there on the coast, where the mountains recede from the sea, there are wide tracts of low, level land, generally of great fertility. The largest is the great Plain of Catania. The others are those of Palermo, of Castellamare, on the northern coast, and of Licata and Terra Nuova on the southern.

The rivers are numerous, but small. The principal are the Fiume Grande, on the N.; the Simeto or Giarretta, the Cantara and the Anapo, on the E.; the Salso, the Platani and the Belici, on the southern coast. There are, moreover, a multitude of small streams, which in the hot season are nearly or entirely dried up, but after the centre of its course. The range heavy rains swell suddenly into furious





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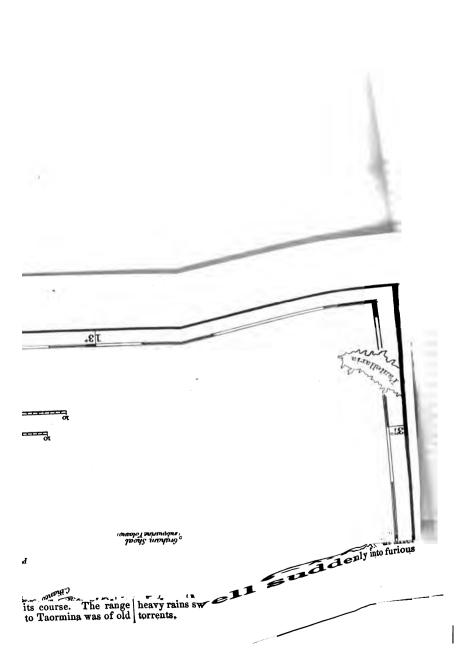
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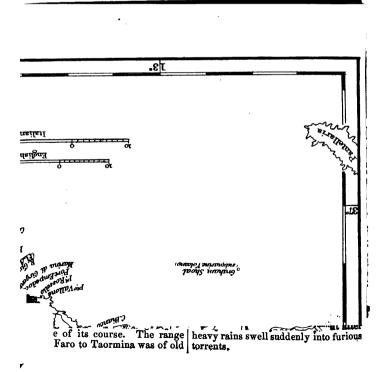
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Sicily has few Lakes. The largest, called the Biviere di Lentini, varies from 10 to 20 m. in circumference, according to the season. The Lago di Pergusa, in the heart of the island, is the renowned Lake of Enna, where Pluto is fabled to have seized Proserpine. The Lago de' Palici, in the S.E., is of volcanic formation. The others are the Biviere di Terra Nuova, the Lago Cantaro, near Capo Granitola, and small ones in the neighbourhood of Montallegro and Randazzo.

The Harbours are—Palermo, on the N.; Trapani, on the W.; Messina, Agosta and Syracuse, on the E. The long stretch of the southern coast is without a port. Thus, while the other sides of the island are not perilous for navigation, the southern, from its little elevation and its exposure to the fierce gales from the W. and S., is extremely dangerous in winter.

Sulphur,† gypsum and rock-salt form the principal items in the mineral wealth of Sicily. Bitumen abounds on certain sites in the centre of the island. Anthracite and petroleum are also met with. Alum is not wanting, though more abundant in the Lipari Islands than in Sicily. Serpentine and steatite are found; alabaster is quarried in some districts; and the marbles of the island, for variety and beauty, rival those of any country in Europe. Carnelian and lapislazuli are met with; agates and chalcedonies are abundant, the former of old giving their name to a stream on the S. coast; and of jaspers no less than 54 varieties are known. Amber is found at the mouth of the river Silver, copper, lead, iron and antimony exist in the Neptunian range. Medicinal springs, hot and cold, are numerous; and have been for ages reputed of great efficacy in paralytic and cutaneous disorders. Alkaline springs are found at Ter-

mini, sulphureous ones at Sciacca, Segestù, Cefalù, Alì and Mazzarino; and ferruginous, at Messina, Noto, Sclafani, Mazzara and Santo Vito.

The Climate is equal to that of any place on the northern shores of the Mediterranean, perhaps more enjoyable than most. In the hottest season the thermometer rarely rises above 90° or 92° Fahrenheit; and in the depth of winter seldom falls as low as 36°. The mean temperature of the year at Palermo or Messina is about 64°; though at Catania and on the southern coast it is as high as 68°. The mean height of the barometer. according to Admiral Smyth, is 290.8. The annual amount of rain is about 26 in. The number of days on which rain falls is about 64. In Palermo it is calculated that there are in the course of the year-of brilliant days, 49; of fair, 107; of cloudy, 49; of variable, 42; of dull, 78; of gloomy,

During the summer months the heat is almost as great, yet hardly so oppressive, as in the tropics; for it is tempered by the insular position, by the sea-breeze, which springs up about 9 or 10 in the morning and continues through the hottest hours of the day, and by the land breeze, which sets in an hour or two after sunset, and renders the nights in summer always cool. From May to September rain rarely falls, excepting sometimes a break in the month of June, the landscape is parched, and vegetation languishes. A few showers occur about the autumnal equinox, but the heavy rains do not commence before November, when they descend often in torrents, sometimes accompanied by thunder-storms. The winds then become boisterous, and the temperature chilly. is very rare in the cities of the coast, and frost is almost unknown. In the worst season there are intervals of bright sunshine; and the new year almost invariably brings with it sunny and warm weather, chequered with occasional cold and wet in February and March.

[†] An interesting report on The Production of Sulphur and other minerals in Sicily by Consul Stigand, is contained in Foreign Office Reports, Miscellaneous Series, 1889, No. 112. Price 1d.

The island is now divided into 7 | anticipated that at no very distant Provinces: those of Palermo, Messina, Catania, Noto, Caltanisetta, Girgenti, and Trapani; and the population of these aggregate about 2,700,000 souls. Essential oil is expressed from the rind,

Notwithstanding the want of water experienced by most places in the basin of the Mediterranean, and the rudeness of its agriculture, Sicily still yields an abundance of grain, and of excellent quality, especially in the plains of Catania, Terra Nuova, and Licata.

The vine is extensively cultivated. The best known and most esteemed wines are those of Marsala, which are made from grapes collected throughout the island; largely from Catania.

The cultivation of the olive is of very ancient date, and forms one of the principal sources of the wealth of the island. The tree covers about 125,000 acres of land, exclusive of those districts where it is grown over The annual crop is estimated at 15,000 tons, of which two-thirds are consumed in the island, and one-third exported, chiefly to France. The olive is almost confined to the mountainous shores of the northern coast, though it flourishes also in the Neptunian range from Messina to Taormina, at Caltabellotta, and on some sites in the Val di Noto. The depreciation in the value of this substance has lately been very great, owing to the immense development of rival substances for

illuminating purposes.

About 80,000 acres in Sicily are planted with fruit-trees of various descriptions, a great source of wealth to the island. The principal fruits are oranges, lemons, and citrons, the plantations of which cover about 19,000 From Palermo more than a million and a half boxes were exported in 1883, and from Messina about half a million; the greatest number were sent to America, but a proportion found their way to England and the continent of Europe. Since then, like everything else, the fruit trade has gone through a very serious crisis, and owing to the increasing cultivation of the orange tribe in California, Louisiana, and Florida, it is to be

period their importation into America will almost cease. The fruit rejected as unfit for exportation is not lost. Essential oil is expressed from the rind, and citric acid made from the pulp. Of this latter material from 20,000 to 22,000 salms are annually produced in the district of Messina alone. For exportation it is boiled down till all the watery parts of the juice are evaporated, and the acid, highly concenirated, becomes citrate of lime, which is extensively employed in calicoprinting. Sicily enjoys a monopoly of this product. No portion of the fruit is wasted. Even dried orange-peel is shipped in large quantities to Germany and the north of Europe. to be added to beer, or converted into cordials.

The other fruits are the almond, chestnut, hazel-nut, &c. The karoub, or locust-bean, is grown extensively as food for cattle. The cultivation of the Sumach (Rhus Coriacia) occupies 27,000 acres; it is used principally for tanning and dyeing. Manna is obtained from an ash-tree (Frazinus ornus); liquorice, hemp, flax, saffron, &c., are also important articles of commerce, and silk has been produced in the island for centuries. The tunny-fisheries also are extensive and productive, especially that of Palermo.

Although none of the remains of Hellenic art in Sicily equal the best specimens in the mother country, a greater number of splendid temples exist than we can trace the existence of in the whole Peloponnesus, or in the whole of Greece, exclusive of that peninsula. No city of Greece, except of course Athens, can show such magnificent remains of ancient art as are yet extant at Agrigentum, Selinus and Egesta. Roman remains are neither so numerous nor so important as might have been expected; very few monuments of the Byzantine epoch remain, although the art of the Eastern Empire continued to influence the architecture of Sicily for centuries.

The Mohammedans in Sicily, in the

21 cents. of their domination, must | Henry VI., Emperor of Germany, have erected numerous edifices in character with their civilization and luxurious habits. The tendency of modern research, however, has been to deny to the Saracens, and claim for the Normans, the construction of many architectural remains which are in the style peculiar to the former

In the second half of the 16th cent. all other varieties gave place to the Renaissance, and the Italian style was

gradually introduced.

The following is a very concise summary of the principal epochs in Sicilian history:-

- B.C. 735-210. The Greeks. From the foundation of Naxos by Theocles. till the fall of Agrigentum, when Sicily became a Roman province. This period includes all that is most glorious and important in the history of the island; the foundation of its principal cities; the construction of its temples; the entire destruction of the Athenian expedition at Syracuse; the first Punic war, and the invasion of the island by the Romans.
- B.C. 210-A.D. 466. The Romans. Scipio Africanus restores the works of art carried off to Carthage. Augustus, St. Paul and Hadrian visit Sicily. and the Vandals drive out the Romans.
- A.D. 466-535. The Vandals and Goths. The Vandals cede the island to the Goths, and Belisarius annexes it to the Eastern Empire.
- A.D. 535.—941. The Eastern Empire.
- A.D. 941—1072. The Saracens take possession of the island, and are in their turn driven out by the Normans.
- A.D. 1072-1194. The Normans. Roger, youngest son of Tancred de Hauteville, becomes first king. William III., his grandson, is deposed by Henry VI.
 - A.D. 1194-1266.

claims the crown in virtue of his marriage with Constance, daughter of Roger.

- A.D. 1266-1282. House of Anjou. Charles I., Count of Provence, son of Louis VIII. of France, created King of Naples and Sicily by Pope Clement IV. His government terminated with the massacre known as the "Sicilian Vespers."
- A.D.1282-1505. House of Aragon. Pedro III. of Aragon chosen king, as husband of Constance, heiress of the House of Hohenstaufen, and descendant of Roger. The island was generally governed by viceroys.
- A.D. 1505—1713. The Spanish Dominion. Ferdinand the Catholic, son of John II. of Aragon and Sicily, became possessed of the island. This period terminated with the "War of Succession," which lasted thirteen years. Naples was separated from Sicily, and the crown of the latter was given to Victor Amedeus, Duke of Savov.
- A.D. 1713-1720. House of Savoy. By the peace of Paris in 1720 Sicily was restored to Naples, and Sardinia was given to Victor Amedeus in exchange.
- A.D. 1720—1734. House of Austria. Charles VI., Emperor of Germany, became King of Naples and Sicily.
- A.D. 1734—1860. The Spanish Bour-Spain, France and England bons. declared war on Charles, and Don Carlos, younger son of Philip V. of Spain, was crowned King of Naples and Sicily at Palermo.

On the advance of the French troops into Neapolitan territory in 1798, Ferdinand IV. abandoned his continental dominions, took refuge on board Nelson's ship, and was conveyed to Palermo, where he remained till the Peace of Amiens.

When Joseph Bonaparte was pro-The Suabians. | claimed King of Naples in 1806, Ferpossession of which was secured to him by an English force. He recovered Naples by the treaty of Vienna, and assumed the title of Ferdinand I., King of the two Sicilies. The dynasty ceased when Garibaldi united both to the new Kingdom of Italy.

a. Palermo.

The ancient Panormus was probably of Phœnician origin, and remained for some centuries in the possession of the Carthaginians, after the extension of the Greek colonies in Sicily. It played an important part in the struggles of that people with the Greeks and Romans there, and it became their great military and naval arsenal, and the centre of operations during the first Punic war.

Under the Romans it enjoyed great privileges. It was the last city wrested from the Goths by the Byzantines, to whom it remained subject till 831, when, after a year's siege of unexampled horrors, in which almost the entire population was destroyed, it fell into the power of the Saracens.

These were so charmed with the beauty of its position that they made it the seat of their government, and raised it to a pitch of magnificence which it has never since surpassed. In 1122 Roger II. made it his metropolis, and it was ever afterwards the favourite residence of the Norman, Suabian and Aragonese princes, though not of Charles of Anjou. It did not cease to be the abode of royalty till Sicily became a part of the kingdom of Aragon in the beginning of the 15th cent.

This mixture of Byzantine, Arabic and Norman elements is still noticeable in the buildings of Palermo, and is one of its distinctive features.

The operations for improving the Harbour of Palermo are still (1889) going on; the depth of the mouth has been increased to 18 m., and in the middle to 13 m. The N. breakwater has reached a length of 769 m., and the S. one, from the Marina in a N.W. direction, is continued to 148 m., after which it runs N. for a second length wards the sea, 3 on the N.W. face,

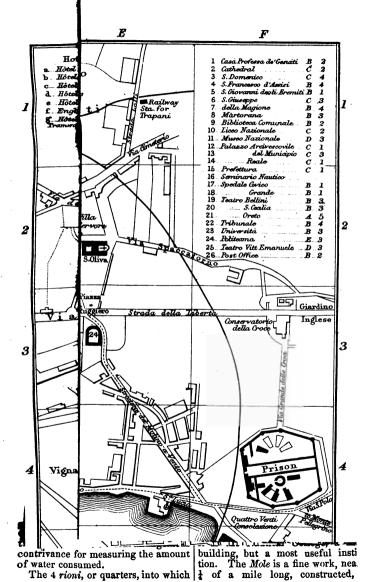
dinand again retired to Sicily, the of 388 m., in all 536 m. There are no quays for landing goods or passengers.

> The climate of Palermo in winter is mild and pleasant, the town being sheltered from the coldest winds by the lofty hills which surround it. In summer the heat is tempered by the breezes from the N.E., which blow regularly during the hottest part of the day, and the nights are always cooled by the land wind. The mean temperature of the coldest month, February, is 52°, that of the hottest, August, 76.6°. Snow rarely falls, and never lies more than a day. As a winter residence it is probably better than any other place farther north, but not comparable to Algiers, or other places on the African coast.

> The approach to Palermo by sea is wonderfully fine. It lies on the S.W. shore of its beautiful bay, near the foot of Monte Pellegrino, on a slope gently rising from the sea, in a sort of natural amphitheatre, formed by high and rocky mountains. The country between the city and these mountains is one of the richest spots in the Mediterranean, filled with orange, lemon. and other fruit-trees, and abundantly watered by springs and rivulets by a system of irrigation dating from Saracenic times.

> The plain of Palermo, called the Conca d'oro, or golden shell, on account of its shape and its great fertility, is about 25 m. in circumference, hemmed in by a grand chain of mountains of bold and varied forms. It is watered by the Oreto, which rises about 10 m. above Monreale, and falls into the sea 1 m. E. of the city.

> The town forms a parallelogram, with more depth than frontage to the sea, and with a perimeter of nearly 5 m. The city walls are not more ancient than the time of the Aragonese kings, or the early part of the 14th cent. They are not kept up as defensive works; some parts have been razed, others are built over, and others simply serve as barriers for octroi purposes. There are 15 gates: 4 to-



had got quite choked up. The harbour is capable of containing a large number of vessels, and is sheltered from every wind except between E. and N.E.

The Cathedral or Matrice was built in the 12th cent. by Gualterio Offamilio (the Italian corruption of "Of y' Mill"), the English archbishop of Palermo, on the site of a much older building; but of this second edifice little remains except the crypt, the rest has been rebuilt at different times. The W. façade is a rich specimen of Sicilian pointed architecture, most of the enrichments being of Greek character, such having been traditional since the Byzantine occupation. There are 8 portals, flanked by lofty slender towers. The nave is decorated with pointed windows, true and blank alternately, with florid Greek and Saracenic decorations; these are richer on the apses than on the lateral decoration. They are adorned with interlacing arches, enclosing blank panels, and enclosed between broad horizontal bands of diaper-work. The high wall above it shows panels decorated with diaper, and surrounded by Saracenic designs in relief.

The S. porch, opening on the Piazza, is the most highly ornamented portion of the exterior. It has 3 arches, pointed and stilted, with much of the Saracenic character about them; the central one exceeds the other two in height and breadth, and all rest on columns of grey marble, with elaborately carved capitals. These probably belonged to the mosque which formerly existed on the spot, as that on the l. hand has a Cufic inscription. This porch is flanked by 2 square towers with 3 small stages. Above the porch is a richly decorated pediment.

Beneath the porch is inscribed, in large letters,

" PRIMA SEDES, CORONA REGIS, ET REGNI CAPUT,"

the proud title in which Palermo of sembles that over her father's tomb. old was wont to glory, when the early

1567, to replace the old port, which | kings of Sicily were crowned in this cathedral. Below it is a long list of kings, from Roger to Martin, with the dates of their respective coronations, and all in hexameter verse.

The Italian style of the interior, though not without merit, contrasts unfavourably with the picturesque Sicilian Gothic of the exterior. It has 3 aisles, separated by massive piers. 8 on each side, against each of which, supporting the arches, are 2 pairs of grey granite columns with Corinthian capitals of white marble.

Tombs of the Kings.-The first 2 chapels on the rt., as you enter the W. door, contain the tombs of the Norman and Suabian sovereigns, 4 in number, and very similar in design. Each is a large sarcophagus of porphyry on a basement of grey marble, and covered by a raised canopy, which in the sepulchres of the two Emperors is also of porphyry, but in those of Roger and his daughter is of white marble, adorned with gilding and mosaics. First, in the inner chapel, to the l., is the tomb of Roger, "the stout Duke and first King of Sicily," who died at Palermo in February, 1154. His sarcophagus, which is composed of slabs of porphyry, entirely without ornament, is supported by 2 marble feet, each composed of 4 crouching Saracens in relief. In striking contrast with the simplicity of the sarcophagus is its canopy, which on both upper and under surfaces is incrusted with mosaics, and is supported by 6 marble columns, with Corinthian capitals and shafts, elaborately adorned

with gilding and mosaics. By the side of Roger is interred his posthumous daughter, the Empress Constantia, wife of the Emperor Henry VI. and mother of the Emperor Frederick II. Her epitaph, which terms her "the last of the royal race of the Northmen," records her decease at Palermo in November, 1198. Her sarcophagus is a plain massive chest of a single block of porphyry, but the canopy above it in every respect re-

In front of her sepulchre stands that

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porphyry. The monument of the Emperor Frederick II. resembles that of his father. but the sarcophagus is more elaborately adorned. It rests on 4 lions, also of porphyry, standing over their On the lid are reliefs of the Virgin and Child, and of Christ in the act of blessing, with the emblems of the Evangelists, each enclosed in a circular medallion. His epitaph states that he died at Apulia, in December 1250. Two of his tombs were originally placed in the Cathedral of Cefalu by King Roger, who built that ch., and decreed to be buried in it: but as he was interred at Palermo, in the sarcophagus in which his remains now lie, the 2 vacant tombs were removed hither by the Emperor Frederick, to receive his father's ashes and his own. Frederick's sarcophagus also contains the remains of Peter II. of Aragon, who died at Calascibetta in 1324.

of her husband, the Emperor Henry

VI., who died at Messina in September

1197. His sarcophagus is very like

In the 1st chapel, recessed in the W. wall, is a Roman sarcophagus of marble, bearing the relief of a lionhunt; in it are interred the remains of Constantia of Aragon, queen of Frederick II., and widow of Emmeric, King of Hungary. She died at Catania in 1222, and speaks her epitaph in the following couplet:-

"Sicanie regina fui Constantia, conjunx Augusta hic habito nunc, Frederice, tua."

Against the opposite wall is a mediæval sarcophagus, with a recumbent cowled figure in an attitude of devotion, in intaglio, between 2 shields, which display the eagles of Aragon. Here repose the ashes of William Duke of Athens, son of Frederick II. of Aragon, and brother of Peter II., who thus speaks for himself in royal rhyme, but base Latin :---

[Mediterranean.]

These sarcophagi were opened in 1781, by order of Ferdinand I., when it was found that, though the bodies had long since crumbled to dust, the robes and insignia buried with them were in some instances in tolerable preservation. It was evident that the sarcophagi had been opened at a previous period, and those of King Roger and his daughter rifled of everything valuable, nothing being found in his but fragments of robes. and in hers but the remains of a girdle, a pair of silk gloves, and of cloth boots.

The body of Henry VI. was found in good preservation, wrapped in a robe of yellow silk, with the imperial mitre, bearing Arabic inscriptions, at his feet.

The sarcophagus of the Emperor Frederick had been opened since his interment, because on his body lay 2 others. His own was very richly arrayed. His crown was found on his head; the imperial globe lay by his pillow, and his sword by his side. One of the bodies which lay on his, arrayed in a regal mantle, with a sword by its side, was supposed to be the corpse of Pedro II. of Aragon. The other body, of smaller size, and in a decayed robe, could not be identified.

The tomb of Constance of Aragon, which, as well as that of the Emperor Henry, is known to have been opened in 1491, contained her remains wrapped in a crimson cloth. Attached to her head-dress were found long tresses of fair hair. At her feet was a wooden box, containing an imperial crown. with many female ornaments, now preserved in the treasury of the cathedral. It was observed that the robes and other insignia found in these tombs closely resembled those worn by the Byzantine emperors—a proof of the extent to which that court was copied by the early kings of Sicily.

Many good paintings and marble sculptures exist in the other chapels. In the chapel of Sta. Rosalia, within a brass grating in the wall behind it. is the chest in which the bones of the saint are deposited—a chest of

[&]quot;Dux Guillelmus eram regis genimus Fri-Qui jacem hic, pro quo Christum rogemis

solid silver, of the enormous weight of 1298 lbs.! It was constructed in 1631, a few years after the discovery of the relics, at the cost of 20,000 dollars. In the inner Sacristy, or Tesoro, is the Tabulario, or collection of some 200 MS. diplomas in Arabic, Greek and Latin, the earliest of which dates from 1083. Here are also preserved some of the curious relics found in the tombs of the Sicilian sovereigns.

The crypt below may be visited at 10 a.m.; it contains the remains of no less than 24 archbishops of Palermo, enclosed in sarcophagi of various antiquity, including those of "Walter

of the Mill."

To the W. of the cathedral is the Abchbishop's Palace; its large square campanile of the 12th cent. is united to the cathedral by means of 2 lofty pointed arches thrown across the street.

We cannot even attempt to enumerate the 194 churches and other religious edifices of Palermo. One of the most curious is

S. GIOVANNI DEGLI EREMITI, near the Porta di Castro, a very early specimen of Norman architecture. A monastery had existed on this spot from the days of Gregory the Great in the 7th cent., under the name of S. Erme, or Sant' Ermete; but it had fallen into decay by the time of the Norman conquest, and was rebuilt by King Roger some time before 1132. Externally it has 5 small cupolas, which give it so thoroughly Oriental a character that it would not be out of place as a mosque in the streets of Delhi or Cairo, except for its tower.

Another, well worthy of careful inspection, is La Martorana (admission 1 fr.), in the piazza of the same name, called also S. Maria dell' Ammiraglio, indeed, but out of all character with from its founder George Rocius of Antioch, High Admiral both to Count and King Roger. It was founded early in the 12th cent., and completed from the walls of the aisles to make room for the badigeon incrustation in the modern taste. The ch. was

in Greek and partly in Arabic, then the language of the country. The name of Martorana was derived from the union of the church, in 1143, with an adjacent convent, founded in 1093 by Godfrey de Martorana, and his wife Aloysia. After this transfer the ch. was subjected to various enlargements, mutilations and alterations; yet such portions of the ancient edifice as are left have been little altered, and it is easy to learn from them the original plan and character of the church. It is now in course of restoration.

The plan in this case was a square, with 3 apses at the E. end, and a cupola in the centre supported by 4 columns. This plan was strictly Greek, for the founder, being of that nation, and following that ritual, built his ch. in conformity with Greek usage. The original outline is exactly indicated by the ancient mosaic pavement, which measures, exclusive of the apses, 39 ft. by 34. This little chapel, so simple in form, must have been a gem of Byzantine architecture; for its walls, cupola and apses were entirely incrusted with mosaics on a

gold ground.

It was in the year 1590 that the nuns of the Martorana, finding the dimensions of the ch. too confined. ordered the W. wall (which internally was covered with precious mosaics) to be pulled down, and the choir to be added on a more spacious plan. Of the decorations of this wall, the 2 curious mosaics representing King Roger crowned by Jesus Christ, and the Admiral dedicating his ch. to the Virgin, which now adorn the side chapels, were alone preserved from destruction. The demolition of the central apse was effected in 1685, and it involved that of the mosaics which adorned it. It was replaced by a quadrangular chapel, more spacious indeed, but out of all character with the original edifice, and in 1726, to crown the work of defacement, the beautiful marble mosaics were torn from the walls of the aisles to make room for the badigeon incrustation ultimately extended to the W. till it direction of the sea, a short distance reached the ancient campanile or belfry, which originally stood 55 ft. distant from the Norman temple, the Jesuits, and founded by them in and which formed the entrance to the 1588. It now belongs to the Government, and contains, besides the Ly-

were formerly held.

The ch. is now entered by the N. door, originally constructed in 1591, but altered to its present form in 1737. On entering you find yourself beneath the nuns' choir, which is supported on elliptical arches by ancient columns of marble and granite, evidently taken from more ancient edifices. Some have Arabic inscriptions in Cufic characters. The cupola, which rests on pointed and stilted arches, is very small, but splendidly incrusted with mosaics.

The high altar and its tabernacle are enriched with lapis-lazuli and other precious stones, and has a credence consisting of a splendid slab of vert-antique. The pavement of the ancient part of the ch. is of opus Alexandrinum, in simple elegant patterns, with disks of porphyry and serpentine. Some slabs of similar mosaic, of still more choice workmanship, let into the side-walls, are the only remains of the decorations with which the lower part of these walls were anciently incrusted. The decorations are being restored according to the original design.

The campanile is curious and Saracenic. It is square, with 4 stories, each diminishing in height.

It was in this very ch. of the Martorana that the ancient Parliament of Sicily held its sittings after the Vespers had freed them from the yoke of Anjou. Here it was proposed to offer the crown to Peter of Aragon; and here the assembled nobles, prelates and burgesses, swore fealty to him as their sovereign.

The churches of San Catarina, and of the Conception, with its fine Florentine work, should also be seen.

Returning to and proceeding down equal span, borne on 7 columns, 6 the Corso Vittorio Emanuele in the being of Egyptian granite. Interiorly

direction of the sea, a short distance beyond the Cathedral on the l. hand is the Liceo, a college formerly under the Jesuits, and founded by them in 1588. It now belongs to the Government, and contains, besides the Lyceum, elementary schools and a school of design for artisans. It also contains the national Library (open daily), consisting of 70,000 volumes and many curious and ancient manuscripts. In this room a sitting of the parliament was held in 1812 for a day and a night, when the Sicilian barons unanimously voted the renunciation of their feudal rights.

Palazzo Beale. This huge mass of buildings stands on the highest part of the city. It was founded by the Saracens on the ruins of the ancient Roman palace. The Norman princes who made it their residence effected great alterations and improvements, and with a short interval, when it was made the seat of the Inquisition, it has always been the abode of royalty or its representatives. No part of the existing building is older than Norman times; a considerable portion of the Norman palace is still extant, though much disguised by modern restorations.

Entering the palace from the Piazza Vittoria, we find ourselves in a courtyard. On the ground-floor are 3 large halls, now used as stables, in which the ancient Sicilian parliament used to meet; from this a grand staircase of red marble leads to the upper stories. Turning to the rt. on the first floor we enter the

Cappella Palatina. (If shut, apply to one of the custodians.) This beautiful basilica, built by King Roger II. before 1132, and subsequently decorated and restored by many of his successors, is in complete preservation, and a perfect gem of its kind; it is a Latin basilica, although the choir is a Greek square surmounted by a cupola.

The mosaicked portice is supported by stilted and pointed arches of unequal span, borne on 7 columns, 6 being of Egyptian granite. Interiorly 3 apses. The arches are all stilted and pointed; there are 5 on each side up to the choir, supported by columns about 15 ft. high, which are alternately of Egyptian granite and of Greek marble, the latter fluted, the former plain; and they have evidently been taken from earlier buildings, either of classic or Saracenic times. The capitals are mostly Corinthian. some are composite and Byzantine. The arches are all covered with the richest pictorial mosaics on a golden ground. The choir is approached by 5 steps, and is surmounted by a dome 55 ft. high; this also, as well as the vaults of the apses, is covered with similar mosaics, together with Greek inscriptions. The wooden roof of the nave is fretted in the style of the Alhambra; it has pendatives surrounding star-shaped coffers, round which are Cufic inscripions in small white characters; the whole of this, as well as the roof of the aisles, is richly painted and gilt. The general effect of the whole as a piece of colour is wonderful. Many other objects deserve careful inspection, especially the pulpit; a very ancient Byzantine candelabrum, 14 ft. high, of white marble and of elaborate workmanship, said to have been imported by King Roger; the royal throne at the W. end of the ch.; the mosaic floor; the crypt, and the archivio, in which are preserved some ancient documents, some as old as the foundation of the church.

In the upper story of the palace are the Sala de Vicere, with portraits of the viceroys from D. Hernan de Acuña (1488) downwards. The Sala Normanna, whose arches, floor and ceiling are covered with marble and mosaic works. From this we enter the Sala del Parlamento, furnished à la Louis XIV., and the Sala dell' Udienza, adorned with arabosques and frescoes.

On the summit of the Norman tower is the Observatory, or Specola Astronomica, from which a magnificent view

it consists of a nave, side-aisles, and | Piazzi, on Jan. 1, 1800, the first of the asteroids.

> On the E. side of the P. della Vittoria, opposite the palace, stands the Spedale Grande, built in 1330 by Matteo Sclafini, Count of Adernò, in one year, and purchased in 1440 by the Senate. It is now used as a barrack.

> The spacious court within the building is surrounded with a Roman-Doric arcade on the ground-floor, and a corridor of pointed arches above; the walls are decorated with very curious frescoes.

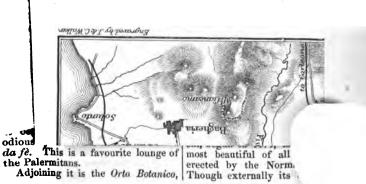
> In the Largo della Marina is the Palazzo de' Tribunali, founded in 1320 by Manfred Chiaramonta, Count of Modica; it was subsequently confiscated to the State, and till 1517 served as the palace of the vicerovs; from 1600 to 1782 it was appropriated to the Inquisition; now the upper story is occupied by the higher law courts, and the lower one by the Dogana.

> Close to the ch. of San Domenico is the suppressed monastery dei Filippini all' Olivella, now occupied by the National Museum, open daily from 10 to 3 (admission 1 fr., Sundays gratis).

> The colonnaded court contains ancient and mediæval inscriptions: in the cloisters are some Roman and Etruscan cinerary urns and other antiquities, 2 statues of Jupiter, one from Tindaris and the other from Soluntum, and a Cæsar from Tindaris.

The rooms at the end contain by far the most interesting part of the whole collection. These are the metopes of Selinus, the most ancient specimens of Greek sculpture, discovered in 1826 in Selinunto. They are 10 in number. The most interesting are Hercules Melampygos, Perseus slaying Medusa, and the Quadriga. Also part of the celebrated Cassiccini collection of Etruscan vases and ware purchased at Chiusi in 1866.

In the first court a staircase to the 1. leads to the first-floor, containing is obtained. Here was discovered by a collection of Etruscan, Greek, and



odiou

not imposing, it combines in all its interior details that admixture of Greek and Saracenic feeling which is the peculiarity of Sicilian architecture. The plan is that of a Roman basilica. The nave is divided from the aisles by monolithic columns of granite, generally from older buildings, with capitals of great beauty; the arches are stilted and pointed; the windows are pointed and undivided.

The bronze doors in the North Portico are contemporary with the church. The style, both in the figures and ornamentation, is Byzantine.

The great door in the West Portico is ancient, it encloses a magnificent gate of bronze, richly ornamented; an inscription at the bottom records the artist and the date of his work—Boranno da Pisa, A.D. 1186.

Every part of the interior is covered with Mosaics, which are the pride and glory of the edifice, and entitle it to rank amongst the finest of mediseval churches. They represent scriptural subjects, separated and intermixed with arabesques and ornaments in gold and colour, making a decoration unrivalled by anything that the Middle Ages have produced, except perhaps in St. Mark's at Venice.

The walls are entirely covered with marble and bands of Mosaics of great beauty and variety of design. The roof is of wood, gabled, with tie beams resting on pendatives, all blazing with gold and colour; this is modern, the old roof having been destroyed by fire in 1811.

There are some remarkably fine porphyry columns let in at the angles of the tribune and side apses.

In the rt. transept are the tombs of William I. and his son William II., the founder of this cathedral, and of other members of the royal family.

In the N. chancel aisle is the domed Cappella del Crocifisso, erected in 1690, of many coloured marbles, in the meretricious style of that day. Two small wooden doors here have panels carved with great beauty.

Adjoining the cathedral is the Bene- but we advise those who would thodictine convent, Convento de' Benedet- roughly enjoy the mountain ramble

tini, founded by William II. at the same time as the church. It was erected on a scale of regal magnificence, and enclosed by a massive wall with 12 towers, whose existence is hardly recalled by the few fragments now extant. The monastery, as it now stands, is of comparatively modern construction. But a great portion or the ancient dormitory still exists, and, fortunately for art, the spacious and beautiful cloister remains almost perfect, presenting one of the most elegant architectural monuments of the 12th cent., and a veritable museum of the choicest works of the Siculo-Norman school.

The cloister is 169 ft. square, surrounded by an arcade of small pointed arches, supported by coupled columns of white marble, on a low stylobate, with a group of 4 at each angle. The arches, of which there are 25 on each side of the quadrangle, have 2 flat members, enriched with diaper-work. In the S. corner a small portico projects into the court, enclosing a fountain, a feature common in the cloisters of Spain and of the S. of France.

The columns are plain and decorated in alternate pairs. They are ornamented in various ways; some covered with mosaics, now in vertical, now in spiral bands; others chevroned in relief; and others, especially at the angles, sculptured with the richest arabeaques or scroll foliage. From many the mosaics have been picked out. The capitals are most elaborately and delicately carved, often quaint in the extreme, generally beautifal, and always rich. Although there are 200 of them, no two are alike.

Excursion to S. Martino.—It is usual to include Monreale and the suppressed Convent of S. Martino in one excursion, and most people take Monreale first, and procure donkeys there to carry them to S. Martino and back, or they send their carriage round to meet them at S. Martino and return to Palermo by Boccadifalco. This plan must be pursued by invalids; but we advise those who would thoroughly enjoy the mountain ramble

to reverse the proceeding, and take S. I Martino first. By this course the fine scenery lies before you all the way; whereas, on the ascent from Monreale, you turn your back on the magnifi-cent plain of Palermo, and on the descent to Boccadifalco you have little beauty in view until you emerge from the ravine. The monastery is situated 1740 ft. above the sea. The entrance hall is very magnificent, being supported on 24 columns of grev and red marble.

Excursion to Baida-On the lower slope of Monte Cuccio, overhanging the plain, stands the old Franciscan convent of Baida (Arab. White, from the colour of the soil). now occupied by a poor fraternity of Franciscan Minorite Friars, who act as attendants to a neighbouring convent. From the terrace there is a fine view.

Above Baida is a curious natural cavern, called Grotta delle Quattro Arie, in the mountain of the same name. Those who would explore it must be provided with torches and ladders. On the return from Baida the excursion may be varied by following the road to Boccadifalco, through a picturesque valley. On the way thence to Palermo the road passes through the village of Altarello di Baida, where are the ruins of the palace of Mimnernum, constructed by King Roger.

The Strada di Piedimonte, which diverges to the rt. 200 paces farther on, leads to the CONVENTO DE' CAP-PUCCINI, distant about 1 mile from the city, curious for its immense catacombs, divided into a great number of galleries, containing the desiccated corpses of monks and nobles, priests and laymen, women and children, standing in the costume of their rank or profession, lying in partly glazed coffins or packed up in boxes, a scene of inexpressible ghastliness. On All Souls' Day the relatives congregate here in great numbers, and the dead bodies are decked out in new clothing. Amongst the many thousand bodies been found.

here stored away some may be observed with dates as early as the 17th cent., and some as late as 1880, not the slightest trace of effluvia or even closeness is perceptible. The dead were first interred in the ground below, for a year, before being exhibited. This convent is suppressed, but a few monks are allowed to remain to look after the catacombs. No further interments are permitted here.

Ponte dell' Ammiraglio. - The road which runs from the Porto di Termini leads at the distance of about m. to a curious old Norm. bridge, which once spanned the R. Oreto, but the course having changed, the bridge has become useless. Just beyond it are the remains of the most ancient (1072) ch. in Sicily, S. Giovanni de' Leprosi. A mile farther on are the ruins of an ancient palace, generally supposed to have been erected by the Saracen princes. The Mar Dolce, or Favára, is a large square pile of yellow stone, not so lofty as the Cuba or Zisa, but much more extensive. The walls are decorated with similar pointed panels, and the doors and windows are of the same form. Of the apartments left, none retain traces of decoration. The chapel is almost a miniature of S. Giovanni de' Leprosi, but without side-aisles, and having windows only in the outer wall. Externally, a singular stone cornice surrounds the little cupola. The roofs are in waves, or convex swellings, the originals of the maccaroni roofs of the Bay of Naples. The view hence of the city, the blue deep, the plain in its varied luxuriance, and the rugged mountains which enclose it, is among the most glorious around Palermo.

At the base of Monte Grifone, which rises to the height of 2777 ft. above the sea, and close to the ch. of Santo Ciro, are 3 large arches obtusely pointed, forming the entrance to parallel vaults of masonry, probably of Saracenic or Norman construction. Above these are the GROTTE DE' GI-GANTI, natural caverns, in which many bones of extinct animals have

Santa Maria di Gest. -- If on reach- | lermo, outside the Gates of St. Agatha, ing the fork in the road just beyond the Bridge of the Admiral, you take the branch to the rt., you will reach, after a drive of 3 m., what was once the Franciscan monastery of S. Maria di Gesù, now used as a barrack. It lies on the lower slope of Monte Grifone, and is a most conspicuous object in the scenery round Palermo. Nothing can be more picturesque than its situation, and the view from it.

The cemetery of the convent has been enlarged, and is now used by many of the chief families of Palermo: conspicuous is the vault of the Florio family. The convent church is utilised

as a cemetery chapel.

La Zisa (Arab. El-Aziza, "The beloved"), about a mile distant from the Porta Nuova, near the Olivuzza. It is now the property of the Marchese San Giovanni. This was a favorite retreat of the Saracenic princes, and was said in its time to have surpassed all the royal palaces in Italy for splendour.

It is a lofty square tower of 3 The lower hall is in the form stories. of a Greek cross, having a deep alcove on 3 sides, vaulted with Moorish honey-comb work, and ornamented with mosaics. In 2 of them are lattice gratings; in the third, opposite the doorway, a fountain gushes from the wall, and flows in a channel across the pavement. Little of the old Saracenic work remains, and none of its ancient glory.

The building is surrounded by beautiful orange-gardens. It is said that the owner of La Zisa no longer permits strangers to visit it.

Just outside the Porta d'Ossuna are LE CATACOMBE, an ancient subterranean cemetery, discovered in 1785. vaults contain sepulchral cavities sunk in the rock, but nothing to mark the age when they were constructed. It was probably used by the earliest Christian inhabitants of Palermo.

or of Montalto, is the Campo di S. Spirito, the old cemetery: the new one is on the N. side of M. Pellegrino. Within its walls are the ruins of a Cistercian monastery, founded in 1173 by Walter of the Mill, the church of which has been restored. A short distance from the cemetery, within an enclosure on the brink of the ravine of the Oreto, stands a Norman ch. dedicated to the Holy Ghost, called the Chiesa dei Vespri. This site is memorable as the spot where the terrible massacre of French, known as the "Sicilian Vespers," had its origin. The plain between it and the city, now covered with gardens, was then an open esplanade. On Easter Tuesday, 1282, it was crowded with citizens wending their way to the ch., or amusing themselves on the grass, when the followers of the Justiciary, or French Governor, suddenly appeared among them. An insult offered to a young woman was the immediate cause of the rising. The Sicilians rushed with desperate ferocity on their well-armed opponents. The struggle was brief, and great the slaughter of the Sicilians, but every Frenchman perished. This sudden outburst of popular fury spread all over the island, and hardly one of the hated nation escaped with his life.

The 600th anniversary of this event was held on the 30th March, 1882, when commemorative monuments were erected at the Church.

Excursion to Monte Pellegrino. -Distance from Porta S. Giorgio to the foot of the mountain, 2 m.; carriage, 14 fr.; thence to the top, 14 hr.; donkey from town, 2 frs. Enquire if road is secure.

Monte Pellegrino is a magnificent mass of rock, rising 1963 ft. above the sea, and surrounded on all sides by inaccessible precipices, save on that facing Palermo, where a natural depression has been taken advantage of to form a zigzag road to the summit. The view from the summit well repays any fatigue in ascending. In a About half a mile to the S. of Pa- | cavern of this mountain were dis-

covered, in 1624, the bones of Sta. | Rosalia. She was of the blood roval of Sicily, and at 12 years of age, from a spirit of devotion, abandoned the Court, and terminated her life in a cavern of this mountain. When, in 1624, a pestilence ravaged the city. her relics were carried in solemn procession to the cathedral, and the plague miraculously ceased. A chapel has been established in the hermitage in her honour.

La Favorita, a royal villa, 4 or 5 miles from Palermo, lies beneath the precipices of Monte Pellegrino. order to enter it may be obtained at the hotels. It was built by Ferdinand I. in the Chinese style, and is ugly and uncouth. The plain around it is thickly studded with villas.

On the slopes above the village of ACQUA SANTA (so called from a saline spring) is the Casino Belmonte. a handsome villa, in most picturesque grounds, belonging to the Prince of Belmonte. Beyond, a path leads round the base of Monte Pellegrino to the little bay of Mondello, which separates that mountain from Monte Gallo. Carriages cannot proceed much beyond Belmonte, but a delightful excursion may be made on foot or horseback to that bay, returning to Palermo through the grounds of the Favorita.

c. Palermo to Cepalù by Rail.

The railway from Palermo to Messina is going on in its entire length, but at present (1889) only the section from Palermo to Cefalu is open to traffic.

It follows the line to Catania as far as Termini (37 kil.), whence it branches off in an easterly direction. following are the stations:-

- 11 kil. Buonfornelli.
- 17 kil. Campofelice.
- 22 kil. Lescari.
- 31 kil. Cefalù; the ancient Cephalædium.

the Cathedral, which is of considerable and Inveges. The modern name is a

size; it is in the shape of a Latin cross, and in plan very nearly resembles the Duomo of Monreale. It was founded by King Roger in the 12th cent. The west front has a portico flanked by two square projecting towers. The west door, which is coeval with the building, has a semi-circular arch within a pediment, the only instance of such a Norman portal in Sicily. The interior is divided into 3 aisles by columns of grey granite, supporting pointed and stilted arches. The eastern end terminates in 3 apses. The transepts project considerably beyond the walls of the outer aisles. The inner half of the tribune, and the walls of the central apse, are covered with mosaic pictures on a gold ground, similar to those of Monreale. Indeed they have been pronounced to be more precious as works of art than any others in Sicily.

The cathedral contains numerous monuments, but none of any especial interest.

The Castello also is worth careful inspection. It is situated on a mountain above the town, on which are remains of the ancient Cephalædium, and of the Saracenic town which succeeded it the former containing very interesting Cyclopean masonry.

The road from Cefalù to GANGI is very picturesque, it passes through almost the last remaining forest in the island and affords grand scenery.

d. Palermo to Corleone by Rail AND ON TO SCIACCA.

This line is 68 kil. in length to Corleone: it is intended to carry it right across the island to Sciacca, but at present the best means of reaching the last named place is by coasting steamers. (See Index.)

Sciacea occupies the site of the Therms Selinuntins, a town of Greek origin, the birthplace of Agathocles, the tyrant of Syracuse. In later times The great object of interest here is it gave birth to the historians Fazello corruption of the Arabic "Sheikh." | hot. about 126° Fahr., and is highly town with its territory to his daughter Juliette de Hauteville, on her reconciliation with him after her runaway match with Robert, Count of Zamparron. The town at that time was little more than a fort, but it stood two sieges, first in 1267 from the forces of Charles of Anjou, and again in 1302 from the Angevins under Charles of Valois, who after 43 days was compelled to raise the siege, and sign at Caltabellota the treaty of peace in which he recognised the independence of Sicily under Frederick II. of Aragon. This sovereign in 1330 enlarged the town to its present size, and much of his fortifications are extant. These were restored and strengthened by the Emperor Charles V.

Sciacca stands on the verge of a lofty cliff overhanging the sea, which position, with its irregular walls, and the castles at its eastern angle, gives it an imposing appearance at a distance. Yet within the gates it has an air of utter poverty and wretchedness. There is no harbour, and the vessels which come here for cargoes have to anchor about a mile off the shore, where they are exposed to every wind from S.E. to W. The Chiesa Matrice was founded at the close of the 11th cent. by Juliette, in atonement for her sin in living with Count Zamparron before marriage, and appropriately dedicated by her to the Magdalen: it contains little of interest.

There are some curious specimens of the domestic architecture of the Middle Ages; among them is conspicuous the Palazzo Starafinto. At the E. end of the town are the ruined castles of Perollo and Luna, whose deadly feuds raged for several generations: the convulsions attending them are known as the Casi di Sciacca.

The hot springs which gave their name to the Greek town lie outside the walls to the E., and at the foot of the mountain of S. Calogero. They are 4 in number, rising at a short distance apart in a white saline clay, and possess different characteristics

or chieftain. Count Roger gave the esteemed in cutaneous and scorbutic disorders. It runs into 2 courts, where men and women bathe separately. The next, called Acqua Santa, only 59% Fahr., is strongly saline and purgative. The third, which is also potable, is esteemed for removing affections of the eyes. The fourth, a stone's throw to the E. is tepid and saline and of great repute for drying up ulcers. The waters of these springs on their way-to the sea leave a thick deposit, that hardens to a rock like travertine, which is much employed for building purposes. Fragments of the edifices used by the ancients for their baths, as well as of the conduits

and pipes, are still visible.

The most celebrated of the baths are those on the summit of Monte San Calogero, from the summit of which a magnificent view is obtained. It is only 1035 ft. high, and 3 m. from the city gates, yet the ascent takes fully 11 hr. The lower slopes are covered with vines, but the upper are rocky and bare, or sprinkled with only the dwarfpalm. Halfway up is a large natural cavern, called the Grotta di Diana. where is a remarkable echo. Somewhat more to the rt. of the path, and on the S. side of the mountain, is an oblique well of great depth, in which a roaring noise is continually heard, probably caused by a subterranean stream. The mountain is traversed by many springs, which cause the gurgling noises heard in the holes and wells, and the hot vapours which issue from the crevices. Under the brow of the mountain to the S. are the Stufe. or vapour-baths, which, according to ancient fable, were fitted up by Dædalus, some 3000 years ago, and in which Minos, the celebrated king of Crete, was treacherously stifled by the daughters of Cocalus, the Sicanian prince. They consist of several caverns, or sudorific chambers, hollowed in the cliff. one of which is surrounded by benches hewn from the rock, where patients taking their seats are thrown into a perspiration by a current of vapour issuing from the recesses of the mound properties. One is sulphureous and | tain with the temperature of 102°

Fahr., and scarcely any perceptible | country town, containing many pasmell. In this cavern are traces of laces, mostly deserted, of the Sicilian inscriptions of very remote times, but in what character is not now discernible. Next this is a cave, pointed out as the residence of the venerable Calogero, the tutelary saint of Sciacca. and containing a well or shaft of great depth, the descent into which has been attempted by means of ropes and torches, but the dense steam has always rendered the essay futile. At some little distance down the mountain to the E. is another cavern, called Grotta delle Pulzelle, which also emits hot and sulphureous vapours.

The baths are resorted to in the summer months, principally in June, by crowds of persons afflicted with all sorts of disorders, especially rheumatism, from the remotest part of Sicily.

On the summit of the mountain is a hermitage dedicated to the saint to whom all the cures effected are attributed, with several buildings for the accommodation of those who use the baths.

In 1878 a great coral bank was discovered at some distance from the coast, roughly between Girgenti and the Island of Pantelaria, which caused quite a crisis in the coral trade, and produced an immense fall in the value of that substance. At one time nearly 1000 boats were employed, each of which, it is said, took from one to two cwts. a day.

e. ROUTE FROM PALERMO TO GIR-GENTI BY RAIL.

There are 5 trains daily, the journey occupying about 5 hrs.

After leaving the city, the rly. traverses the fertile plains of the coast. The first station is

Ficarazzelli, a village en-8 kil. vironed by orchards and vineyards.

10 kil. Ficarazzi, in the midst of a luxurious country, which supplies the capital with fruit, vegetables and wine in great abundance. It is dominated by the shabby palace of the Prince of Santa Ninfa.

nobility. The most important is the Villa Valguarnera, from which there is a beautiful view.

16 kil. S. Flavia, a village, conspicuous by its dome of many-coloured tiles. Phœnician tombs were dis-

covered here in 1864.

To the E., on the opposite side of the line, is Solunte, an ancient Phœnician city, called Soloeis by the Greeks, and Soluntum by the Romans. It stood on the shoulder of Monte Catalfano. overhung by precipices of that mountain, and was approachable only by a single road. Very little now remains above ground, but some very fine specimens of sculpture and statuary have been found here, and removed to the museum of Palermo. It is well worth visiting, if only for the exquisite views which it commands.

18 kil. Casteldaccia.

21 kil. Altavilla. This village contains one of the earliest Norman churches in Sicily, founded by Robert Guiscard in 1077. It is commonly known as La Chiesazza.

27 kil. S. Nicola d'Arena, where is a large round keep of the 15th cent., with machicolated battlements. Here also is a tonnara.

31 kil. Trabia, a village with one long street, lying at the foot of a lofty cliff. The baronial castle of the princes of Trabia still stands on the shore. Here also is a tonnara of the S. Spirito and the Martorana, where the ringing of the bells summoned the Palermitans to revolt.

37 kil. Termini (Pop. 19,700). A town of considerable size and importance. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the tunny-fishery, and in the cultivation of corn, wine, oil, rice, and sumach. In the upper town are some wide streets and respectable buildings. The lower town is less aristocratic, and the streets narrow and dirty.

The town occupies the site of the Thermæ Himerenses, so called from the hot springs which rise here. The bath establishment is very indifferently 13 kil. Bagheria (Pop. 11,600), a fitted up, and worse managed; some of the springs are chalybeate, others | Cammarata, in winter capped with contain sulphur. They are mentioned by Pindar. The ancient city played an important part in the Punic wars, and the castle resisted, in 1338, the attack of Robert of Naples. The remains of the ancient city are about 3 m. distant, the castle has been destroyed, and a large portion of the mountain has been employed to construct a mole at its foot.

TAn excursion may be made to CACCAMO, 4 m., in the mountains to the S.W., up the Valley of S. Leonardo. The castle stands on a precipitous rock to the W. of the town. was the feudal castle of the Dukes of Caccamo, or Princes Galati. It is fast falling into decay.]

The line continues along the coast, following the high road to Cefalu, where, after a mile or two, it turns suddenly S., and reaches

45 kil. Cerda. The village lies on the hill to the l.

51 kil. Sciara. The train crosses the Porto, passes through a tunnel, and then recrosses the stream.

61 kil. Monte Maggiore.

69 kil. Roccapalumba (Junct. for Messina). On a steep hill to the rt. is situated the town of Alia, with 4600 inhab. Here is crossed the high road to Sta. Caterina. The train now ascends and crosses the watershed between the W. and S. coasts.

77 kil. Lercara (Pop. 9000), a miserable town of mean hovels, near which are important sulphur-mines, the most northerly in the island. Near this Mr. Rose was carried off by brigands in 1877, and detained till 24001. was paid for his ransom.

Beyond Lercara sulphur mines appear at intervals, and the surrounding rocks become more crystalline in texture, some of gypsum shine in the sun like mica.

85 kil. Castronovo. In a rich plain on a hill above it are the remains of a feudal castle. The train now crosses to the rt. bank of the Platani.

snow.

100 kil. Acquaviva.

105 kil. Sutera. The town circles the truncated cone bearing the same name. The chapel of S. Paolino is a shrine of great sanctity, and the ruined castle was once the prison of Philip, Prince of Taranto, taken captive at the battle of Falconaria. He was re-High among the leased in 1302. mountains on the W. side is the town of Castel Termini, near which are large sulphur-mines.

107 kil. Campofranco.

119 kil. Comitini, with extensive At the distance of sulphur-mines. about 11 m. is the town of Aragona. 10,000 Inhab., the property of the Naselli family.

125 kil. Aragona-Caldare. Junction for Canicatti.

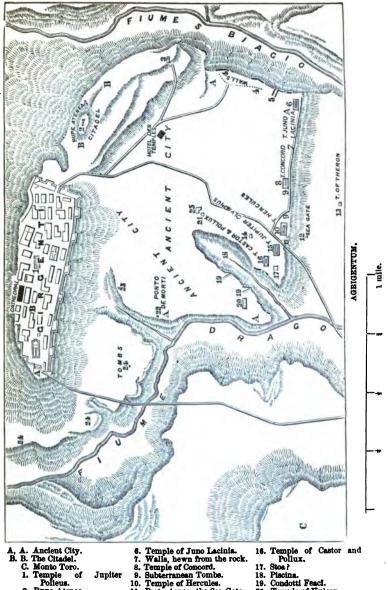
The line now curves round the hill

135 kil. Girgenti.

Girgenti occupies the crest and declivity of Mons Canicus, the acropolis of the ancient city of Agrigentum, which rises to a height of 1240 ft. above the sea. It is ill-built, and the modern city has no attractions for the traveller.

The ancient city, called Acragas by the Greeks and Agrigentum by the Romans, was of great size, 10 m. in circumference, second only to Syracuse amongst the cities of Sicily.

The height which the city occupied was of quadrangular form, lowest towards the sea, and rose at first in a gradual slope, but ultimately in a much steeper acclivity, to the ridge which terminated it on the N., and which was divided by a depression into 2 heads, that to the N.W. crested by the modern town, that to the N.E. being the ancient citadel, called the "Athenseum," from the temple of Minerva upon it, and still known as the "Rupe Atenea." The peculiarities of its situation explain the fact that, in the two great sieges Agrigentum sustained, the assailants always attacked it from the S. or the S.W. 89 kil. Cammarata. The town is | Imagination can scarcely conceive a high, on the bare slope of Monte more glorious prospect than that



- - Jupiter

 - Rupe Atenea. Temple of Ceres and
- Proserpine. Walls of massive
 - masonry.
 - 5. Gate.

- 6. Temple of Juno Lacinia.
 7. Walls, hewn from the rock.
 8. Temple of Concord.
 9. Subterranean Tombs.
 10. Temple of Hercules.
 11. Porta Aurea, the Sea-Gate.
 12. Tomb of Theron.
 13. Temple of Æsculapius.
 14. Aucient Baths.
 15. Temple of Jupiter Olympius.
- 16. Temple of Castor and Pollux.
- 17. Stoa? 18. Piscina.
- Piscina.
 Condotti Feaci.
 Temple of Vulcan.
 Oratory of Phalaris.
 Ponte de' Morti.
 Saracenic Baths.

 - 24. Ancient Tombs. 25. Santo Nicols.

city once displayed, surmounted by a long unbroken line of the finest monuments of Grecian art, the ruins of which, even now, are the wonder and

admiration of beholders.

Acragas was the last city of importance built by the Greeks in Sicily, about 582 B.C. In 406 it was taken. after a siege of 8 months, by the Carthaginians, who plundered its temples and houses, and put such of its inhabitants to the sword as had not found safety in flight. It recovered from this disaster to a certain extent. In the first Punic war it declared for the Carthaginians and admitted a garrison of their troops within its walls. was besieged by the Romans in 262 B.C. This siege lasted nearly as long as the former, and, in spite of the efforts of Hanno to relieve it, the inhabitants were compelled to make their escape by night. The Romans entered it in the morning, secured a vast amount of booty, and took 25,000 prisoners. It never again rose to much importance. It did not, however, cease to exist, like too many of its fellows; but has shrunk in the course of ages to the narrow dimensions of the modern Girgenti.

It is an excursion of some length to visit all the remains of this ancient city, the temples on the S. cliff being 3 or 4 m. from the town. Travellers therefore, who would avoid fatigue. or who care to see only the principal ruins, may hire a carriage in Girgenti, and drive to the convent of San Nicóla. and thence to the temples of Jupiter, Hercules, Concord, and Juno Lacinia in succession, extending their researches on foot on either hand as far as their strength, time, or interest will permit. Those, however, who would thoroughly investigate the site must devote more than one day to it, and had better make their excursions on

mules or on foot.

On issuing from the Porta del Ponte, the eastern gate of Girgenti, you ascend, past the suppressed convent of S. Vito, to the Rupe Atenea, or Rock of Athene, on which stood a temple of vated on the inner face into tombs and Minerva, of which not a vestige now | sepulchral niches. The rock having

which the southern cliff of this great | remains. From the summit the view is most extensive, and an excellent idea is obtained of the topography of

the ancient city.

On the E. slope of the rock are the remains of a small Grecian Temple. supposed to have been dedicated to Ceres and Proserpine, now converted into the Norman ch. of S. Biagio. It consisted of a simple cella, whose E. wall terminated in a portico of 2 columns, with anter at the angles. is in a most picturesque situation, and commands a view of every part of the ancient city.

Descending from this temple, and following the line of the precipices southward, which form the natural boundaries of the city, you pass the remains of ancient walls in several places on the edge of the cliff, together with traces of 2 gates, before you reach the picturesque remains of the Temple of Juno Lacinia. A more practicable track lies through the olive and almond-groves which cover the slope to the south-eastern angle of the city.

It is situated on an eminence at the very angle of the city, and at the verge of the precipice, with huge masses of rock strewn around, forming a scene irresistibly picturesque. It was raised on a lofty stylobate with a grand flight of steps leading to the portico at the E. end. The plan is hexastyle-peripteral, the total number of columns in the peristyle being 34. Those on the N. side are in a perfect state of preservation, though little of the entablature remains; those on the S. side are much deteriorated. cella is in antis at both ends, and within it are the remains of staircases leading to the roof. A portion of the pedestal of the divinity is still standing in the naos. The date of this temple is supposed to be between 480 and 500 B.C.

The city-walls, in the interval of half-a-mile between the temples of Juno and of Concord, are in a most picturesque state of ruin. They were hewn out of the natural rock, excabeen subsequently split in every direction, huge masses of these honeycombed ramparts lie upturned on the slope below.

The so-called **Temple of Concord** is the most complete Doric temple extant, save perhaps the Theseum at Athens.

In plan and columnation it is almost precisely similar to that of Juno Lacinia, and differs only in being slightly larger. It is much injured, yet it may have owed its preservation by having been converted into a ch. in the 15th cent., dedicated to St. Gregory delle Rape, or of "the turnips."

This interesting monument stands in lonely and silent beauty at the verge of the precipice, and from every part of the surrounding country forms the most conspicuous feature in the landscape.

About 300 yds. W. of the Temple of Concord lies a confused heap of enormous blocks, at the verge of the cliff, and from it a solitary column rises in ruin to the sky. There are the remains of a temple generally supposed to be that of Hercules. A glance at the prostrate and scattered masses shows it to have been on a much grander scale than the temples already described. Next to the vast temple of Jupiter Olympius, this was the grandest of the many fanes of ancient Acragas. Like the temples of Juno and Concord, it was hexastyle-peripteral, with 98 columns in the peristyle, and with a portico in advance of the cella at either end. The wide-spreading capitals, the bold parabolic curve of the echinus, the short and rapidlydiminishing shaft, are all archaic features, and marked this as of earlier date than the temples of Juno and Concord. The inner part of the cella is divided into 3 chambers, the central one being prefaced by a vestibule, an arrangement never found elsewhere in Greek temples, and probably a Roman interpolation, as the masonry appears to indicate. In the central

for the statue of the deity to whom the temple was dedicated. This is supposed to have been Hercules; if so, the temple must have contained the celebrated picture of Alcmena, which Zeuxis, who painted it, considered as beyond all price, and therefore refused a remuneration for it, but presented it to the city of Acragas. Here also must have stood that magnificent bronze statue of Hercules, whose attempted theft by Verres has been recorded by Cicero.

Immediately below the posticum of this temple was an ancient gate, with a road leading to the Emporium, or port, of Acragas, at the mouth of the river, 24 m. distant.

On the cliff, on the other side of the sunken road and immediately opposite the Temple of Hercules, is that of Jupiter Olympius: the only one within the city whose appellation is known with certainty, and which has been minutely described by Polybius, Diodorus and other ancient writers. These vast ruins remained neglected throughout the dark ages; in 1401 they were finally overthrown, and in the following century a great part of the debris was carried off for the construction of the mole at the new port. first thing that strikes the eye on ascending to the plateau of this temple, is the vast scale of the structure, and next the paucity of its remains.

This temple was commenced in 480 B.C., and it was finished, all but the roof, when the city was captured by the Carthaginians in 486 B.C.

cella at either end. The wide-spreading capitals, the bold parabolic curve of the echinus, the short and rapidly-diminishing shaft, are all archaic features, and marked this as of earlier date than the temples of Juno and Concord. The inner part of the cella is divided into 3 chambers, the central one being prefaced by a vestibule, an arrangement never found elsewhere in Greek temples, and probably a Roman interpolation, as the masonry appears to indicate. In the central chamber are remains of the pedestal

verified, that the columns can hold a our space does not permit us to deman in the flutes; few of them remain, but the flutes measure 20 in. in The temple was divided into 3 longitudinal compartments by 2 rows of massive piers, 12 in each row. united by a wall. In the middle of the cella lies one of the Telamones, or giants, which supported the roof, restored from numerous fragments found in various parts of the building. The whole length of the temple is 354 ft., and its breadth 173 ft.

Temple of Castor and Pollux.—Not far from the N.W. angle of the temple of Jupiter Olympius stand 4 Doric columns with their entablature, and a fragment of the pediment of the temple to which they belonged. A few years since there was nothing visible on this site beyond some scattered blocks and a Doric capital, but, on excavations being made by the Sicilian Commission of Antiquities, so many remains were brought to light that they were enabled not only to ascertain the character of the structure, but even to set up again this portion, which forms a most picturesque feature in the scenery of this ancient site.

The name attached to this ruin rests on no authority. In plan it corresponds with the temples of Juno and Concord. It was coated with stucco, which bears traces of having been painted.

On the plateau which bounds the ravine to the W., are 2 broken Doric columns, rising among vines, olives and karoubs. These mark what has been called, though on no good authority, the Temple of Vulcan.

A pleasing feature in the scenery of the ancient city is presented by the deserted convent of S. Nicola, now the Casino Panitteri, close to which stands an ancient edifice, vulgarly called the Oratorio di Faláride, which has been used as a ch. in Norman times.

interest in and about Girgenti which carriage in waiting. This will take

scribe.

Such as the Sepoletro di Terone. I Bagni, "the baths," beneath the Ch. of S. Nicola, the Temple of Asculapius, rock-tombs, &c.; and an excursion may be made to the mud or air volcanoes of La Maccalube, bubbling with inflammable gas, 7 m. distant.

"There is not much of interest in modern Girgenti. In the walls of the church dedicated to S. Maria dei Greci may be seen some Doric columns of the temple of Zeus Polias that once stood here, and in the Cathedral, an impressive but unattractive work of the 14th cent., there is a Græco-Roman sarcophagus, much prized by the inhabi-There is also a remarkable tants. collection of archives, and among them is a letter said to be written by the devil himself. The origin of the legend is probably connected in some way with the commerce of the town, which is principally in sulphur."-ALEX. GRAHAM.

The remarkable acoustic property of this building should be tested. If a traveller stands at the W. gate and another mounts on the cornice behind the high altar, they can hold a conversation in low whispers, though the distance is nearly 280 ft. This is called the Porta Voce.

The arms of the town contain a Telamon or Gigante, a play on its name.

The rlv. continues on to Porto Empedocle, a distance of 9 kil. from the Girgenti station.

f. Palermo to Marsala and Trapani by Rail, visiting the Ruins of Segesta and Selinunte.

It is possible to visit either of these ruins in the intervals between the trains, and, even in the case of the former, to return to Palermo on the same day, by telegraphing to the There are many other objects of station master at Calatafimi to have a

the traveller to within ? of an hour's ! brisk walk of the ruins. But nothing can be more hurried and unsatisfactory than such a visit. The traveller should make up his mind to spend one night at Calatafimi or Castelvetrano: he can then visit the ruins at leisure on the following morning, and return to Palermo the same evening.

There are two through trains to Trapani every day, and the scenery during the whole of the journey, especially the first part, is most

beautiful.

11 kil. San Lorenzo.

15 kil. Tommaso Natale.

19 kil. Isola delle Femmine.

22 kil. Capaci.

27 kil. Carini.

38 kil. Cinisi-Terrasini.

49 kil. Zucco.

52 kil. Partinico.

63 kil. Balestrate.

73 kil. Castellammare (Pop. 11,000), once the seaport of Segesta; it gives its name to the fine bay to the W. of Palermo.

83 kil. Alcamo-Calatafimi.

The first of these towns, to the E. of the line, has a population of 21,000. It long retained a Mohammedan population, who were driven out by the It is Emperor Frederick II. in 1233. surrounded by a battlemented wall of the 14th cent. It contains several old churches of interest, and palaces with projecting balconies and machicolated parapets.

CALATAFIMI, to the W. of the line, is a drive of an hour from the station. Post calèches (2 frs. 50 c.) run in connection with the trains, and there is a possibility of spending the night at

the Locanda Garibaldi.

Horses or mules may be hired here to visit the ruins of Segesta, which

will require 5 or 6 hours.

Calatafimi is a large and picturesque town (Pop. 9400), possessing a beautiful view, especially from the ancient castle (Arab. Keläat, whence its name) which dominates it.

[Mediterranean.]

bably by a Trojan colony some centuries prior to the settlement of the Greeks in the island. It was incessantly engaged in war with its Greek neighbour, was taken by the Carthaginians, depopulated by Agathocles in 307 B.C., and repeopled by him with a band of foreign exiles.

The date of its destruction is unknown. All we do know is that the town was in existence in the 4th cent., and that it had disappeared before the Norman conquest in the

11th.

The Temple. - The temple in its general effect is unquestionably the grandest in the whole island; it is surrounded on all sides with lofty desolate mountains, impressing the most careless spectator with a feeling of awe akin to what it was intended to produce in the mind of the worshipper of old. It is of the severest Doric architecture, and of large proportions, the peristyle being 191 ft. 7 in. in length, by 76 ft. 5 in. in width. Like most Greek temples, it faces the E. It is of that description termed hexastyle-peripteral, from having 6 columns in each front, and columns also in the wings, in this case 14 on each side, including those at the angles, making 36 in all. It rests on a stylobate of 4 high steps. The columns are not fluted, which gives them rather a heavy aspect. At their base they are almost 7 ft. in diameter, and their height, including the capital, is a little less than 5 diameters. They taper much upwards, with a slight entasis or bulge, and have preserved their forms in great measure unaltered, one column only in the pronaos, the second from the S.E. angle, having been shattered by lightning and unskilfully restored. The capitals are simple, and less corroded than the shafts. The entablature, save that the apex of the W. and the angles of the E. pediment, and here and there a portion of the cornice, have been repaired, is entire all round. The blocks of the architrave are enormous. Segesta was one of the most ancient each spanning the space between 2 cities in Sicily, and was founded pro- | columns. There is no sculpture in

2 E

the metopes or pediments. The stone of which this temple is constructed has successfully resisted the influences of the weather, so that the building presents a far less corroded aspect than usual.

Though so nearly perfect externally, it is far otherwise in its interior. Not a trace is visible of the cella. Not even a slab of the pavement is to be seen. This fact alone makes it evident that the temple was never

completed.

The work was probably interrupted by some such political event as the subjugation of the city by the Carthaginians, B.c. 409, the period from which Segesta dates its decline.

The Theatre stands on the northern side of Monte Barbaro, where it attains its greatest elevation. The ascent is easiest immediately above the temple. Round the brow of the hill are sundry remains of Roman, Mediæval and Saracenic constructions. theatre has been partly excavated out of the steep rocky slope of the hill. The form is rather more than semicircular, the outer circumference being polygonal. The external diameter is 205 ft., the internal 52 ft. 9 in. It is divided into 7 cunei; below the præcinctio there are 20 tiers of masonry seats, the upper one with a raised back. The upper part has, to a great extent, lost its distinctive features. The foundations of the Scena remain, showing it to have been nearly 90 ft. in width.

It is probable that this theatre was built during the flourishing days of Segesta, and subsequently repaired in Roman times. Like all great theatres, it was placed in a position commanding

a magnificent view. 94 kil. Gibellina.

104 kil. S. Ninfa-Salemi.

Salemi, on the W. of the line, is picturesquely situated on the summit of a hill, overtopped by the remains of a feudal castle of Saracenic architecture. S. Ninfa is not seen from the

120 kil. Castelvetrano.

[Carriages can be got here to go to the ruins of Selinus at Sulinunte. The drive is about 11 hrs., and the cost generally 20 frs.; it would be prudent to telegraph in advance to the stationmaster if the traveller does not intend spending the night here.

The ruins of Selinus, the most extraordinary assemblage of ruins in Europe, do not arrest the eye at a distance, like the temples of Segesta and Agrigentum, because hardly a column is standing; but they lie in stupendous heaps on the heights on either side of a little stream called

Gorgo di Cotone.

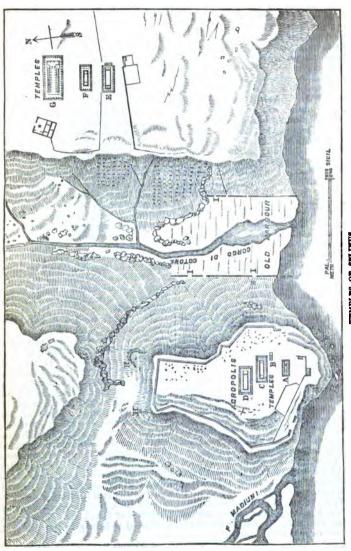
Selinus was founded about B.C. 628 by a colony from Megara Hyblæa, on the E. coast of Sicily. Being constantly at war with her neighbour Segesta, the latter applied for aid to Carthage, which, in 409 B.C., sent Hannibal, with a force of 100,000 and a vast fleet. They landed at Lilybæum, and marched at once upon Selinus. Notwithstanding the most heroic resistance the place was taken, the inhabitants either put to the sword or carried into captivity, and the walls and houses razed to the ground. Thus fell Selinus, little more than 2 cents. after her foundation; and though she continued to exist down to the time of the Saracens, and was one of their last strongholds in the country, her glory passed away with her first capture.

The area enclosed within the walls of the ancient city appears to have been very small; probably a great part of the dwellings were outside.

On the highest part of the hill or acropolis lie the remains of the 4 Doric temples, the position of which will best be understood by a reference to the accompanying plan. They are all completely ruined,

The Temple marked A had a peristyle of 6 columns in either façade, or 36 in all, raised on a stylobate of 4 steps. The side walls of the cella were prolonged so as to form a porch, and terminated in pilasters, between which were 2 columns. The peculiarities of this temple are, a circular





2 E 2

corkscrew staircase, just within the | in all. It is raised on a stylobate of 4 cella, leading to the top, and the union of the columns of the pronaos by a low wall. The columns had the usual number of 20 flutes. Not one shaft remains entire; it is impossible, therefore, to determine their exact height.†

About 20 paces to the N. are the remains of a diminutive Temple marked B. It had no peristyle, but was in antis, with columns in the portico. Both inside and out it shows

traces of stucco and painting.

Still farther to the N. is the largest of all on the hill, marked C. columns of the peristyle in the N. wing are prostrate side to side in regular order, but with the drums disjointed. and the blocks of the entablature in their places beyond, as if they had been laid there preparatory to being raised. The columns of the S. wing have fallen inwards, and crushed the cella, with whose ruins they form a confused mass.

It had 17 columns in each wing, and a double row in front. The stylobate had 4 steps, save in front, where

there was a flight of 9.

The columns of the portico had 16 flutes, the other 18. They also varied in diameter, and tapered greatly. The capitals were extremely bold and projecting. The shafts were generally composed of 6 drums, but one or two were monolithic.

A peculiar feature of this temple is the great length and narrowness of the cella. Its great antiquity is confirmed by the sculptures that adorned its metopes, discovered here by Messrs. Angell and Harris in 1823, and believed to be among the very earliest works of Greek art. Antiquaries agree in referring them to a period but little subsequent to the foundation of Selinus, or to the latter half of the 7th cent. B.C.

Some 25 yds. N. of this lies the last of the temples on this height, marked D on the plan. It has 13 fluted columns on each side, which give it 34

steps, with an additional one in front The height of the column was rather more than 5 diameters, they tapered even more than in Temple C. and their capitals had an enormous projection. From the extreme narrowness of the cella the peristyle was unusually spacious. At the angles of the pronaos, instead of antee, there were engaged columns. In architecture and dimensions, this edifice very nearly corresponds with Temple C.

The whole surface of the city within the walls is strewn with the debris of ancient habitations, but none of them

are of very striking interest.

It is nearly a mile from the temples on the Acropolis to those on the eastern height. The mouth of the valley which intervenes is now choked with sand and rushes, but here were the arsenal and emporium of Selinus. The harbour was within the mouth of the little stream, and the walls which enclosed it, about 260 yds. apart, and composed of large blocks of masonry, may still be traced on either bank, extending a considerable distance inland. The spot is now called the Marinella di Selinunte.

The Temple marked E was hexastyle-peripteral, with 15 columns on each side. The stylobate had 4 steps, save in the front, where a flight of 11 led up to the portico. At the S.E. angle, 3 columns, or portions of them. are still standing, but on the N. they lie disjointed, all the blocks in regular order, as if arranged for the construction of the temple. Those of the porticoes have also fallen outwards, but those of the S. wing have fallen inwards upon the cella, and lie mingled with the ruins of its walls in the most picturesque confusion. The columns were more massive than those of the temples on the opposite hill. In 1831 some very beautiful metopes were discovered here, sculptured in the very perfection of Greek art. The temple is believed to belong to the 5th cent.

Of Temple F, about 50 yds. to the N., comparatively little is left. It had 14 columns on each side, a few

⁺ The exact dimensions of all these temples are given in Murray's 'Handbook to Southern Italy and Sicily,' 1890.

drums of which are still standing. It corresponds very much in plan with Temple C, and is believed to date from the middle of the 6th cent. B.C.

The Temple marked G, as regards size, far exceeds any in Greece, and is only surpassed by that of Diana at Ephesus, and that of Jupiter Olympius at Agrigentum, to which god it was probably dedicated. It differed from all the other temples of Selinus in having 8 columns in each portico, which made it "octastyle;" and it had 17 columns in each wing, and 46 altogether in the peristyle.

The ruins of this temple are more confused than those of the rest. It appears to have been shaken down in a heap; the columns have fallen in every direction, many right across the temple; and they form, with the enormous masses of the entablature, the most stupendous and sublime

mound of ruins conceivable.

The vast size of this temple stamps it as of the most flourishing days of Selinus, and the fact of its not being finished enables us to determine that the event which interfered with its completion must have been the destruction of the city by the Carthaginians in the year 409 B.C.]

129 kil. Campobello.

Near it are some ancient quarries, of great interest, which the traveller might visit on his way to the temples, from which they are 6 m. distant. The stone for Selinus was obtained hence, and numerous blocks of stone and frusta are lying about in an unfinished condition.

134 kil. S. Nicola. 143 kil. Mazzara.

The town forms a quadrangle about a mile in circuit, enclosed by walls 35 ft. high, and with square towers at intervals of 30 yards, of Saracenic and Norman construction.

The coasting steamer stops here on its way to Sciacca, halfway between this and Girgenti.

154 kil. Bambina.

164 kil. Marsala. started on the morrow to first victory at Calatafimi.

harbour of God") is built on the site of the ancient Lilybeum, a city founded by the Carthaginians soon after the destruction of Motya by Dionysius, tyrant of Syracuse; it became one of the chief strongholds of the Carthaginians in Sicily, and on two occasions the last bulwark of their power. Cicero was questor at Lilybeum in B.C. 75. Few remains of the ancient city exist at the present

Marsala is of square form, very Moorish in appearance, about 2 m. in circuit, enclosed by a wall erected by the Normans and repaired and restored by Charles V., who added square bastions at the angles, which have most unfortunately and unnecessarily been

destroyed.

The present Port, which lies to the W. of the town, is of recent construction; the sickle-shaped mole which encloses it, and is terminated by a lighthouse, being only completed in 1848. The ancient port, which played so conspicuous a part in the celebrated siege, lay to the N. of the promontory. No vessel ought to attempt to enter without a pilot. The writer was on board a large yacht which grounded, owing to the want of this precaution.

It was in the harbour of Marsala that Garibaldi, on the 11th May, 1860, effected a landing with his heroic band of 1007 men in the face of a 50gun frigate and 2 steam-sloops of the Neapolitan navy. He ran right inside the Mole in the "Piemonte," his other steamer, the "Lombardo" grounding 100 yards outside. The Neapolitans followed them in, but by the time they reached the harbour the Garibaldians from the "Piemonte" had taken the town, and those from the "Lombardo" were partly ashore. The royal ships remained for 2 hours inactive, and not till every Garibaldian had landed did they open fire upon the steamers which had brought them, capturing them, of course, without resistance. The little band of liberators encamped for the night outside the gates on the road to Salemi, for which town they started on the morrow to win their Roman Doric columns of grey marble, islands are salt-works. all monoliths, which were originally of this lake and nearest to the intended as a present to the ch. of St. Thomas at Canterbury; a fact explained by Thomas à Becket being the patron-saint of Marsala.

There are some Caves in the neigh-

bourhood worth seeing.

Marsala is most celebrated at the present day for its wine; the estabfishments are outside the town, and are mostly the property of English-

The first establishment was that of Mr. John Woodhouse, which dates as far back as 1776. Through him the wine of Marsala was introduced into the British fleet. This firm has a document of which it is very proud, an agreement entered into between Lord Nelson and John Woodhouse for the supply of 500 pipes of Marsala for the use of H.M. ships at Malta. concluding sentence is in Lord Nelson's handwriting. The principal firms are Ingham, Florio, and Woodhouse, who admit visitors to see their establishments or Baglj. Each baglio is a little town in itself. Everything, save the wine, is made wi hin the walls; that is purchased of the growers throughout the country, and stowed here for exportation. As much as 70,000 pipes are sometimes in stock at once, and half that quantity is exported annually. These establishments are kept in the most beautiful order and are well worthy of a visit. That of Mr. Woodhouse contains a mausoleum in which all the English who died in the Colony used to be buried. Amongst others interred here is old John Woodhouse; another monument, that of John Christian, bears date 1793; a new cemetery has lately been brought into use.†

170 kil. Spagnuola.

Near this and a little off the shore are a number of low rocky islets, enclosing a shallow lake-like gulf,

† An interesting account of the manner in which Marsala wine is produced is given by Consul Churchill in Report of H.M. Consuls, &c., 1884, Part II. p. 1372.

In the Chiesa Matrice are 16 fine | called Lo Stagnone. On all thes In the mids of this lake and nearest to the short

> San Pantaleo, famous for its delicious wine and figs, but still mores the site of the ancient Motua. islet, though connected with the mainland by a causeway still existing, is so small, only 11 m. in circumference, that it is difficult to imagine it the site of a powerful city. In 397 B.C. it was besieged by Dionysius of Syracus. who led 80,000 men and a large flee against it. This siege is not only memorable for the heroic conduct of the defenders, but as being that in which the catapult was first employed. Shortly afterwards Motya disappeared entirely from history. Further out to sea are the Agadean Isles (Insulz Agates) consisting of MARITIMO, FAVIGNANI, LEVANZO and the FAR-MICHE. They stand boldly out, and may be seen in clear weather at from 40 to 60 miles by a passing vessel. Favignani belongs to Mr. Florio of Palermo, it contains an extensive Tonnaro; during the months of May and June about 1000 men are employed in catching and curing the tunny. At a good catch as many as 800 are taken, and the annual number is between 14,000 and 15,000.

176 kil. Ragattisi.

181 kil. Marausa. 190 kil. Paceco.

In the plain of Falconari, Frederick II. of Sicily routed the French and Neapolitan armies, and took Philip of Anjou prisoner in 1299.

195 kil. Trapani.

The ancient Drepanum owes its origin to Hamilcar Barca, who built it during the first Punic war, 260 B.C. It was one of the most important strongholds of the Carthaginians.

Trapani took a very important part in the Sicilian Vespers, and eagerly welcomed the new monarch, Peter of Aragon, when he landed here on the 30th August, 1282, after his flasco on the coast of Africa.

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The port is small, but it will hold! vessels of considerable tonnage, and is well sheltered. It has a classical interest, as the spot where Virgil lays the scene of the burning of the Trojan fleet, and of the funeral games in honour of Anchises.

It was made a Place d'Armes by Charles V. for the protection of the coast from the Barbary pirates. In former times it was considered " invictissima," and it was strengthened on the land side by the English during their occupation of Sicily, but the defensive works could not resist modern artillery and they have been entirely Their site has been demolished. occupied by fine streets and houses, public gardens and promenades. It is one of the most flourishing places on the W. coast of the island, and the chief seat of the Sicilian coral-fishery. A new and very rich bank has recently been discovered off Sciacca. The inhabitants are celebrated for their carvings on pietre dure, alabaster, shell, wood, ivory, and coral.

There are five large factories for the manufacture of Marsala wine. Salt also is produced in great quantities at the salines to the S. of the town.

The city is neat and clean, but its great attraction is the abundant relics of the Middle Ages in its domestic architecture. In every street you find quaint feudal palaces, dating from the days of the Norman or Aragonese monarchs, and no less than 50 churches. The Liceo contains a gallery of paintings, some few of them good, and a number of interesting Phænician objects found here and at Selinus.

From Trapani to the town of MONTE SAN GUILIANO, on the mountain of that name, 2180 ft. high, is a distance of 7 m. Carriages can ascend, but the road is so steep that it is better to do it by donkeys or on foot (2½ hrs.). This town, which has a population of 6143, is the ancient Eryx; it is situated on the very summit of the mountain, and is still enclosed on the W. by the walls of the | rly. runs S. to

Mediæval city; on the N. side they rest on Phœnician foundations, consisting of courses of huge stones with bevelled edges; on every other side its boundaries are precipices or inaccessible slopes. The view from it is very striking. The town is wretched and dirty, but it prides itself on two things—on being the birthplace of St. Albert, a Carmelite monk, who wrought great miracles in his day. and on producing the most beautiful women in Sicily. The castle occupies the site of a very celebrated temple to Venus Erycina, of which very few fragments now remain. The Senate assigned to it a guard of 200 soldiers. and decreed that 17 cities should pay a yearly tribute for its adornment.

At the foot of the mountain stands the shrine of the Madonna di Trapani, which contains a miraculous statue of the Virgin and Child. The hair and lips are coloured; both figures have ponderous gold crowns on their heads, and are almost lost beneath the profusion of chains, jewels and trinkets with which the devotion of the faithful has adorned them. This shrine is in great repute in Sicily; and on the festa of the Madonna, on the 16th August, pilgrims, with crooks and scallop-shells, flock to it from all parts of the island.

g. ROUTE FROM PALERMO TO CATANIA.

Exp. in 6 hrs. The Girgenti line (p. 411) is followed as far as

70 kil. Roccapalumba, Junct. Stat., where the rly. turns S.E., through a desolate country, penetrating the central mountains of the island by a tunnel nearly 4 m. long, and reaches

96 kil. Vallelunga Stat.

127 kil. S. Catarina Xirbi, Junct. Stat., where a loop line falls in, connecting Catania with Girgenti.

From S. Catarina Xirbi a branch

7 kil. Caltanisetta.

The capital of the province. (Pop. 30,031.) From the Arabic Keläat en-Nissa, "Fortress of the Women." It is picturesquely situated on a lofty plateau, overhanging a deep and fertile valley. About 2 m. to the E. is the Badia di Santo Spirito, of Norman architecture, founded by Count Roger and his wife Andelasia, and 2 m. from this is a small volcano, emitting water, sand, and carburetted hydrogen, which rises in bubbles, and burns on the application of fire.

36 kil. Canicatti.

A town of Arab origin and considerable importance. It lies in a hollow, amid vineyards, olive and orange-groves, surrounded by heights of white rock.

From Canicatti the Girgenti line strikes W., while the rly. to Licata continues S. (see below, Rte. h).]

143 kil. Villarosa. A small town in the midst of sulphur mines.

154 kil. Castrogiovanni. (Pop. 18,981.) The ancient Honna, and the Arabic Kasr Enna, one of the most ancient cities in Sicily; the holy place of the Sikel before the Greeks appeared in the island; the chosen abode of Ceres, and the scene of the The name is rape of Proserpine. probably a corruption of the Latin Castrum Henne, corrupted by medizval writers into Castrum Johannis. Its situation is most remarkable; placed on the level summit of a hill. 3000 ft. above the sea, surrounded with precipitous cliffs, abundantly supplied with water, it forms one of the strongest natural fortresses in the world. It played a very important part both in ancient and mediaval history. Here the line descends to

165 kil. Leonforte.

[An expedition may be made hence | Norman walls which enclosed it have to Ricosia, one of the most picturesque | fallen into utter decay. The old for-inland towns in the whole kingdom of | tress on the peninsula is also more

Italy, with the additional charm of a wonderful view of Etna.]

198 kil. Catenanuova.

To the 1. of the station, and on an abrupt eminence, is the small town of Centuripe or Centorbi. 7300 Inhab.

It was a place of some importance under the Romans, and the birthplace of Celsus. It was destroyed in 1233, by Frederick II., on account of its disaffection, and the population was removed. There are some antiquities in the neighbourhood. The view of Etna from here is very fine.

The line now passes considerably S. of the old high road by S. Filippo and Aderno, and runs down the valley of the Dittaino.

225 kil. Motta S. Anastasia, a small town with a castle on a precipitous basaltic cone, commanding a fine view of the Piano or plain of Catania.

The train then crosses the Simeto to 235 kil. *Bicocca*, junction of the line for Syracuse.

243 kil. CATANIA (see p. 432).

h. Route from Palermo to Licata and Tebranova.

Palermo to S. Catarina Xirbi. See Route g.

82 kil. Licata or ALICATA.

Licata enjoys a considerable commerce, exporting large quantities of grain, cotton and sulphur; yet it is mean and dirty. The town is built partly on the lower slopes of the isolated heights which here sink to the sea, and partly on the shore, just where it forms a small peninsula between the headland and the mouth of the Fiume Salso, one of the principal rivers of Sicily. The town was a place of some strength in the Middle Ages, but the Norman walls which enclosed it have fallen into utter decay. The old fortress on the peninsula is also more

picturesque than formidable, and the castle of St. Angelo, on the brow of the hill to the W., is dismantled. The harbour works commenced at the expense of the town in 1872, and interrupted for want of funds in 1877. have now been recommenced, and it is expected that they will be completed in 1885.

Licata occupies the site of the ancient Phintias, a town built by the tyrant of that name, despot of Agrigentum, about 280 B.C., after he had destroyed Gela, whose inhabitants he transferred to his new town. The castle-height, now the Poggio di S. Angelo, was anciently called Economos, "monstrous" or "wicked," from the fact that in a castle he had built on this height the tyrant Phalaris kept the brazen bull, the fearful instrument of torture which has rendered his name execrable to all In the Middle Ages Licata suffered severely from the depredations of Barbary corsairs; and in 1553 it was fired by a Turkish and French fleet, and almost destroyed.

A railway is in construction to Terranova and on to Syracuse, but at present the traveller must either go by road or by the coasting steamer.

Terranova.

Terranova is cheerfully situated on a slope rising from the sea. To the N. is an extensive and fertile plain with gardens and vineyards. The view from the town is fine, embracing the coast from Licata to Scoglietti, but it is exposed to all winds, and has no shelter for vessels.

The modern town is handsome, the streets wide and well paved, but the houses are somewhat mean. Some fine buildings have been erected of late, such as schools, hospitals, a bank, &c. The old city has a mediæval appearance, being still surrounded by fragments of the ancient walls. On the beach there is a long row of warehouses for the products of the place, grain, wine, soda, &c.

Frederick II., at the end of the 13th cent.. close to the site of the ancient Gela, one of the earliest and most important Greek cities, founded in 690 B.c. 108 years after her own establishment she sent out a colony, and founded the great city of Agrigentum. It was destroyed by the Carthaginians 405 B.C., and she received her deathblow from Phintias of Agrigentum, about 280 B.C., who utterly demolished it, and carried off the population to the new city which he had founded and called by his name. (See Licata.)

Outside the walls of Terranova, at about 500 paces from the Porta Vittoria, lies a fine Doric fluted column, one of the frusta of which still remains in situ. This was probably the temple of Apollo. The great brazen statue of that god was carried off by the Carthaginians, and sent to Tyre, where it was found by Alexander of Macedon on his capture of that city.

Gela was renowned as the birthplace of Gelon and Hieron of Syracuse, of the comic poet Apollodorus, and of the philosopher Timogenes; and as the retreat of the tragedian Æschylus when. driven from Athens, he took refuge in Sicily; and here he met his death, 456 B.C.

i. Messina. (Pop. 110,000.)

For beauty of situation Messina has few rivals in Europe, and it may fairly claim to rank as the first commercial city in the island. It is admirably situated for commerce, in the middle of the Mediterranean, just within the mouth of the Straits, and on the highway of traffic and transit between Great Britain, France and other western countries, and the Levant, Egypt and India.

The Port is about 4 m. in circuit. enclosed by the low spit of land called the Braccio di S. Rainieri, which projects into the sea from the S. of the town, and curves round like a sickle to the N. and E., till it almost meets the shore again, leaving but a narrow passage between them. The water is so deep that it is difficult to anchor. The modern city was founded by Yachts lie near the citadel in 20 feet of water. The city lies along the coast for a distance of 11 m., facing the port and Straits. It is of no great width, as the hills, which rise almost from the shore, leave but a narrow strip of level ground at their base. This clear piece of ground has been sold; onehalf of it is occupied by buildings, and a quarter of it by the railway station and depôt. High above it to the W. are the forts of Boccetta and Porta Legna. To the S. the hills recede farther from the sea, and leave a wider tract of level land, a portion of which, in front of the citadel, is kept clear of houses for military purposes. It was formerly one of the most populous quarters of the town, but it was destroyed after the rebellion of 1674, and has since been uninhabited. Another portion of the level ground to the S. of the town is occupied by the large suburb, called Zaera, which contains more than 10,000 Inhabitants. tween this and the sea are numerous orchards and gardens, while the hillslopes inland are bright with vineyards or dark with olive-groves.

Messina is a handsome, well-built town, with more regularity in the arrangement of its streets than is com-

mon in southern cities.

The principal streets are the Strada Garibaldi, the Corso, the Primo Settembre, the Strada Cardines and the long Quay or Marina. The first two traverse the city in its greatest length, or from N. to S. But the pride and glory of Messina is the Quay, or Corso Vittorio Emanuele, or, as it is more commonly called, LA MARINA. It stretches along the shore in the form of a crescent for more than a mile, and is flanked by a range of lofty buildings 3 stories high, and of uniform architecture, so as to appear but one magnificent palace of enormous width, faced at intervals with columns and pilasters. This grand range of buildings is unfortunately in an imperfect state. There is a splendid view from the telegraph station at the Capuchin convent, which should be visited.

The climate of Messina is excellent,

pressively hot in summer, but the cold breezes through the Straits, which cool it at the latter season, are sometimes very trying to delicate chests in winter,

and the drainage is bad.

Messina occupies the site of the ancient Messana, for Messene, but the original name was Zancle, derived from a Greek word signifying "sickle." It was founded by pirates from Cumæ in the 8th cent. B.C. In 396 it was taken and destroyed by Hamilcon After numerous the Carthaginian. vicissitudes it was treacherously seized by the Mercenaries of Agathocles 282 B.C., who became one of the most powerful people in Sicily, but being defeated by Hieron II. of Syracuse, they invoked the aid of Rome, and thus brought about the Punic war. Under the Romans it rose to great importance, and played an important part in the civil wars between Cassar and Pompey, and between Octavianus and Sextus Pompeius.

In A.D. 843 Messina fell into the hands of the Saracens; and as it had been the first to call in the Romans to the conquest of Sicily, so it first invited the Normans to the rescue of the island from the Moslem yoke. Count Roger crossed the Straits in 1062 with only 270 men, but, with the assistance of the Christian inhabitants, he soon obtained possession of Messina. In 1189 Richard Cœur de Lion and Philip Augustus, on their way to the Holy Land, wintered here, and their stay was marked by continual dissensions and brawls, in which the city suffered grievously from fire and sword. In 1282 Messina, for the part it had taken in the Revolt of the Vespers, was singled out by Charles of Anjou as the first object of his vengeance. He invested the city by sea and land, but the valour of the citizens triumphed over all his assaults, and he was ultimately compelled to abandon the siege, which he had conducted in person.

In 1672 the Messinese, smarting under oppression, threw off the yoke of Spain, and proclaimed Louis XIV., who for a few years gave them efficient support, but in 1678 found it expedient being neither cold in winter nor op- to desert them, and leave them to the

vengeance of their legitimate sovereign. The plague in 1743 swept away more than half the population, and 40 yrs. later the city was overthrown, and thousands of its inhabitants destroyed by the awful earthquake which then desolated Calabria.

No city of Sicily that occupies an ancient site contains fewer remains of antiquity than Messina; and this is owing to its position, which has in all ages exposed it to the attacks of foreign invasion; to the frequent sieges, assaults, bombardments and conflagrations it has endured; and, above all, to the earthquakes which at various periods have overthrown the

greater part of the city.

The old port of Rocca Guelfonia, with its tall octagonal tower, on the highest part of the city to the W., is one of the first objects that strikes the eye. The tower was erected by Count Roger, on his conquest of Messina. In 1284 Queen Constance, wife of Peter of Aragon, took up her abode here, and it was afterwards the residence of the Aragonese kings. It is now converted into a prison. The summit of the tower commands a superb view of the Straits from the Faro Point to the Capo Scaletta, with the wild coast of Calabria opposite. The height on which it stands is girt with precipices and enclosed by the city wall, so that this fort was of great strength in the olden time.

The CITADEL was erected by Charles II. of Spain, in 1680, to overawe the city, after a revolt of the inhabitants which had lasted from 1672 to 1678. It is a regular pentagon, with a faussebrave and several outworks, and was constructed by a German engineer, Carl Nurimberg, on the principles laid down by Vauban. It was much improved by the English during their occupation of Sicily. The part towards the city has been razed, the sea side has been kept up. The Sicilians, in 1848, though for some months they held undisputed possession of the rest of the island, were powerless against this fort, which served the King of Naples as a point d'appui roof was burnt in 1254 on the occa-

from which to re-conquer the island. This citadel too was the last point in the Two Sicilies which held out for Francesco II., not surrendering to Vittorio Emanuele until after the reduction of Gaeta, February 23, 1861.

At the extremity of the tongue or "sickle," and guarding the entrance to the port, stands the fort of S. SAL-VATORE, a long irregular structure terminating in a circular bastion at the mouth of the harbour. It is of very early construction, but was rebuilt and enlarged by the Emperor Charles V.

High above Messina, on prominent spurs of the mountains which rise behind the city, are two strong forts.

CASTELLO GONZAGA, built by the Viceroy Ferdinand Gonzago in 1540, and commanding a most extensive and magnificent prospect. During the revolution of 1848 it was held by the insurgents, who caused much injury to the citadel and Bastion of Don Blasco, manifest proofs of which are still apparent.

Castellaccio, which occupies a less commanding eminence, was built by the Viceroy Juan de la Vega (1547-1557) in the reign of Charles V.

The Cathedral, or Matrice, is, or at least a portion of it is, the earliest piece of Norman architecture in Messina. It was begun by Count Roger in 1098 and completed by his son, but it has been so altered and rebuilt as to retain very little of its original character. The doors in the facade are pointed and richly decorated; in the lower portion of the walls are bands of mosaics, and of sculptured figures engaged in agricultural and other occupations.

Its plan is that of a Latin cross with 3 apses, and a dome at the intersection of the nave and transepts. The 26 monolithic columns which support the nave are probably of marble, but this is concealed by a coat of paint. They are said to be from a temple of Neptune, which stood at Faro Point. Their capitals are Corinthian and gilt. The original wooden sion of the funeral of Conrad, son | of the Emperor Frederick II. The catafalque was so high that the lights caught the rafters, and the whole, including the body of the prince, were consumed together.

His ashes are contained in a coffin within the arch of the apse to the rt. Opposite is a similar coffin, containing the remains of Alfonso the Magnanimous, who succeeded to the throne of Sicily in 1416 and died 1458. In the tall rounded window at the back of the apse is a third coffin, in which is interred Antonia, wife of Frederick III. of Aragon. In front of the central apse or tribune stands the High Altar, a masterpiece of inlaid work, one of the earliest, and at the same time richest, specimens of Florentine mosaic, called "opera di commesso." It is entirely encrusted with agates. jaspers, chalcedonies, avventurino and other precious stones, wrought into the form of flowers, birds, &c., in their natural colours, on a ground of lapis lazuli. The screen behind it, as well as the upper steps of the altar, are decorated in a similar manner. effect of the whole is rich beyond description. The baldacchino is heavy with gilding, cherubs and scroll-work, and is supported by Corinthian columns of bronze gilt, encrusted with lapis lazuli; it is prized by the Messinese as surpassing in richness, if not in size, the famous baldacchino of the Vatican. It cost not less than 300,000 piastres, or 62,500l. In the centre of the screen is a small brass bas-relief of the Virgin delivering her letter to the Messinese; above is the miraculous picture of the Virgin, popularly believed to have been by St. Luke. It is ordinarily covered with a manta of silver, but on festive occasions this is exchanged for one of massive gold, laden with precious stones. The back of the screen of the altar is as rich with inlaid work and bronze gilt as the front. Here, in large gilt letters, is a copy of the celebrated letter which the Virgin is believed to have delivered with her own hands to the citizens of Messina. The tradition is that the Messinese, converted to Christianity and covered with frescoes.

by the preaching of St. Paul, wrote a congratulatory address to the Virgin at Jerusalem. This embassy, conducted by the Apostle himself, was graciously received and dismissed with a most comforting epistle, in which the illustrious personage declares her intention of taking Messina under her special protection. letter now shown is not the original, which was burned by some person out of envy and malice. The copy extant is only a translation of a translation. for the original Hebrew was turned into Greek by St. Paul, and the celebrated Constantine Lascaris, who taught Greek at Messina, and died there 1467, did the Apostle's Greek into Latin. No Messinese doubts the authenticity or miraculous powers of the epistle, and many of the citizens give the name of Letterio or Letteria to their children in its honour. A register is kept of the cures effected by it, especially in driving out devils. and in cases of difficult parturition. Even queens have worn it round their necks on such occasions.

The pulpit is of sculptured marble. and a remarkably fine work. On one side of the door leading to the sacristy is a small alto-relievo of St. Jerome at his devotions, very finely carved, attributed to Gagini. The carved seats of the choir are the work of Giorgio Veneziano in 1540. The backs show landscapes in marqueterie.

In a small chapel to the l. of the Tribune is the reliquary, where the devout are edified by a sight of the arm of St. Paul, some of St. Mark's blood, Mary Magdalene's skull, and a lock of the Virgin's hair, which she sent to the Messinese at the same time as the celebrated letter. Here are preserved vases, ostensoirs, candlesticks and sacred images, in the precious metals, beautiful specimens of the goldsmith's skill in former centuries.

Beneath the cathedral is a spacious crypt, divided into 3 aisles by low massive columns of marble, with simple Norman capitals, supporting arches acutely pointed. The roofs are groined. but encrusted with modern stuccoes,

Of the other churches two only are | worthy of special attention. S. Gregorio, on an eminence above the cathedral, is attached to a convent of nuns, part of which is turned into a Museum. A few old nuns still (1882) reside there. It was founded in 1542 on the site of a temple of Jupiter. The exterior is ugly, but the view from the

steps is magnificent.

In plan the ch. is a Greek cross, with a lofty dome in the centre. The whole interior, walls and pilasters, is encrusted with a mosaic, in the Florentine style, of the most precious marbles and pietre dure, amongst which lapis lazuli is so abundant as to give a general azure tone to the whole; this represents flowers, figures, boasts and birds in their natural colours. The effect is most sumptuous. The roof was painted in fresco by the brothers Filocami in 1723. There are some fairly good pictures. In one of the side chapels are a few ex-votos; one represents an English military surgeon performing an operation. In front of the altar in this chapel is a fine tombstone of an abbess, dated 1629.

S. Niccolò, in the Corso Cavour, near the post-office, is in the Italian style, erected in the 16th cent. It has five aisles, the central one is flanked by 12 old Roman columns of African breccia, the two lateral aisles on each side are separated by square pillars of richly inlaid marbles and sculptured marble work. Some of the mosaic work in the side chapels is of incredible richness, especially in that of the Magdalen, the 4th to the right. Some parts of the walls, however, are painted to imitate the true Florentine work, as if funds had fallen short, and the original design could not be com-All the upper part of the building, above the arches of the nave, is quite unadorned. .

In the Piazza Annunziata, just opposite, is a fine bronze STATUE OF DON JOHN OF AUSTRIA, brother of Philip II. of Spain, erected in 1572 to commemorate the great naval victory gained by that prince over the Turks | a fine edifice of Italian architecture.

at Lepanto in the previous year, in which the allied force of 213 galleys vanquished the Ottoman force of 290. On three sides of the pedestal are bronzes in low relief, one representing the hostile fleets drawn up in line of battle in front of the Gulf of Lepanto: the second, the two fleets engaged: the third shows the victorious fleet entering the harbour of Messina. The town then was very similar to what it now is, excepting that there was a seawall, which fell down during the earthquake of 1783.

A very favourite walk is to the MONTE DEI CAPPUCCINI to the N. of the town, from which a fine view is obtained. The fine CAMPO SANTO is also well worthy of a visit.

[An excursion may be made to Faro (71 m., carriage 10 frs.), a small village on the N.E. point of the island. This is the narrowest part (3600 yds.) of the Straits of Messina, so dreaded by the ancients; even now they require some care in navigation, owing to the currents, known to them as the CHARYBDIS. On a rock opposite is the village of SCILLA (SCYLLA), whence the well-knwon proverb.

Faro Point, CAPO DI FARO, was the Cape Pelorus of the ancients; it is a low sandy point with a lighthouse. Between the beach and the hills are two lakes, in one of them stood the Temple of Neptune, the columns of which were taken to build the Cathe-

dral at Messina.]

k. ROUTE FROM MESSINA TO CATAMIA. AND ETNA.

The rly, from Messina to Catania skirts the coast the whole way through exquisite scenery.

Soon after leaving Messina, the Campo Santo is seen on the hill to the

7 kil. Tremestieri.

11 kil. Galati.

16 kil. Giampilieri. Near this is the monastery of S. Placidio di Calonerò,

18 kil. Scaletta. Crowning the steep | limestone heights above the village is Scaletta di Sopra, a venerable feudal castle of the 14th cent., the residence of the Ruffo family, Princes of Scaletta.

24 kil. Ali. A village renowned for its thermal baths; beyond it, Roccalumera, so called from its alum-mine, is seen on the hill to the rt.

27 kil. Nizza di Sicilia (S. Ferdinando), with a ruined castle of Prince Alcontres (1666). The neighbouring mountains abound in metals and minerals—silver, lead, copper, cinnabar, alum, antimony and marcasite; and some of the mines were worked by the ancients, the remains of their shafts being still apparent.

33 kil. S. Teresa. High above it to the r. is seen the village of Savoca, between two snow-capped peaks, and Forza d'Agrò, perched like an eagle's nest on the summit of a ridge which

rises steeply from the sea.

35 kil. Sant' Alessio. To the l. is the cape bearing the same name, rising in a sheer precipice of yellow limestone from the sea, crested by a castle, while a larger fort commands the pass; both are said to date from the English occupation of Sicily in the beginning of this century. The cape is penetrated by a tunnel, beyond which a view is obtained of the promontory of Taormina, with the ruins of the theatre.

43 kil. *Letojanni*. A beautiful road leads from this, in 11 hr. by donkey, to Taormina.

48 kil. *Giardini*. The station for Taormini—(Locanda Vittoria). Garibaldi embarked for Calabria in 1860.

[Taormina stands on an abrupt hill. high above the rly, station, and may be reached either by carriage or on donkeys. 2 frs. and 1 fr. respectively.

This place ought by all means to be visited, and a few quiet days spent here will afford a reminiscence never to be forgotten. If it is ever permissible to compare one landscape with is nearly 400 ft. in length. The area

theatre may fairly lay claim to be the finest in Europe.

This little town now represents the ancient grandeur of Tauromenium. It is built on a narrow ledge or platform between a precipice and the lofty rock on which the castle stands, so that it contains little beyond a single street, more than a mile in length. It is surrounded by a Saracenic wall, with square towers at intervals, repaired and strengthened in the 16th cent. by Charles V. Its churches are numerous, and it has many quaint old mansions of feudal times, full of interest.

The **Theatre** is the largest in Sicily, and the only one in Europe that retains its scena in any state of preservation. It rests against the side of a hill, in a natural hollow, adapted by art, the seats of the Cavea being hewn from the rock. It stood at an elevation of 850 ft., with a magnificent view seaward, one which neither words nor pencil can depict. It is extremely important in the history of architecture, and is one of the best existing examples of a Greek theatre, though it was altered and repaired in Roman times.

One of the most prominent objects in the landscape seen from the theatre looking south, after Etna itself, is the promontory jutting out into the sea beyond Giardini. This is the site of Naxos, the first Greek settlement made in the island. It was founded by Theoder, B.o. 735, and destroyed by Dionysius in 403,

An inscription on the scena records that the theatre was destroyed by the Saracens, who have to answer for all sins of this kind in Sicily, and that it was put in order in 1748-9. The real Saracen in this case was a certain Duca di Santo Stefano, who carried off all the statues and architectural adornments to enrich his palace.

Naumachia.—One of the first objects to which the traveller is conducted is a large structure to which this name is assigned. The only wall now standing another, surely the view from the within is divided by pilasters into 18 large circular recesses, alternating with others smaller and square.

The channels which supplied it with water are still visible, and prove it at least to have served as a reservoir, perhaps for baths; for it is hard to believe that a town situated like this would have required any other naumachia than the sea. On the hill above it are 5 reservoirs, of smaller form, but smaller size.

At one end opens a conduit for the water, which was brought from the Mountains of Mongiuffi, some miles to the N.; and in a side vault is a pipe, by which the reservoir was

emptied.

This squeduct is of Greek origin, and was built to supply Naxos with water. It runs through the main street of Taormina, and can be traced under a wall opposite the hotel Bella Veduta. Some distance after passing the Naumachia, and turning gradually to the left, it pursued its way through where Giardini now stands until it reached Naxos. When the rly. station at Giardini was built, a part of this aqueduct was uncovered, and remains may still be traced opposite the station.

Outside the Porta di Messina is the little ch. of S. Pancrazio, built on the

ruins of a Greek temple.

Close to this are the foundations of some Roman building lined with marble; and nearer the gate are the remains of a brick edifice, vulgarly called La Zecca, but probably a tomb; and to the N. and E. of the town there are several other Roman sepulchres.†

High above Taormina, and far outtopping the lofty Castle-rock, towers the isolated peak of Mola, crested by the little village of that name, a miserable hamlet of 800 souls, which has little interest for the tourist beyond the panorama it commands of wonderful extent and beauty.]

After leaving Giardini the rly. skirts the bay whose northern side is crested by Taormina, and the southern

horn of which is Capo Schio, where stood the ancient Nazos. No vestiges of it remain at the present day. We are now among the lava-streams of Etna, and soon cross the Cantara (Arabic for a bridge), the ancient Onobulas, on whose banks stood a celebrated temple of Venus.

52 kil. Calatabiano, to the rt. Here the road branches off which leads to Catania, skirting round Etna by Run-

dazzo, Aderno and Paterno.

57 kil. Piedimonte: the town is 1 m. from the station. The line now traverses the fertile district of Mascali and Giarre, and reaches, 401 m., Giarre-Riposto, towns lying to the W. and E. of the line. The latter is a seaport, the former is the best place from which to visit the celebrated chestnuttree of Etna, commonly called the Castagno de' Cento Cavalli, reputed to be the oldest tree in the world, nearly 200 ft. in circumference. It is doubtful whether this ever formed, as is alleged. one single trunk; it is more likely that it is a group of trees, or off-shoots from one common progenitor. There are many other magnificent trees in the neighbourhood.

63 kil. Mascali. 65 kil. Giarre Riposto.

34 kil. Mangano. Near this we enter the lava-bed of 1329—fine view of Etna.

81 kil. Aci Reale.

This place claims to occupy the site of the loves of Acis and Galatea, where the favoured swain was crushed by the rocks thrown by his rival Polyphemus, and where the gods compassionately turned him into a rivulet, which bore his name in ancient days, and is now known as the Acque Grandi. It rises. at once a copious stream, from the beds of lava, and, as if still in terror at the voice of the Cyclops, it hurries down with great rapidity, and falls into the sea only a mile from its source. It is the "herbifer Acis" of Ovid; the "cool water," the "ambrosial drink" of Theocritus.

Aci stands in a commanding position, on an enormous stream of lava, or rather on 7 different streams, which

[†] In the suppressed Dominican Convent there are some fine wood carvings.

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have at various periods flowed from of man. The great depth of the water the mountain into the sea, and are here piled up to the height of more than 650 ft. No one who visits Aci should omit to see this tremendous precipice of igneous matter. Above all is a thick stratum of scorize, topped with vegetation. The precipice is vulgarly called Timpe del Tocco. This is a wealthy town of 24,000 Inhab., regularly built and abounding with churches. It possesses celebrated sulphur baths.

Beyond this is La Trezza, on the N. shore of the small bay, of which Aci Castello forms the southern horn, and about & m. from the shore is the remarkable group of rocks called the Scooli de Ciclopi, or I Faraglioni, the "Scopuli Cyclopum" of the ancients, fabled as those which Polyphemus hurled at Ulysses when he had escaped from his cave, and was putting off to sea; some are of columnar lava, like the Giant's Causeway.

89 kil. Aci Castello, a dirty village, taking its name from a massive square fortress of mediæval times, now in a picturesque state of ruin, crowning a bold cliff, at the height of 250 ft.

above the sea.

It was off this part of the coast that in 396 B.c. the Syracusan fleet was defeated by the Carthaginians under Leptines, the admiral of Magon. Dionysius, relying on the separation of the land and sea forces of the Carthaginians, occasioned by an eruption of Etna, which obliged Hamilton to march round the back of the mountain, attacked the wary Magon, but was defeated by him with the loss of 20,000 men.

The route hence to Catania lies entirely over lava: streams of different ages and in various stages of vegetation are crossed, affording not much of the picturesque, but abundant food for wonder and contemplation. The coast breaks into bold rugged cliffs, showing how the fiery torrents have been abruptly checked on meeting the adverse element, which has worn them into grotesque forms, and hollowed them into numerous caverns; some supported by huge piers, as if hewn by the hand | city, which was effected under the

close to the shore shows how much the lava has encroached upon the sea, driving it back for miles, perhaps, from its original boundary.

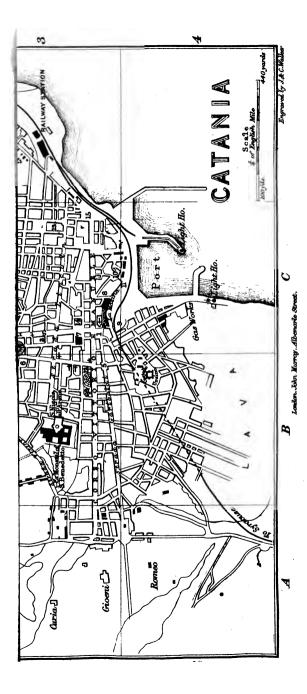
95 kil. Catania.

Catania, so called from its position "under Etna," κατ' Αἰτνης, was a very early Greek colony, probably founded about 730 B.C.

It was one of the first places that fell into the hands of the Romans, and under them it became large, wealthy and flourishing. Under the Byzantine, Saracenic and Norman domination it maintained its importance, and still ranks as the third city in the island.

Catania is situated on the shore in the bight of the bay formed by Capo Mulini on the N. and Capo Sta. Croce on the S.; on the northern verge of the great plain of the Simeto, and on the very roots of Etna, from whose summit, as the crow flies, it is about 20 m. distant. It is surrounded on all sides save the N. by beds of lava; on the E. by the torrent of 812; and on the W. and S. by that of 1669, which filled up its port and overwhelmed a large portion of the city. Etna has proved to Catania at once its bane and its benefactor. The very substance which once ravaged her plains has by its own decomposition covered them with exuberant fertility, and on all sides the material of destruction is turned to the purposes of ornament and utility.

The town is rather more than 5 m. in circuit, exclusive of its suburbs of Sta. Maria di Gesù, Cibali and Ognina. It is of irregular form, somewhat resembling a hatchet, the long Strada Etnea, which stretches far to the N., representing the handle, and the mass of the city to the W. the blade. principal streets take the directions thus indicated. It was so nearly destroyed by the eruption of 1669 and by the subsequent earthquake of 1693, that the few buildings spared by those great catastrophes were pulled down to facilitate the rebuilding of the



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tro. To this Catania owes the regularity of her plan, her numerous and spacious squares, the great length of her streets, and their unusual width -though this is productive of inconvenience in summer, as they do not afford sufficient shade.

The newer part of the town has an air of commercial prosperity. older side streets are dirty and shabby, and but for its wonderful lava streams it would be the most uninteresting city in Sicily.

The old Harbour was small and shallow, but a new one has been built which now affords accommodation for the largest vessels at all seasons of the year.

The Climate is much milder in winter, but hotter in summer, than the capital; the mean temperature for the year is between 68° and 69°, that of Palermo being about 64°.

At one time the principal Industry was silk weaving, an art which has been practised here ever since the silkworm was introduced by King Roger; but owing to the removal of the customs restrictions between Sicily and other Italian states in 1860, and by the lowering of import duties on foreign silks, this industry has greatly fallen

The principal exports are-sulphur, of which 94,000 tons are shipped yearly; grain, chiefly wheat; wine, which is sent to Malta, and latterly to Marsala, for shipment under that name; fruit of various kinds, chiefly oranges and lemons; barilla to Belfast; oil to England; kid-skins to Marseilles; linseed, sumach, &c.

The most curious portion of the city walls is in the quarter called Gambazita, where they were overflowed by the lava of 1669, which buried a spring of water at the foot of the wall. Prince of Biscari had the lava hewn away from the face of the wall until he brought the spring again to light. From the street above, a flight of 63 her head. Tradition asserts that the [Mediterranean.]

superintendence of the Duke of Camas- | steps between lateral and overhanging masses of lava conducts to the precious water.

> Catania has 7 gates; that of the fish-market, Arco alla Pescaria, is a Roman Doric gateway of lava. The only other that has any architectural pretensions is the P. del Fortino (1768).

The Castello Ursino, built in 1232. by the Emperor Frederick II., originally stood close to the shore; but the lava of 1669 encroached so far on the sea as to leave it 500 yds. inland. Parliaments were held here in early times; it is now used as a barrack.

IL Duomo. The cathedral of Sant' Agata was built by Roger I., in 1091. Though it has frequently been injured by fire and earthquakes, especially in 1169, when the roof fell in crushing the bishop and nearly the whole congregation beneath the ruins, the external shell is substantially that raised by Count Roger. Its form is that of a Latin cross, with 3 aisles, and a dome in the centre. The carved stalls of the choir behind the altar, dating from 1592, show scenes in relief, illustrative of the life of St. Agatha, who was martyred by having her breasts cut off in the reign of Decius, A.D. 251. Against the wall above are the monuments of several of the kings of Sicily and their families. To the rt. lies Frederick II. of Aragon, who died 1337; Prince John, his son; King Louis (ob. 1355); Frederick III., his brother and successor (ob. 1377); Queen Mary, his daughter, married to Martin I., and Prince Frederick, their son, who died in childhood. On the l. is the monument of Queen Constance, daughter of Pedro IV. of Aragon, wife of Frederick III., and mother of Queen Maria, who succeeded her father on the throne of Sicily. Constance died at Catania, 1363.

The chapel of Sant' Agata in the rt. apse has a beautiful altar; in the wall between this and the central apse is hollowed a small chamber, in which are kept the relics of the saint. A half-figure of her, in silver-gilt, laden with precious stones, is said to enclose

Cœur de Lion on his way to the Holy Land.

Here is the Tomb of Bellini, who was a native of Catania; his memory is further perpetuated by the Bellini garden, the only pretty thing about the town.

A flight of steps at the l. angle of the façade leads down to Le Terme, or Bagni Achillei; the key may be obtained from the custodian of the Grecian Theatre.

The University of Catania is the most celebrated in Sicily. It was founded by Alfonso of Aragon in 1445, and has produced several men of great eminence. It has a valuable library.

The Monastery of San Nicola was a very magnificent one; before the suppression of religious bodies it was occupied by 40 monks, all members of noble families, but was large enough to contain 100; its organ was an unusually fine one. The buildings are now occupied by schools and barracks; the museum and library are worthy of notice, and a splendid view of the city is obtained from the terrace. There were several other monasteries, all richly endowed.

There are the remains of a Roman Theatre, but it is so covered with lava and shut in by buildings that little of The entrance is in it is visible. Strada Filippini. To the W. of it is the Odeum, which served for the instruction of the choruses; it also is very much destroyed, and encumbered with houses.

The Amphitheatre lies beneath the Piazza Stesicorea, the greater part being covered by the modern city. The entrance is from the Strada Schioppettieri. It was one of the largest of antiquity, and was destroyed in A.D. 498, for materials to build the city walls.

The other Roman remains within the city are hardly worth the attention of the traveller. Outside, to the

golden crown was presented by Richard | N. and W., was the ancient cemetery where sepulchral monuments are still visible.

ETNAT

Etna is generally known in Sicily as Mon Gibello, a hybrid word, composed of the Latin Mons, and the Arabic Gibel, or Djibel, a mountain. It is by far the loftiest peak in the island, and attains an elevation of 10.874 ft. Its circuit by the high road along its lower slopes is 93 m., but its circumference, as marked by its natural boundaries, the sea, the Simeto and the Cantaro, is at least 120 m.

It is divided by nature into three distinct zones. The lowest of these, called Piedimontana, or Colla, "fertile," extends up the slope to a distance varying from 2 m. on the N. to 10 or 11 on the S. Notwithstanding that it is intersected by torrents of rugged black lava, its soil, of decomposed volcanic matter, is easily worked and extremely productive, yielding the best corn, wine, oil and fruits in Sicily. No part of the island is so thickly populated, and nowhere are the people so prosperous. They are troubled little by anxiety for the future, relying on the fact that not more than two eruptions, on an average, in a century, extend their ravages into the cultivated region.

Next succeeds the Regions Nemorosa or Selvosa, more commonly called Il Bosco, a belt of forest 6 or 8 m. in width, and affording pasturage to numerous flocks and herds. The character of the forest differs in the several districts. In the Bosco of Paternò flourish the oak, the ilex, the beech and the lime. Near Maletto are fine oaks, pines and poplars. Bosco of Bronte abounds in pines of large size. The Bosco of Catania, which extends from above Nicolosi to Zaffarana, produces the oak, fir, beech, cork and hawthorn. The Carpinetto, or the district between Mascali and

† The great maps of Etna published by W. Sartorius von Waltershausen (Göttingen, 1848-61) should be consulted.

Piraino, contains groves of cork-trees. and chestnuts of vast size; among them that vegetable marvel, the "Castagno di Cento Cavalli." And on the northern slopes, in addition to the forest-trees, are extensive groves of These woods are diversified by numerous cones, the craters of extinct volcanoes, a few still bare, and gloomy with ashes and scorize, but most of them wooded to their summits, and with their basins also filled with luxuriant groves, presenting sylvan scenes of Arcadian beauty. There are about 80 of these, of considerable dimensions; one of the largest, Monte Minardo, near Bronte, is upwards of 700 ft. in height. The scenery of this region is in general highly picturesque, in parts recalling the finest park scenery of England; and the cool refreshing temperature is in grateful contrast with the fervid heat of the Timber is not now cut lower region. to any extent; but of old the fleets of Syracuse were constructed with materials taken from this forest region of Etna. In this zone are found wild boar, roebuck, wild cats, foxes, badgers, ferrets, weasels, martens, hares, rabbits, porcupines, hedgehogs, eagles, falcons, partridges, and a variety of game. Here, too, the flora of Etna, which reckons 477 species, seems to dispute at every step possession of the ground with the lava which is incessantly threatening it.

To the forest succeeds the Desert Region, commonly called Diserta, Netta, or Discoperta. This commences at the height of 6279 ft. above the sea. The lower part produces a few lichens and stunted plants, but not a tree or shrub. All traces of vegetation, however, disappear as you ascend, and not a sign even of animal life is to be seen on the dreary waste of lava, ashes and scorize which forms the crest of the mountain, and where from a kind of plain rises the great cone itself, some 1100 ft. in height, externally emitting sulphurous vapours. The whole of this upper part of the volcano is in winter covered with snow, which then descends far down into the woody

region,

There are traditions of eruptions of Etna before historic times. The ancient poets represented it as the prison of the giant Typhœus, or Enceladus. buried beneath it by Jupiter, after his victor over the Titans; others represented it as the workshop of Vulcan and the Cyclops, who there forged thunderbolts for Jupiter. We have authentic records of 79 eruptions: the first occurred in the time of Pythagoras, but there are no details of its effects; the second is mentioned by Thucydides in 477 B.C.; the most noted were in B.C. 396, 126, 112; A.D. 1169, 1329, 1537, and 1669. The best description of this last is that of Alfonso Borelli. This eruption commenced on the 8th March, by the obscuration of the day like an eclipse of the sun, followed by a furious whirlwind, and earthquakes, at first weak, but gradually increasing in strength, till on the 11th the people of Nicolosi could not keep their legs, and everything around them seemed to be heaving and rolling like ships in a rough sea. Before noon the whole village was a heap of ruins. That same morning, after fearful bellowings, a fissure opened in the mountain, beginning at the Piano di S. Lio, and extending upwards in a tortuous line as far as Monte Frumento, only 1 m. below the summit. Its course was from N. to S.; it was 12 m. in length, but only 6 ft. wide, and of unknown depth. It emitted a vivid light. The same afternoon, 6 other mouths opened in a direct line with the fissure, vomiting columns of sand and smoke to the height of 1200 ft., accompanied by subterranean roars and terrible thunders, which could be heard at the distance of 40 m., and such convulsions of the earth that Catania, 12 m. off, was tottering to its fall. At the close of the day another and still larger mouth opened a mile below the others, but in the same line, which to the same phenomena added the ejection of red-hot stones to an enormous height, and of sand and ashes in prodigious quantities, which covered the country to the distance of 60 m. From this mouth gushed a stream of lava 2 7 2

which soon spread out to the width of | an argillaceous hill covered with corn-2 m., and on its descent encountered the wooded cone of Mompilieri, which it encircled with flames; then, turning westward, it next day reached Belpasso, a town of 8000 inhabitants. which, in a short time, was entirely submerged in a sea of fire. The same day, that portion of the torrent which had encountered Mompilieri. forcing its way through subterranean caverns, issued from the opposite side, and by melting down its foundations caused the hill to sink, rending it at the same time into long open fissures. The same evening 7 fresh mouths opened round the large one, vomiting smoke and red-hot stones with terrific roars; and in 3 days they united with the original mouth to form one vast crater—a horrible chasm, some 2500 ft. in circuit. By the 23rd, the torrent, advancing with a front of 2 m., had overwhelmed many houses, and a good portion of the town of Mascalucia. The same day, the great mouth cast up ashes, sand, and scorize in such quantities as to form an enormous double conical mound, now known as the Monti Rossi, and to cover the houses in the neighbouring villages to a depth of 6 ft., so that the peasantry were forced to seek refuge in Catania. On the 25th, violent earthquakes shook down the great cone into the crater, so as to lower considerably the height of the mountain. The lava, meanwhile, had separated into 3 streams, which committed fearful havoc. One destroyed the village of S. Pietro; another that of Camporotondo; the third, at first m. wide, devastated the land of Mascalucia, destroyed S. Giovanni di Palermo, and, fed by fresh streams till it attained the width of 4 m., proceeded towards the town of Misterbianco, which it encircled with its fiery arms and utterly destroyed. After overwhelming 14 towns and villages, some with a population of between 3000 and 4000 souls, it turned towards Catania, and by 1st April it had reached Albanelli, hardly 2 m. from that city, where it lifted up and

fields, and then an entire vineyard, which floated for some time on its burning bosom. Continuing to advance, it filled up a lake, La Gurna di Nocita, outside Catania, overthrew a large aqueduct and many ancient monuments, till at length it reached the walls at a spot called " Il Bastione deali Infetti." Meeting this obstacle. the lava-flood accumulated till it rose to the top of the rampart, which was 60 ft. in height, and then tumbled over in a cascade of fire, overwhelming part of the city, with the ruins of the ancient Naumachia and Circus. The wall was not here overthrown by the weight of the torrent, for when uncovered long after by excavations it stood erect with the lava curling over the top like a rocky billow, as is still visible. In another part, however, the lava threw down the walls for the length of 120 ft., and entered the city through the breach. It continued its course to the Castle Ursino. filling the fosses; and covering up the delightful gardens on the S. side of the city. On the 23rd April it reached the sea, which it entered in a stream 2 m. wide, till it formed a promontory more than half a mile in advance of the original shore. Then began a contest between the water and the fire, which even those who were eyewitnesses felt it impossible to describe. The lava, cooled at its base by contact with the water, presented a perpendicular wall 30 or 40 ft, high. At the close of April, the stream on the W. of the city, which had seemed completely consolidated, burst forth anew, and flowed into the garden of the Benedictine Convent, enclosing the building on the W. and N., and spliting the walls with the intense heat. Here, however, it separated; one branch, flowing round the convent, entered the city, and burnt the chs. of S. Maria Maggiore and S. Geronimo; the other took the direction of the Corso, and destroyed numerous houses. This being on the highest ground, the fiery torrent threatened to overwhelm the entire city; and transported to a considerable distance attempts were made by erecting walls

to stay or divert its progress. The ! method, however, which was attended with most success was to break open the outer crust on the flank of the great torrent, so as to allow the liquid matter to escape in a different direction. But on the new stream taking the direction of Paternò, 500 men of that town took up arms and stopped these proceedings. While Catania was thus surrounded by lava, the light emitted at night was so brilliant that the smallest print or writing could be read with ease in any part of the city. Four months elapsed before the flow of lava was finally stayed. Its course can still be traced in every part. "This great current performed the first 13 m. of its course in 20 days, or at a rate of 162 ft. per hour: but required 23 days for the last 2 m., giving a velocity of only 22 ft. per hour; and we learn from Dolomieu that the stream moved during part of its course at the rate of 1500 ft. an hour, and in others took several days to cover a few yards."-Lyell. It covered about 50 square miles with lava, in parts 100 ft. deep, and destroyed the dwellings of 27,000 persons. Two years after it had ceased to flow, on the mass being broken open, flames issued from the aperture; and 8 yrs. after, vapour might still be seen rising from the lava after a shower of rain.

That of 1693 was most disastrous. On 9th January, Etna began to vomit smoke and flames. In the night a violent earthquake did much damage to Catania, killing some of the citizens. The next day, at 8 p.m., after fearful subterranean rumblings, as of a pentup wind, came another terrific shock, accompanied by an explosion, and an oscillation so violent that no man could keep his feet. In an instant Catania was a heap of ruins, beneath which lay buried 18,000 of its inhabitants. same shock destroyed in a moment 50 cities and towns, and shattered many others in various parts of Sicily; and no less than 60,000, some say 100,000, persons lost their lives.

Another eruption took place on the

with unusual violence and noise, but was of short duration, for on the 7th of June the volcano had returned to its usual state. It occurred simultaneously on the 2 opposite sides of the mountain, on the S.S.W. side above Biancavilla, and on the N.N.E. above Rendozza and Castiglione, in the direction of Mojo. The crater consisted of 2 fissures on each side, their largest width being 40 metres.

On the Biancavilla side the length did not exceed 1 kilomètre, and the lava flowed in 2 streams for a distance of about 2 kilomètres; one in the direction of Biancavilla, the other towards Aderno.

The volume of the lava, which flowed out for a distance of about 11 kilomètres, is computed at 50,000,000 cubic mètres.

On the 17th there was a severe shock of earthquake lasting about 10 seconds. Much consternation was felt in the villages round Etna, but the volcano showed no further signs of eruption. Some damage was caused by fit, more especially at Bongiardo, S. Venerina and Dagala, and about 10 people were killed.

Another great eruption took place in April 1883; a correspondent writing to the 'Times' says :- "It was the most glorious and indescribable sight I ever saw in my life. It is perfectly impossible to describe it, as no one can have any conception of what it is like until they see it, and also until they see it from where we did, which was on high ground overlooking nearly the whole of it. At the top is this enormous crater throwing out flames and throwing up stones some hundreds of yards, with a continual roar like any number of battles going on, and just below is another mouth from which the lava comes, travelling at a tremendous pace. It divides into several streams and follows the valleys. Now imagine from where we were that night, with our backs to Catania, what we saw. On our right this enormous flame going hundreds of feet into the air making the whole sky bright red, and all down past us 26th May, 1879. It began suddenly from our right and extending down miles to the left streams of red-hot | of Zaffarana, at its mouth, is carriagelava moving downwards in a mass for miles, and looking like an enormous sea of red-hot coke. The width across the lava where we were was, perhaps, three or four miles, and it started about two miles above us and flowed some four miles or so below us, so you must imagine a sea of angry, red-hot lava five or six miles long, and three or four wide, and about 30 or 40 feet deep, but all of it bright red."

The last eruption of any importance took place on the 18th May, 1886, and lasted 20 days. The lava current reached to within 327 mètres of Nicolosi, the inhabitants of which had deserted their houses in terror. +

THE ASCENT OF ETNA.

Every one who visits Catania is desirous of seeing something more of Etna than is visible from the city; yet few, comparatively, are able to undertake the ascent to the summit. or to undergo the fatigue inseparable from a climb of nearly 11,000 ft.

The most practicable excursion is that to Nicolosi and the Monti Rossi, which may be made in a day; and which, provided the weather be clear, is at all seasons enjoyable. The road to Nicolosi (12 m.) is carriageable but very steep, and 3 hrs. or more are required for the journey from Catania. Donkeys and guides are to be had at Nicolosi to complete the ascent. carriage and pair costs 25 frs.; if with only one horse, 16 frs. A guide for the ascent may be obtained at Catania, 20 frs.

Nicolosi is a village of 2717 Inhab., with an Inn where food is obtainable.

An excursion of great interest may be made to the Val del Bove, which lies on the E. slope of the volcano, about 20 m. N. of Catania. It can be reached either from that city or from Aci Reale; and the road to the village able. It will take 4 hrs. from Catania to reach Zaffarana, and 3 hrs. on mules thence to the Val del Bove.

The Val del Bove is a circular chasm or depression in the mountain, of vast size, and sunk to the depth of 3000 or 4000 ft. It commences near the summit of Etna, and descends through the woody region to the verge of the cultivated district on the coast. It is continued on one side by a second and narrower valley, the Val di Calanna; and below this by a long narrow ravine, the Val di S. Giacomo, which stretches down to the neighbourhood of Zaffarana. It is enclosed by nearly vertical precipices, varying from 1000 to nearly 4000 ft. in height, the highest being at the upper end, and the altitude gradually diminishing with the sink of the slope.

The ascent of the Highest peak of Etna should be made from Catania, from which it is 29 m. distant. road proceeds by Nicolosi, 12 m. beyond which, as far as the Casa degl' Inglesi at the foot of the cone, it is practicable for mules in summer. Thence the remainder of the ascent must be made on foot. The best season is from May to the middle of September; in winter, when the upper part of the mountain is covered with snow, it is much more difficult. The ascent of the crater is the most difficult part of the expedition, and occupies about an hour and a half; the latter part of the route is through a mass of ash and fine dust, yielding beneath the feet at every step, and during a high wind it is a severe trial of strength. The crater is subject to considerable changes. Rodwell savs that it is between 2 and 3 miles in circumference, but it has altered somewhat since he wrote. The 'Guide to Etna' gives it as "not more than a mile in circumference," and its inner sides are covered with an efflorescence of sulphur, ammonia and vitriolic salts of varied colours. The view from its summit is quite indescribable.

Perhaps from no spot on the earth's surface are the splendours of creation

[†] Consult 'Sulle eruzioni centrale ed eccentrica dell' Etna scopplate il 18 e 19 Maggio, 1886.' O. Silvestri, Catania. 8vo. pp. 32.

seen to more advantage. This pin- emitted by its not yet slumbering nacle on the brink of a bottomless cones. abyss, which from time to time discharges rivers of fire and vomits burning rocks to an immeasurable height. commands a prospect which for extent and majesty, and for the combination it presents of the sublime and beautiful, is unrivalled. For, unlike Mont Blanc and other mountains of great altitude, which are surrounded by their fellows, Etna rises from the plain in solitary majesty, without a rival to obstruct the view. From this height the whole of Sicily appears mapped out at your feet.

Admiral Smyth calculates 130 m. as the radius of vision from the summit. which would give a circumference of about 937 m.; yet, when the horizon is clear, not only Malta, at the distance of 130 m., but also Monte S. Giuliano, above Trapani, and the Ægadian Isles beyond, some 160 m. off, are distinctly visible: and Lord Ormonde deposes to having seen the Gulf of Taranto sparkling in the sun, and the rugged outline of the mountains of the Terra di Lecce beyond it, thrown darkly against the sky, though at the distance of 245 m.!

Etna itself, as viewed from the height, presents a most interesting and striking appearance, which would alone repay the labour of the ascent. The snow, according to the season, extends to a greater or less distance down the slopes, sometimes veiling the whole Desert Region with a pall, and even stretching far down into the woods beneath; in summer whitening only the base of the cone. The Woody Region is seen girding the volcano with a belt of the brightest green. interspersed with innumerable cones, filled with luxuriant foliage; while streams of lava radiating in every direction traverse the forest, like black roads, the highways of destruction to the country beneath. But the grandest view in all this wide panorama is to the E., where you look down into the Val del Bove, which resembles a lower crater on a still larger and profounder scale, its lava-seamed hollow half-hidden by the clouds of smoke, | fine views of Etna are obtained.

An observatory has been built on Etna by the municipality of Catania. which is one of the most interesting of its kind, both on account of the valuable instruments it contains and its exceptionally favourable position for astronomical and spectroscopic observations. In order to make it as far as possible an international station, several rooms have been added for the use of scientific men. The observatory is built on a little eminence on the side of the central crater of Etna, and is the highest building in Europe. being 2942 mètres above the sea.

By some the view from the summit at sunrise is thought to be less impressive than that at sunset. The Marquis of Ormonde, who witnessed both, preferred the latter; and said of the former that, indescribably grand as it unquestionably is, it wants that solemnity which so forcibly affects the imagination at sunset. Each period, no doubt, has its peculiar charm.

The cold on the summit is at all seasons intense. In the height of summer, when the thermometer stands at 90° or higher at Catania, it will fall to 35° at the Casa Inglese, and to 28° on the summit. Such sudden variations of temperature cannot but be trying; add to which the pressure of the atmosphere is reduced one-third by the ascent.

The following are the distances by

| me orumary route:— | |
|-------------------------------|-------|
| | iles. |
| Catania to Nicolosi | 12 |
| Nicolosi to Casa della Neve | 7 |
| Casa della Neve to Casa degl' | |
| Inglesi | 8 |
| C. Inglesi to the top | 2 |
| • | _ |
| Total | 29 |

1. ROUTE FROM CATANIA TO SYRACUSE

After leaving Catania, the rly, traverses the Piana di Catania.

The country is by no means so picturesque as N. of Catania, but some 8 kil. Bicocca, junction of the line to Caltanissetta and Canicatti for Palermo.

Lower down the line crosses the Simeto (Symæthus) and beyond it the Gurnalunga, which streams unite lower down and form the Giarretto.

116 kil. Passo Martino.

24 kil. Valsavoja. Beyond this the line skirts the eastern side of the Lake of Lentini or Biviere, the largest in Sicily, on the east side is the Pantano lake, both, particularly the latter, are favourite resorts of wild-fowl. The neighbourhood is most unhealthy in summer.

29 kil. Lentini.

The ancient Leontini, a very ancient, but never a very important city, generally subject to Syracuse. The town was nearly destroyed by the earthquake of 1693. It is very unhealthy from May to November. The line now turns eastwards, following the valley of St. Leonardo (Pantacyas) which it crosses near.

38 kil. Agnone.

50 kil. Brucoli, and then descends in a S.E. direction to

57 kil. Augusta.

This town occupies a position very like that of Syracuse, standing on a low peninsula, which projects from a prominent headland southwards so as to enclose a spacious bay, and is united to the mainland by a narrow causeway. It was strongly fortified in the 16th cent. Its harbour is larger than that of Syracuse, but not so well sheltered. It is a poor town, with 3 long parallel streets, and its citizens are partly agricultural and partly commercial, the principal trade being in salt. It has few attractions to detain the traveller.

The line now follows the coast of the Megarean Bay and passes the ruins of Megara Hyblæa, opposite to Augusta. To the W. is the modern town of Melilli, in the neighbourhood of which the celebrated Hyblæan honey was produced.

70 kil. Priolo. A wretched hamlet in a very fertile plain. To the E., and 7 m. from Syracuse, is the peninsula of *Magnisi*; in the bay to the S. lay the Athenian fleet, before they took possession of the harbour of Syracuse. Another version is that the Athenians went from Syracuse to take the fort, but, being repulsed, they set fire to the country around.

80 kil. S. Panagia.

The line still follows the coast rounding the promontory of Panagia and at length reaches

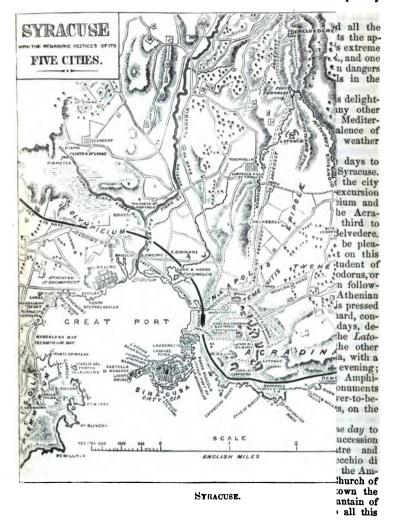
87 kil. Syracuse (Ital. SIRACUSA).

The foundation of Syracuse dates from 734 B.C. At an early period of her history she was torn by internal dissensions, but under Gelon (485 B.C.) she rose to a pitch of prosperity she had never before attained, and for many years successfully resisted the Carthaginians in the island. It was in 415 B.C. that the Athenians commenced that expedition against Syracuse which ended in their signal discomfiture, and led eventually to the downfall of Athens herself.

They at first succeeded in enclosing the city within a double wall, and seemed on the point of reducing it, but they were eventually made captive within their own enclosures and cut off by sea. Immense numbers were slaughtered, and those that escaped death on the field of battle were imprisoned in the "Latomiae" where, without shelter from the sun by day, or from the cold by night, afflicted with hunger and thirst, they suffered during eight days every kind of misery that could befal them, and perished to a man.

The next events of importance in the history of Syracuse are the rise to despotic power of Dionysius (B.O. 406) and the destruction by him of the Carthaginian force, under Hamilcon, (B.C. 396) which had laid siege to the city. To him Syracuse was greatly indebted for its enlargement and embellishment. In 307 B.C. Agathocles, a potter of Therms (Sciacca), obtained supreme power; after having defeated the Carthaginians in Sicily

palaces of windows especially



8 kil. 1 to Caltania lermo. Lower Simeto (St Gurnalun lower dow 16 kil. 24 kil. line skirts of Lenting Sicily, on lake, both favourite neighbour summer. 29 kil. The and cient, but generally town was earthquak healthy fi line now the valley which it c 38 kil. 50 kil. in a S.E. 57 kil. This to like that low penin, prominent to enclos united to causeway, the 16th than that sheltered. long para are parti commerci in salt. tain the ti The lir the Megto August town of A of which honey wa 70 kil.

let in a v

he conceived the bold project of invading Africa.

Subsequently, in 212 B.C., the city was taken by Marcellus, in spite of a heroic and protracted resistance, entirely owing to the skill and science of Archimedes; and with this city fell the whole of Sicily, which sunk into the condition of a Roman province. On the fall of the Western Empire. Syracuse passed under the dominion of the Goths, but was retaken by Belisarius (A.D. 535) and annexed to the Eastern Empire, from which she was torn by the Saracens in 878, after a siege of 9 months; they put all the inhabitants to the sword and fired the They were finally driven out in 1085 by Roger the Norman.

Ancient Syracuse was divided into four portions, — Ortygia, Acradina, Tyche and Neapolis, to which may be added the fortress of Epipolæ. Its entire area was nearly as great as that of Athens, and its circuit was about 14 English miles. As the population of Ortygia increased, it overflowed the island and spread itself over the rocky plain adjoining, and eventually over that portion of the table-land which was nearest to the sea. The height thus occupied was called Acradina, which eventually became the strongest and most populous quarter of the city.

The modern town is confined to the limits of the original Greek colony, occupying what was once the island, but is now the peninsula, of Ortygia. This rocky island, which is about 2 m. in circumference, stood at the mouth of the bay, but almost adjoining its northern shore, and when united to it by art, it divided the bay into a larger and a lesser port. It lies almost N. and S., and stretches halfway across the mouth of the bay, towards the height of Plemmyrium, from which it is separated by an interval of about two-thirds of a mile.

The appearance of modern Syracuse is in accordance with her fallen fortunes. The streets are narrow and confined, not very clean but exceedingly picturesque, a great relief after the obtrusive respectability of Catania.

There are a few interesting palaces of the Middle Ages; two of the windows in the Casa Montalta are especially worthy of notice.

The Harbour would hold all the fleets of Europe, and presents the appearance of a lake, 2 m. in its extreme length, N. by W. and S. by E., and one mile broad. The only hidden dangers are the Plemmyrium shoals in the entrance.

The climate of Syracuse is delightful-as mild, perhaps, as any other place on the N. coast of the Mediter-During the prevalence of ranean. easterly winds only is the weather

unpleasant.

It will take at least three days to make the entire tour of Syracuse. Half a day may suffice for the city itself, another half for an excursion to the Anapus, the Olympeium and Plemmyrium; a day to the Acradina and Neapolis, and a third to Fort Euryalus and the Belvedere. A much longer time might be pleasurably and profitably spent on this site by the antiquary or student of history, with Thucydides, Diodorus, or Livy in hand, particularly in following out the incidents of the Athenian siege. But the tourist who is pressed for time may, by working hard, condense his sight-seeing into 2 days, devoting the first to the city, the Latomiæ, the Catacombs, and the other objects of interest in Acradina, with a run up the Anapus in the evening; the second to the Theatre, Amphitheatre. Altaz and other monuments of Neapolis, and the never-to-beomitted Fortress of Euryalus, on the crest of Epipolæ.

If the traveller has only one day to spend here, he might visit in succession Euryalus, the Greek theatre and adjacent Acropolis, the Orecchio di Dionisio, and the Latomize; the Amphitheatre, Catacombs, and Church of S. Giovanni; and in the town the Cathedral, Museum, and fountain of Arethusa. A carriage to do all this

may be hired for 10 frs.

The Cathedral of Syracuse, in the

piazza or principal square, is dedicated to Santa Maria del Piliero, so called because it occupies the site of a Greek temple, whose peristyle is embraced by its walls. This is supposed, and with great probability, to be the temple of Minerva, built in the 6th cent. B.C., and much celebrated in ancient times. It was renowned for the richness and splendour of its decorations, all of which were carried off to Rome by Verres. Its beauty has been entirely marred by the repeated alterations to which it has been subjected.

The temple had 6 columns in each portico, and a peristyle, which in this case had 14 columns on each side, including those at the angles. There were thus 36 in all. Of these, 9 are still standing on the S. side and 12 on the N., all imbedded in the walls of the modern ch. One on each side can only be seen from an internal

gallery. All are fluted.

On the N. side they still support a portion of the ancient entablature, but the cornice has been replaced by

Saracenic battlements.

The cella of the temple now forms the nave of the ch., and its walls, of large regular masonry, have been cut through at intervals, so as to form arched doorways into the side-aisles, which are the wings of the ancient edifice. The piers thus left correspond with the ancient columns. Both porticoes of the cella were in antis, with pilasters at the angles and 2 columns between, of rather smaller diameter than those of the peristyle, and resting on moulded bases.

This temple was nearly of the same dimensions as the larger Doric temples on the same plan at Pæstum, Segesta, Selinus, and Agrigentum, being about 185 ft. in length by 75 in breadth. The interior, though overlaid with modern work, is mostly of ancient

construction.

The high altar is a block of the entablature, and the font is a Greek vase, supported by 7 bronze lions on a plinth. It was found in the catacombs of S. Giovanni, and bears an inscription, to the effect that it was dedicated to the god Zosimo as a gift.

In the Court of the Arcivescovato, adjoining the Cathedral to the S., are 14 columns of cipollino and granite, taken from some ancient edifice.

Temple of Diana.—Between the Piazza and the N.E. wall of the city, in the Vico S. Paolo, and in the house of a private gentleman named Santoro, are the remains of another Doric temple, which, as it must have been about the same size as that just described, is supposed with all probability to have been that dedicated to Diana, which, Cicero tells us, with the Temple of Minerva, far surpassed all the other sacred edifices in Ortygia.

Since the last excavations have been made, it is proved, according to Professor Cavallaro, that the height of the temple from the interior steps was 1^m. 80 above the level of the sea, the

plan of the peristyle 3 21.

Professor Cavallaro calls the temple a peripteros-hexastylos, with a tetrastyle cella and a double row of columns. The width on the higher steps is 21^m 60, on the lower 24^m 57.

It is impossible to get the length, as part of the temple lies buried beneath the buildings of the military head-

quarters.

Fountain of Arethusa.—This celebrated fountain is on the W. side of the island, close to the port. The water rises from an arch in the rock, and, as Strabo describes it, attains at once the size of a stream. It flows into and out of a pool planted with papyrus, and full of mullet, which have replaced the sacred fish mentioned by Cicero.

It was dedicated to Diana, and the story of its origin is, that Arethusa, a beautiful maiden of Elis, was seen when bathing by the river-god Alpheus, who enamoured of her charms, pursued her till, utterly exhausted with her flight, she implored the aid of Diana. The goddess in compassion changed her into a fountain; when, Alpheus mingling his stream with hers, they both sank into the earth, and

"Alpheum fama est huc Elidis amnem Occultas egisse vias subter mare; qui nunc Ore, Arethusa, tuo Siculis confunditur undis." Virg. An. III.

Lord Nelson watered the fleet here on his way to the Nile; writing to Lady Hamilton he said, "Surely watering at the fountain of Arethusa we must have victory."

Pozzo di S. Filippo. - Another curious structure lies beneath the Church of S. Filippo, in the Piazza della Giudecca. A spiral staircase, vaulted and hewn in the rock, leads down by many turns round a circular wall of rock, with small lights at intervals opening in the staircase, by which one perceives that, enclosed in the circular wall is a well, sunk far below the sur-At the depth of 40, steps is a vast cave, a sort of Latomia, or quarry, rugged with masses of rock. After 24 steps more the well is reached; it is about 3 ft. in diam., and of clear though brackish water.

The new Museum is in the Piazza del Duomo, facing the Cathedral; it contains numerous antiquities found at Syracuse. Chief of these is the Landolina Venus, a beautiful though headless statue of white marble, discovered in 1804 by the Cavaliere Landolina Nava in the Orto Bonavia in Acradina.

Besides the Venus there is a marble statue of Æsculapius, and a colossal head of Jupiter; also a large collection of terra-cotta vases, lamps, Byzantine paintings, &c., and a splendid head of Medusa in bronze. There is also a fine collection of coins and medals.

The Library is attached to the museum; it contains valuable editions and codici in Arabic, Greek and Latin, and a collection of very ancient MSS.

With the exception of the Castle at the entrance of the harbour, and part of the walls facing the sea, the whole of the mediæval fortifications (of Charles V.) have been destroyed; the | vaults, amongst the most interesting

passing under the sea, rose again in site will be sold for building purposes and the débris is being (1889) utilised for filling up the marshes of Anapus.

> After the year 878 the Castle at the entrance of the harbour fell; in 1038 Georgio Maniace, a Byzantine general, defeated the Arabs and reconquered Syracuse: he constructed 4 great towers at the corners of the fort and a marble gate. On this he placed 2 bronze rams of Greek work. The gate is still to be seen. One of the rams is in the Museum of Palermo. the other was destroyed in 1848.

> Several of the Churches are of mediseval times, but none of them specially interesting. That of S. Giovanni was founded in 1182, but little of the original building now remains. neath is the Crypt of S. Marcian, where St. Paul is supposed to have preached. This is one of the most ancient churches in Sicily. There are remains of old frescoes on the walls, and within it is the tomb of the saint. Close by, on a rocky eminence, is the Convent of the Cappuccini, now suppressed, and its Latomia, the quarry in which it is believed the Athenian prisoners were confined, now a luxurious garden. The chapel stands in the very heart of the building; below is a crypt full of the shrivelled remains of mortality dressed in the clothes they had worn.

Few of the public buildings of Acradina mentioned by Cicero are now extant.

Just outside the gates of the modern town, on the grassy level called Plaza d'Arme, is a solitary column of red-veined marble on an Attic base; the bases of 7 others are also visible. The Casa d'Agatocle, on the higher ground of Acradina, are of Roman date, and seem to have formed part of a bath.

Close to the Ch. of San Giovanni to the l. is the entrance to the Catacombs, those wonderful sepulchral monuments of ancient Syracuse, and far more extensive and regular than those of Naples or Rome. The principal gallery which one enters first, is about 10 or 12 ft. wide, and runs in a straight line for a long distance. In each work are large arched openings, extending far into the rock, and containing numerous sarcophagi and a multitude of small niches. A remarkably fine sculptured sarcophagus of the 5th cent. was discovered here by Sig. Cavallaro about 1870. It is now in the Museum. A number of similar passages cut this at right angles, while others run parallel to it. At intervals are large chambers lighted from above by shafts. All these sepulchres have been rifled long ago; they are most probably of late Roman and Christian

Near this is the Bagno di Venere. the ruins of an ancient bath in the Orto di Buonovia, from which a spring of clear water rises; and between it and the Ch. of St. Giovanni may be traced for upwards of a mile eastward remains of the Walls or ACRADINA, the outer walls of Syracuse. The cliffs below the convent seaward have been worn by the waves into vast caverns, into which the sea breaks with tremendous violence. One of these, the CAVE OF DIOCLES, or Grotto of Neptune, is well worthy of a visit. The space enclosed by the walls of Acradina is now a bare, rocky plain. and few will care to make the circuit of it; the traveller will usually be content with a visit to the EAR of DIONY-SIUS and the THEATRE. The former. called the Orecchio di Dionisio, is in the Latomia del Paradiso. It is a vast excavation, in shape resembling an ear, partly no doubt natural, but certainly to a great extent artificial, with very curious acoustic properties. There is a tradition regarding it dating, however, no further back than the 16th cent., that it was excavated by the tyrant as a prison, and was so planned that the smallest whisper uttered in it could be heard in a chamber high in the innermost wall, where he is supposed to have sat listening to the conversation of his victims.

The Teatro Greco in NEAPOLIS is one of the finest relics of Hellenic Syracuse, dating from about 480 B.C. Its shape is semicircular, and it is cut in the rock. A broad pracinctio divides it into 46 sedilia, which rise gradually from the orchestra to the highest part. and are divided into 9 cunei. It could accommodate no fewer than 24,000 persons. The view from it is magnificent. Here Æschvlus recited some of his dramas, and here perhaps some of the comedies of Epicharmus were first acted. Around the pracinctio is a wall about 71 ft. high, including base and cornice; beneath is a band, about 6 in. high, bearing at each of the cunei a name in Greek, such as Basilissas Philistides, Basilissas Nereidos, &c. Above is the Nymphæum of the ancient conduit, and a street of tombs ascends to the left.

From the theatre, returning to the road towards the catacombs, is seen on the rt. the ARA, an immense altar mentioned by Diodorus as erected to Hiero II. It measures 640 ft. long by 61 ft. broad; farther on, and still to the rt., is the Roman Amphitheatre, and opposite this the Piecina of S. Nicolo, monuments worthy of examination.

Close at hand, in an ancient quarry, is the garden of Baron Targia, which strangers are generally taken to visit.

Epipolse. When Syracuse was limited to the "inner and outer city," the upper part of the table-land on which the latter was built was called Epipolæ; but as the separate suburbs of Neapolis and Tyche grew up, the name was limited to the higher portion of the triangle. This was fortified by Dionysius I., but within the vast space enclosed by its walls, and which are still traceable almost in their entire length, very few relics of ancient days remain. At the upper extremity there are extensive remains of the Greek Fortress of Euryalus, called Mongibellisi by the peasants, the most complete and perfect specimen of ancient military architecture extant; it is about 5 m. from the city, and is reached | the spring itself can only be reached by a good carriage-road (time required, there and back, 3 hrs.). It contains a number of rock-hewn passages communicating with a great court, approached by flights of steps. rock is full of galleries, provided with openings at intervals, through which the besieged could retire into the innermost parts of the fortress. There are also galleries for mounted men, positions for catapults, and a surrounding ditch. The view is magnificent; looking northward is the winding coast-line with the cities of Prioli and Agosta. Above are the mountains of Hybla, crowned with the snowy heights of Etna. To the S. we see the marshes of Anapus, the great harbour with Plemmyrium on one side and Anapus on the other, and in the middle distance a complete plan of the position occupied by the contending forces in the memorable siege.

This quarter occupied the Tyche. northern side of the Syracusan platform, between Acradina and Epipolæ, overhanging the little port of Trogilus. Besides its ancient temple of Fortune it boasted several other public edifices and a gymnasium.

EXCURSION TO THE ANAPUS AND THE OLYMPEIUM.

A pleasant boating excursion of 3 or 4 hrs. may be made from Syracuse to the Fountain of Cyane, up the If the water is Anapo (Anapus). rough the traveller may prefer driving to the mouth of the Anapo. This river takes its rise in the mountains to the N.W. of Syracuse, above the town of Sortino, and washing the foot of Hybla, flows through one of the most picturesque ravines in Sicily. From the mouth, a pathway on the rt. bank leads as far as the papyrus-plants, but | the infernal regions.

by a boat. On a height, 60 ft. above the sea, not far from the confluence of the two streams, stand the ruins of the Olympeium, or temple of Jupiter Olympius, dating from the earliest days of Syracuse, of which only two mutilated shafts now remain. The first mention of it in history is 493 B.C., when Hippocrates, tyrant of Gela, on his way to besiege Syracuse, pitched his tent here. Gelon, his successor, enriched its shrine with a mantle of gold from the Carthaginian spoils taken at Himera, 480 B.c.; and nearly a century later Dionysius robbed the god, considerately remarking that such a covering was too cold in winter and too heavy for summer, and that wool was better for both seasons. Cicero describes this as one of the three most beautiful statues in the world. Around the temple sprung up a small town, Polichne, which, from its strategical importance, led to its occupation by all subsequent besiegers.

Descending from the Olympeium, the traveller reaches his boat once more and enters the Cyane, a pellucid stream, but narrow, and much choked with papyrus and other aquatic plants. through which it is no easy matter to force a passage. The papyrus is said to have been sent from Egypt by Ptolemy Philadelphus, and it is strange that it should have flourished so well here, while it has become extinct in its native country. It occurs in no

The stream has its origin in the AZURE SPRING OF CYANE, a beautiful circular basin, with water so clear that, though it is 30 ft. deep, the fish may be seen amongst the blocks which strew the bottom. It is now known as La Pisma. This is the fount into which the nymph Cyane was changed for having dared to oppose the will of Pluto when carrying off Proserpine to

other part of Europe.

SECTION XI.

CORSICA AND SOUTH COAST OF FRANCE.

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FRANCE.

104. ISLAND OF CORSICA.+

Corsica as a winter residence simply means Ajaccio, and that place is never likely to dethrone Algiers or the Riviera; but it is precisely when the traveller has spent the winter months at some of these places, when he feels

† James Boswell, 'An account of Corsica, the Journal of a tour to that Island, and Memoirs of Pascal Paoll.' London, 1768. Ferdinand Gregorovins, 'Corsica in its Picturesque, Social and Historical Aspects.' Translated from the German. London, 1855. A French translation, 3 vols., Bastia, 1881–1884. E. Lear, 'Journal of a Landscape Painter in Corsica.' London, 1870. Thomas Forester, 'Rambles in the Islands of Corsica and Sardinia.' Candon, 1858. Guides Joanne; Corse, 1884. The best map is that of the French Etal-Major, consisting of 9 sheets, costing in all 4-50 frs., on a scale of \$1.000. A smaller map, more convenient for travelling may be purchased for 60 centimes.

the necessity for a change, and while it is yet too soon to return to England or to go to Switzerland, that Corsica is best worth visiting. It is hardly possible to travel in the higher regions in winter, but during the months of April and May Corsica is a tourist's paradise. In June, though the sun is hot, the air is agreeable and invigorating. Between that month and the end of September the island should be Nowhere in the Mediteravoided. ranean will he find such magnificent and varied scenery; it combines all that is most attractive in semi-tropical countries, with the wilder grandeur of alpine landscapes; its forests can hardly be surpassed, and its huge granite and serpentine mountains are absolutely unique.

Few will question the competence of Mr. Douglas Freshfield to appreciate mountain scenery. He says:—
"I know of no such combination of sea

don John Murrey, Alberrarie Brest.

and mountains, of the sylvan beauty of the north, and the richness of southern forests with their red stems and fragrant undergrowth: no region where within so small a space nature takes so many different sublime or exquisite aspects as she does in Corsica. Palms, cactus and orange groves, olives, vines, maize and chestnuts, the most picturesque beech forests, the noblest pine woods in Europe; granite peaks, snows and frozen lakes-all these brought into the compass of a day's journey. Nor are they ranged regular succession. Here the granite plunges in mountain masses upon the waves; there the chestnuts spread up to the height of 6000 feet on the rude crags of the central range. The atmosphere aids the scenery. The sun-suffused summer skies have a lucidity worthy of Athens herself, and the colours of land and sea a brilliancy which makes Italy look pale by comparison. Everything is as novel to an Alpine climber as if, in place of being on a fragment of the Alps, severed only by one hundred miles from their nearest snows, he was in a different continent."†

Travelling has no difficulties. In 1840 the island had not a single high road, now it is better provided in this respect than any other equally mountainous country on the Continent. This applies not only to the roads known as Routes Nationales, but even the Routes Forestières, are all practicable for carriages, and some are as good as the national ones. Travelling, moreover, is inexpensive; carriages with two horses may be hired for from 15 to 20 francs a day. Even the hotels are not as bad as they have been painted; cleanliness certainly is not their strong point, and sometimes they are actually repulsive at first sight, but the author can conscientiously assert that in all his wanderings he never failed to find a clean bed, sufficiently good food, moderate charges, and a kindly wel-Two persons together can travel all over the island in a car-

riage (rlys. and diligences should be avoided) for about 20 francs a day each. Those who cannot dispense with purple and fine linen, and who expect to fare sumptuously every day, should not visit the island at all, but those who are content to put up with a moderate amount of discomfort will find that the pleasure of Corsican travel far exceeds their most sanguine expectation.

Corsica, the ancient Curnos, the largest island in the Western Mediterranean after Sardinia and Sicily. is 114 m. in length, from the northern point of the Capo Corso district to Capo Cala Fiumara on the Straits of Bonifacio, and 52 in its greatest breadth, from Capo Rosso on the W. to the mouth of the Tavignano on the The shortest line from its coast to Italy is 58 miles (Capo Corso to Piombino), to France 112 miles (Calvi to Antibes). It is inhabited by an Italian race, speaking a dialect of its own; but this insular patois is itself subdivided into several local varieties, and good Italian is always understood.

A chain of mountains, the general direction of which is from N. to S., divides the island into two parts, of nearly equal extent. Ajaccio is the principal town of the W. half, Bastia of the E. This principal chain is subdivided into three regions, Pagliorba to the N., the highest points of which are the Punta della Torricella (1776 ft.); Monte Stello (5193 ft.); Serra di Pigno (3642 ft); Monte Grosso (6105 ft.); Monte Ladroncello (7005 ft.); Monte Pagliorba, or Vagliorba (8694 ft.): and Monte Cinto, the highest point in Corsica (8898 ft.).

In the central chain the highest points are Monte Tafonato (7595 ft.); Monte d'Oro (8695 ft.); Monte Renoso (7546 ft.); Monte Incudine (6746 ft.); Monte Artica (8005 ft.); and Monte Rotondo (8626 ft.).

The southern chain contains Serra della Rena (6368 ft.); Monte Asinao (5981 ft.); Punta della Cava (5137 ft.); Punta d'Ovace (4898 ft.); and the Monte della Trinità (975 ft.).

In former times Corsica was divided into Pièves, each containing

^{† &#}x27;Midsummer in Corsica,' Alpine Journal, vol. x. 1882, p. 214.

which was placed a Pievano.

It now constitutes a department of the French Republic, the fourth in point of extent in France. Its population amounts only to 272,693.

All the western coast, and more than two-thirds of the whole island, is of granitic formation. The central range throws out spurs towards the sea, which on the western side form a number of bays of considerable size and depth. The eastern side is principally of primary rocks, more or less easily disintegrated and washed down by rains, which accounts for the low plains bordering that coast; rivers only force their way through them with difficulty, thus creating marshes and lagoons, which are hotbeds of malarious fever in summer, obliging the natives to migrate to the hills at that season. Placed as Corsica is in the centre of the great basin of the Western Mediterranean, between the Alps and the Atlas, and with great inequality of surface, it presents to a great extent an epitome of the whole region, from the warm sea-level to the Alpine character of the interior, where the mountains rise to the height of nearly 9000 ft. Long droughts prevail in summer, and the total average fall of rain does not exceed 22 or 23 in.

The Forests of the central zone consist principally of ilex, cork oak, the ordinary European oak, beech, birch and chestnut; the Pinus laricio, indigenous to the island, is the monarch of European conifers. The olive in some places is found as high as 3000 ft., the chestnut reaches to 6000. orange tribe is cultivated extensively in sheltered positions near the sea level, especially the cedrat or citron, which is one of the principal exports of the island.

Minerals of various kinds exist, but, with the exception of the antimony mines of Cap Corse, attempts to work them have proved unremunerative, and have been almost entirely abandoned. On the other hand there is an inex- | Prosper Mérimée's 'Colomba.'

a certain number of parishes, over | haustible amount of the most precious building materials, granite, porphyry, serpentine, and marbles; but it is doubtful whether they could be worked profitably, on account of the cost of transport. The chalvbeate water of Orezza bears a very high reputation. and is exported all over the world.

> At Porto Vecchio and Bonifacio are found the Pinna shell, producing the

Corsican pearl.

Vendetta. The passion for sanguinary revenge is confined to no part of Corsica; but the habit of pursuing fends of this description with inveterate pertinacity, and extending them to whole families, prevailed chiefly in the country di là de' monti, and S. of Corte. This custom is said to be worse now than it was under the Second Empire; it originated in times when Genoese justice was venal and corrupt, and men had to take the honour of their families into their own keeping; but strangers never have been interfered with. Banditti, as they are called, would scorn to rob even their enemies, the expression simply means such as have been compelled to seek shelter in the Macchie after having avenged one of their family feuds. †

The Corsicans are completely separated by nationality, character and language, and until quite recently by sympathy, from the French; they are profoundly attached to their island, and never mention a Frenchman save as a "Continental." The recollection of their struggle for national existence is one of their most cherished memories, and even the great name of Bonaparte, though he may almost be said to have annexed France to Corsica, is not so dear to them as that of Paoli. French is only spoken in the cities, but great efforts are being made to teach it in the villages, the inhabitants of which are still as insular as when Boswell remarked,

† A very remarkable study on Social Life in Corsica is contained in Paul Bourdé's 'En Corse. Paris, 1887. And another excellent picture of Corsican Manners in the guise of fiction is "The people of Ajaccio are the world, the moufflon is easily tamed genteelest people in Corsica, having had a good deal of intercourse with

the French."

All trace of any peculiarity of costume has now disappeared, except perhaps in Niolo, where the peasants still frequently wear their pelone or trousers of black goats' skin, and where very old women may occasionally be seen with the mandile and faldetta. The large hats of coarse straw, sometimes thickly padded to keep out the sun, are hardly peculiar to the island. The men are well built and strong, though hard-featured and dirty-looking; the women have clearer complexions than Italians in general, but are often haggard and neglected-looking, as if the little hard labour performed in the island fell to their lot. This is, in fact, largely the case: and, combined with exposure to the sun, poor living, and ill-ventilated, dirty dwellings, often makes them prematurely old-looking, as well as preternaturally ugly.

All the really hard work, as far as the male population is concerned, is done by Italians, who come over in great numbers from the mainland to cultivate the lands of the lazy islanders, and who then return to spend the money they have earned in their native country. They are generally called Lucchesi, and are held in profound contempt by the Corsicans, who prefer to devote their leisure moments to the study of political questions, of which

they know nothing.

Corsica and Sardinia are the only places in Europe where the Moufflon (Ovis Musimon; in Corsica, Muss, Ital. Muffolo) exists. Pliny mentions that even in his day it was found in these islands. The wild sheep of Crete and Cyprus is an allied, though different, species (Ovis Ophion). Persecution and sickness have periodically greatly reduced the number of these animals, but they readily recover after a few vears' rest. To save them from final extermination, it would be well to protect them by law, as has been done in Cyprus. Although very wild, like the other sheep of the old and new Carthaginians extended their conquests [Mediterranean.]

when caught young.

Red Deer still exist in small numbers, principally in the N.E. parts of the island; it is the same species as the European deer, Cervus Elephas.

Game is abundant in some places, but the shooting season will have closed before travellers, as a rule, visit the island. The following is the actual results obtained by a French chasseur during four months, in one season:-15 hares, 80 wild duck, 2 water-hens, 15 golden plover, 83 partridge, 93 quail, 19 woodcock, 210 snipe, 155 blackbirds, 10 doves, 2 foxes, 30 larks, 2 owls, 2 heron, 1 bustard, 15 small eagles, 30 small birds killed at one shot!

The traveller need not count on shooting for amusement, but trout fishing may be had in perfection. Everywhere in the interior there are beautiful streams with deep shady pools, easily accessible banks, and during ten months in the year they are free to any one. The author during a month's wandering in the island hardly ever failed to find a dish of

trout on the dinner table.

The great beauty of the island is its Macchie, generally corrupted by the French into Makie, a brushwood composed of lentisk, arbutus, myrtle. oleander, cistus, tree-heath, and many other Mediterranean plants. covers more than half the surface of the island, and delights the senses with its delicious perfume, lighting up the landscape with a blaze of colour. There is also a constant succession of wild flowers; liliaceous plants, orchids, cyclamen and a thousand others. In one pine wood near Vivario, the writer saw the ground carpeted with primroses and violets, while ferns, from the common bracken to the noble Osmunda regalis, are found everywhere.

History.—A colony of Phoceans from Asia Minor were the first known inhabitants of Corsica. Its next masters were the Phoenicians, who with the to all the islands of the Mediterranean. Eventually it fell under the domination of Rome, and colonies were founded by Marius at Mariana, and by Sylla at Aleria. On the division of the Roman power Corsica was attached to the Eastern Empire, and so continued till A.D. 460, when it was conquered by the Vandals. After their expulsion it continued a dependency of the Greek Empire till A.D. 750, when it was taken by the Saracens, who in their turn were defeated in the 9th century, under Charlemagne, when it was granted to Boniface, Count of Tuscany.

In 1000 a succession of feudal lords or Caporali divided the power amongst them, but they were deposed by the people who gave themselves to the Pope. In 1081 Urban II. transferred the sovereignty to the Bishop of Pisa. The republic of Genoa protested against this, and in A.D. 1133 Innocent II. divided the bishopric between the two powers, which made it their field of battle until 1347, when the contest was decided by the capture of Giudice della Rocca and the defeat of the Pisans; from that time Corsica fell under the yoke of the Genoese, and so remained for 400 years.

The government of the Pisans was mild and just; that of Genoa has always been accused of being quite the Alfonso of Arragon tried contrary. in vain to take the island from them, but Genoa once more became its sole The Corsicans revolted in mistress. 1564 under Sampiero Corso, and, when his rising was put down and he himself assassinated in 1567, the Republic continued to govern the island with unchanged severity until 1729, when an insurrection broke out which ultimately led to their expulsion.

In 1736 the short reign of Theodore Baron Neuhoff of Westphalia occurred. He was a man of ability, and of a stately presence, and, having informed himself of the state of affairs in the island, he went to Tunis, whence he effected a landing at Tavignano, in a theatrical Turkish costume, accompanied by a few attendants. The Corsicans were only too glad of support

from any quarter, and permitted him to assume the title of king. He conferred titles, struck money, raised troops, and began by blockading the But the Genoese fortified towns. Corsicans soon began to cool in their affection for him; he therefore determined to leave them for a while, and went to Holland, where he managed to obtain some supplies, with which he returned to Corsica in 1739. But the French were now too powerful in the island; Theodore had to resign his throne and retire to England, where after many vicissitudes, including imprisonment for debt in the King's Bench Prison, and the registration of his kingdom for the benefit of his creditors! he died in 1756, and was interred in St. Anne's Churchyard, Westminster.

The island rose once more against its oppressors, and the great Pasquale Paolit succeeded in wresting all of it from them, except a few of the fortresses, which the Genoese, unable any longer to hold, made over to the French for a limited period. Paoli ruled the island from 1755 to 1769, and the Genoese, finding themselves completely beaten, transferred Corsica to the French entirely, who began to fight Paoli on their own account, and completed the final subversion of national liberty in 1769 at the battle of Ponte Nuovo. seeing further resistance hopeless, retired to England, whence, on the breaking out of the French Revolution, he was recalled after 20 years of exile, at the express invitation of the Assemblée Nationale. He landed at Cap Corse, and was conducted from canton to canton in triumphal procession. He was named President of the Assemblée Departementale, and General commanding the Civic Guard, in which capacities he consecrated his whole time to the affairs of his administration. After the execution of the king and the savage acts of the demagogues in Paris, he detached himself from the revolution, and was summoned to the bar of the Convention on a charge of + Consult Boswell's 'Memoirs of Pascal

wishing to separate. Corsica from He refused to obey; the Convention sent emissaries to Corsica, who accused Paoli of high treason. The latter determined to place the island under the protection of Great Britain, and he communicated with Hood, who was then before Toulon. That officer came to the island; St. Florent, Bastia and Calvi, after a violent bombardment, surrendered to The French evacuated the island, and Hood and Paoli remained masters of the situation. A general council held at Corte on the 10th of June, 1794, pronounced the separation of the island from France, and demanded the Protectorate of England; that Power would accept nothing short of the sovereignty; a rupture took place between Paoli and Pozzo di Borgo. The former had hoped to be named Viceroy, and when that office was conferred on Sir Gilbert Elliot, the old patriot retired into private life, and for the last time bade farewell to his country. He was received with great distinction in England, but he could not fail to feel deeply that his long services to his country had been repaid by the extremity of ingratitude.

It was not long before the island revolted against the English, and when Napoléon sent an expedition against them they evacuated the country before the end of 1796, when it returned to

its allegiance to France. After having passed 12 more years in exile at London, Paoli died there on the 5th February, 1807, at the age of 82 years, and was buried in St. Pancras Churchyard. With his dying breath he said, "My nephews have little to expect from me, but I bequeath to them as a memorial and consolation this saying :- I have never seen the righteous forsaken, nor his seed begging their bread."

In September 1889 his body was exhumed for the purpose of being conveyed to Corsica, and placed in a monument to be erected on the site of his ancestral house. The shell in which he was interred was quite perfect, and bore the inscription :-" Pascal de Paoli Corsorum olim is corrupted into Makis.

Supremus Dux et Moderator. Natus die v. Aprilis Ann. Dom. 1725. functus Londini die v Februarii Ann. Dom. 1807. Requiescat in Pace."

His remains have been interred in his patrimonial house at Morasaglia.

a. Ajaccio.

On approaching Ajaccio by sea the str. passes close to the islets called Isole Sanguinare or Iles Sanguinaires, † and a run of half an hour more brings it to the town. The gulf is bounded by picturesque mountains, softening gradually into hill and low cliff towards the water's edge.

The natives are fond of comparing it to the Bay of Naples, but if a comparison between two places is ever permissible it may be said rather to resemble a vast Highland inlet. As the steamer approaches the head of the gulf, the prospect becomes more animated, the beautiful gardens of Barbicaja are passed, villas and gardens, cemeteries and chapel-tombs excite the curiosity of the traveller, until the vessel enters the harbour. the excellent anchorage and sheltered position of which render it a favourite resort for yachts; the navigation of these is greatly facilitated by the 24 lighthouses which surround the Corsican coast.

Ajaccio is mentioned by Ptolemy under the name of Urcinium. In the Middle Ages it was called Adjacium, and stood on rising ground above the present site. The modern town owes its existence to the Genoese, by whom it was founded in 1485. The citadel was built in 1553, by the French Marshal de Thermes, during his temporary possession of the island.

The town is situated on a promontory, half on the lowest slope of the hills which rise behind it, and half on the shore of the gulf. It has externally a bright and cheery aspect, pleasantly relieved by the foliage of

† There is a considerable confusion Corsican geography; the Italian names of places were at one time generally used, but of late it is much more usual to adopt the French forms, which indeed are official. Even the word Macchie, which is in every one's mouth, the trees which line some of the streets. | tined mother of so many sovereigns; The harbour, which might contain navies, is enlivened by few craft beyond the native fishing-boats.

The mild climate and sheltered position of Ajaccio are bringing it into notice as a winter residence for invalids. Its admirers maintain that

the air is softer than on the Riviera, that frosts are rare and never severe, that there is a peculiar brilliancy in the atmosphere, and that the mountains on the opposite side of the gulf prevent the glare which is sometimes experienced from an un-

limited sea view.

The visitor is immediately reminded of the great name with which that of Ajaccio is for ever connected. Near the landing-place, surmounting the principal fountain, stands a marble statue of Napoléon in a toga—an indifferent work-presented to the town by King Joseph in 1842. The streets and squares keep up the same remembrance: there are the Cours Napoléon, Rue Napoléon, Rue Fesch, Place Letizia aud a little Rue du Roi de Rome. The Place du Diamant, or Place Bonaparte, of which one side is formed by the outer gulf, is the prettiest site of this little city. Here stands the Monument to the first Emperor, by Viollet-le-Duc, erected in part by public subscription, and "inaugurated by Prince Napoléon in 1865. consists of a colossal equestrian statue of the Emperor, upon a lofty pedestal, with his 4 brothers on foot, one at each corner, all draped "a la Romaine." It was at the inauguration of this that the prince delivered the speech which produced the much-talked-of alienation between him and Napoléon III.

The public buildings of Ajaccio are without interest, except the Hôtel de Ville, with a library, which contains a tolerable collection of books and pictures, including some historically valuable, of the Bonaparte family. Remark in particular that of Carlo-Maria Bonaparte, the father of Napoléon, in a lawyer's dress. He was, when a young man, of very prepossessing appearance, and married the beauty of Ajaccio, Letitia Ramolino, the des- from Palma in Majorca; q. v.

her portrait is in the Maire's room.

The Cathedral is a heavy building of the end of the 16th cent., with 3 aisles divided by large pillars, and a small central cupola. Here according to Corsican tradition), at the Feast of the Assumption (in 1769), Madame Letitia was taken with those pains of labour which ended in the birth of her second child, Napoléon the First.

The Collège Fesch is a large public schools for boys. The left wing of the building contains a collection of about 1000 pictures, mostly copies of no great value, once the property of the Cardinal, and presented to the town by King Joseph in 1842. The Cardinal's library of 30,000 volumes is in a hall below, and his statue stands in the central space between the two wings. The chapel attached to the college was commenced by him and completed by Napoléon III. in 1859 as a tomb for the Bonaparte family; it contains the ashes of several members of it, the Cardinal himself, Charles Bonaparte Prince of Canino, and above all of the Emperor's mother, whose simple epitaph is one of the proudest on record-MATER REGUM.

The great attraction of Ajaccio is the house in the Place Letizia, Rue St. Charles (marked by an inscription on a marble alab over the door), in which Napoléon was born on the 15th August, 1769. It was one of the best houses of its date in Ajaccio, and it still contains some furniture of the original Bonaparte family.† The nursery of the children is pointed out, and also the sleeping-room of the young Napoléon. The small sofa is shown in which he is said to have been born, and also the sedan-chair in which his mother was conveyed from church just before. The place where the event is traditionally said to have occurred is a passage room on the first floor, opening into several other apartments. It was fitted up for the purpose in a hurry, some accident having

† The Bonaparte family is said to have come

prevented Madame Bonaparte from waters of the gulf, the ranges beyond occupying her usual chamber. A trap door is shown in one of the rooms through which Napoléon once made his escape when pursued by Paoli's troops. The guardian, who keeps the keys, lives near at hand, and will be satisfied with a franc. This house was in reality the property of the Ramolino family, as that of Bonaparte was much impoverished by lawsuits. It was inherited by M. Napoléon Lévie, who sold it to the late Emperor. It now belongs to the Empress Eugénie.

Here the first Napoléon spent his boyhood, till the age of 15, when he was sent to Brienne. A natural grotto, formed by a mass of rocks, is said to have been a favourite haunt of his. It is situated on rising ground, a little beyond the termination of the

Cours Grandval.

One of the specialities of the place is its Terrines de Merles (potted blackbirds), and also liqueur de Myrte, made from the ripe berries of the myrtle.

b. Environs of Ajaccio.

In the vicinity of the town the principal cultivation is that of the vine; olives also are abundant, and the trees grow to a great size. few palms may be found, and an abundance of orange, almond, and lemontrees, prickly pears, and aloes. The oranges are particularly good.

Along the shore to the west, after passing the Emperor's Grotto, is the Greek chapel, built for the use of the Greek Colony during its stay at Ajaccio, and before its removal to Carghese. Beyond this are the public cemeteries and numerous mortuary chapels belonging to families in the town; further on still are the beautiful garden and villa of Barbicaja, belonging to Colonel Haggard, celebrated for its oranges, and so on to the Iles Sanguinaires, terminating in Punta Parata: a distance of 6 m.

The higher ground about Ajaccio commands fine views over the blue from the great central range. The

it, and, to the 1., glimpses of the central ridge of the island. A mountain to the N.E. with a mitre-shaped head is Monte d'Oro, and this just conceals Monte Rotondo, the second highest peak in the island (8626 ft.).

There are delightful walks in every direction, over the hills and along the shores of the bay. The visitor may ramble where he pleases, without fear of being turned back for trespassing. One favourite walk is to the chapel of the Forcioli family, which is reached by a winding path through the gardens of the H. Continental: it commands an extensive view of the town and bay.

Beautiful wild flowers may be gathered all through the winter, and the beach is celebrated for its shells. The late Miss Campbell made a wonderful collection; they are now the property of Mr. Bradshaw, and it is understood to be his intention that they should always remain in Ajaccio.

The Solario road is another favourite promenade, it turns off to the rt. at the end of the Cours Grandval and runs through olive-trees and gardens behind the town, comes out along the end of the ridge of the hill at the foot of which Ajaccio lies, and then turning again to the westward, and rising very gradually to a height of 600 ft., it ends at a fountain, above which is the inscription "Peraldi Maire, 1880." Its length is about three miles. From its whole extent, views, both near and distant, are opened out, such as one seldom sees in so short a space. The topography of the town and neighbourhood is at once made clear. The harbour is seen at one's feet and the sea beyond, and the whole of the eastern coast of the gulf, divided by long promontories into three or four deep bays, is seen as far as Capo Moro. From about the middle of the road looking N. the view is magnificent. In the centre is the Monte d'Oro, seen from top to bottom, at the head apparently of a broad valley, the sides of which are formed by ridges and mountains coming off

nearer country is very irregular, but | well cultivated, and dotted over with large patches of wood, mostly olive, which, especially along the foot of the hills, form a large feature in the land-

scape.

From the level of this road the highest Corsican hills, with the exception of Monte d'Oro, are almost entirely shut out by intervening crests. although small portions of the very summits of Monte Rotondo, Monte Renoso and Monte Incudine are visible in fine weather. Monte Cinto is quite shut out. If, however, a few yards before coming to the fountain, at the upper end of the road, a footpath to the right is followed, in about a quarter of an hour, after a further ascent of 300 feet, it brings one to a small platform in front of some huge rocks projecting from the Macchie, from which a view is got of all the highest points of the The view is much more exisland. tended than from below, although the town and the near foreground is shut To the left is seen the abrupt tooth-like summit of Pagliorbo; next to it and to the right is the long irregular top of Monto Cinto, more or less covered with snow; then Monte Rotondo, the double head of Monte d'Oro; next comes Monte Renoso, and, after a fine ridge of nearer hills, the long snowfield of Monte Incudine. The line of hills then gradually lowers, till it ends in the sea at Cape Moro. Still farther to the right the island of Asinara, lying off the N.W. corner of Sardinia, is often visible. From this fine point of view-about 900 feet above Ajaccio - one may return by the same route, and, by driving to the fountain, even an invalid may enjoy the splendid prospect. But a shorter way back may be found by following the path along the face of the ridge, and descending by a steep zigzag path which comes out at the sea, just behind the gasworks, some ten minutes walk from the town. Before descending, however, it would be well to extend the walk through the Macchie on the top of the hill, where it is much more luxuriant than below. Several paths are found 1884. Price 3 frs.

running along both sides of the ridge. one on the south side leads down to the sea, about three miles from the town, another on the north side descends close to the chapel of St. Antoine.

But perhaps the finest view of all is from the top of Monte Lisa (730 m.), on the shoulders of which the Duc Pozzo di Borgo is building (1889) a palace with the stones of the Tuileries, which he purchased and has transported from Paris at a fabulous expense. Below it is the chapel in which his family are buried.

There are two Penitentiary establishments in the neighbourhood, that of Saint Antoine and Castellaccio; the latter is occupied by Arabs from Algeria, and is picturesquely situated

on a height behind the town.

The Valley of St. Antonio is also worthy of a visit, on account of its picturesque rocks; it is about 10 kil. from the town.

EXCURSIONS IN THE INTERIOR.

The Routes Nationales in Corsica are officially numbered and described as follows:—†

| OLD ROADS. | |
|-----------------------------|----------|
| No. | Kil. |
| 193. From Ajaccio to Bastia | |
| by Corte | 154.008 |
| 194. From Bastia to St. | |
| Florent | 23.141 |
| 195. From Sagone to the | |
| Forest of Aitone | 30 · 490 |
| 196. From Ajaccio to Boni- | |
| facio, including the | |
| branch to Propriano | 138.344 |
| 197. From Calvi to Aleria | |
| (portion between | |
| Calvi and Ponte-alla- | |
| Leccia) | 75.411 |
| , | |
| Total of old roads | 421.394 |

[†] A most useful little work, which every traveller ought to possess, is 'Itinéraires des Routes Nationales Forestières et Départementales de la Corse, published by the Ponts et Chaussées, with a geological map. Ajaccio,

| NEW ROADS. | |
|--|---------------------------|
| To. 196 bis. From Sartène to Corte. 197 From Ponte alla Leccia | Kil. |
| 196 bis. From Sartène to | |
| Corte | 116.360 |
| Corte | |
| to Aleria | 71.664 |
| 198. From St. Florent to | .1 001 |
| Bonifacio by Macin- | |
| | 050.550 |
| aggio and Bastia | 253.550 |
| aggio and Bastia 199. From Ajaccio to Bastia by Calvi and St | |
| | |
| | 217.984 |
| = 200. From Corte to Aleria | 5 0 · 5 0 0 |
| | |
| Total of new roads | 710.058 |
| | |
| Total of old and new . 1 | ,131.532 |
| t #= | |

In addition to these there are 486 kil. of Routes Forestières, frequently as good as the others; 207 kil. of Routes Departementales, and many others of minor importance, generally quite practicable for carriages; many of them are traversed daily by diligences, but we cannot sufficiently impress upon the traveller the fact that to employ this method of locomotion is to deprive himself of much pleasure; a carriage can be hired for from 15 to 20 francs a day, it will take him anywhere, stop wherever he pleases, and there is no village in the island, how ever small, where he will not be able to pass the night.

We purpose describing first the circuit of the island, and then a number of cross routes and separate ex-

cursions.

-3

21

15

: #

The kilometric distances given are invariably those marked on the stones alongside the roads.

AJACCIO TO PROPRIANO, SARTÉNE AND BONIFACIO.

| Cauro . | | | | 20 1 | til. |
|------------|---|---|---|------|------|
| Bicchisano | | | | 49 | ,, |
| Propriano | | • | | 72 | " |
| Sartène . | ٠ | • | • | 86 | ,, |
| Bonifacio | | | | 189 | •• |

This can be done in two days by an interview between such a scholar

diligence, but it is far preferable to go by carriage in three.

3 kil. from Ajaccio the road to Bonifacio (No. 196) branches off from that to Bastia (No. 193).

1 kil. from this point, a new fort is being built on a mamelon to the r, called Aspretto, above the Lazaretto.

4 kil. The road crosses the rly, and enters the rich Campo dell' Ora, through which flow the two branches of the river Gravona and the Prunelli; it is very unhealthy in summer, when its inhabitants migrate to higher ground. Fine views are obtained of Monte d' Oro and Ronosa, in which the rivers before mentioned take their rise, even a portion of M. Rotondo may be seen.

[6 kil. A road branches off to the l. to Bocognano by Bastelica, which is fit for carriages as far as Ocana, 14 kil.]

7 kil. The road now runs up the valley of the *Pisciatello*, a beautiful clear stream, and crosses it about a kil. further on.

[8·7 kil. Here branches off Route Départementale No. 8, which passes over the Col de Bisinà, descends to the villages of Cognocoli and Pila-Canale (26 kil.), passes the Tāravo at the Pont de Calzolo, where it crosses Rte, Forestière No. 5, mounts to Sollacăro (39 kil.), and joins Route Nationale No. 196, at the 56th kilomètre. The entire length of this road is 42 kil.

Few places in the country round have more interesting historical associations than Sollacarò. Above it is the ruined castle of Vincentello d' Istria; on the *Monte Buturetto* is that of Arrigo della Rocca, both celebrated places in Corsican history; here Boswell paid his famous visit to Paoli, who was keeping a sort of court within its walls, and talked to him of "his revered friend Mr. Johnson," deploring that they were not personally acquainted with each other.

"What an idea may we not form of

and philosopher as Mr. Johnson, and such a legislator and general as Paoli."† He carried his admiration of the latter to such an extent as to get a Corsican dress made in which "the peasants and soldiers became quite free and easy with me."

Sollacaro also was the scene of Alexandre Dumas's romance, 'The Corsican Brothers.']

15 kil. The Col de Campoleccio. through a rich valley once celebrated for its wine, but now the vines have been almost entirely destroyed by the phylloxera. Fine views are obtained to seaward: Ajaccio is seen to rt., and in the middle distance, close to the sea is La Tour du Capitole, a small ruined tower regarding which Joanne tells the following tale. The Corsicans, supported by the English, rose against the Convention. A French squadron was sent to Ajaccio, and Napoléon, who formed part of the expedition, was despatched with a small force to occupy the tower, with orders to attack the town itself by land while the bombardment was going on from sea-ward. Owing to bad weather, however, the vessels had to put to sea, and Napoléon was besieged in the tower by the enemy for three days, during which time the only subsistence for the party was the flesh of a single horse. At last his eloquence prevailed with the assailants, who permitted him to rejoin the squadron.

17 kil. Cauro, 373 mètres. An important-looking village surrounded by rich vegetation, but also, alas! by ruined vineyards. This is a favourite day's excursion with winter residents at Ajaccio.

Within quarter of an hour's distance, but with nothing to mark the spot, is the rocky valley where Sampiero was assassinated, and the ruined castle of Ciglio, where he spent his last night. He was a type of Corsican character, and even in his lifetime he rejoiced in the title of Sampiero Corso, by which

+ In subsequent years Boswell had the pleasure of making his two friends acquainted with each other.

he has been known ever since, rather than by that of d'Ornano. He was brave, full of devotion to his country, to the interests of which he even sacrificed his wife. This man, poor, proscribed, with no resources save the love of his countrymen, kept in check the whole force of Genoa with its magnificent army. He was overcome only by treachery on the part of his kinsmen, and basely assassinated on the 17th of January, 1567.

[From this place Route Forestière No. 1 proceeds in a N.E. direction to Bastelica, 19 kil. distant, and 769 m. above the sea. This is the country of Sampiero, and is full of tradition regarding him. The village, or rather cluster of villages, is surrounded by magnificent old chestnut trees, and below it, in a deep rocky bed, flows the stream which afterwards becomes the Prunelli. From the 11th kil. of this road another branch leads to the forest of Ponteniello.]

25 kil. Col de St. Georges, 737 m., is reached after a gentle ascent through beautiful mountain scenery. The road now passes into the valley of the Taravo, which rises in the Col di Verde, and, after receiving the waters of several other streams, falls into the Gulf of Valinco, a small portion of which, including the island of Asināra, is seen to the W. From the Col a wide view is obtained of the valleys of Istria and Arnano, which were inhabited by two of the noblest and oldest families of Corsica.

[29 kil. Rte. Dép. No. 2 branches off to the l. to [Ste. Marie Sicke, 2 kil., and the Baths of Guitëra, 23 kil. The former was the residence of the Ornanos; here was born Vannina, the wife of Sampiero, and numerous ruins are pointed out connected with the family. The Baths of Guitera are on the rt. bank of the Taravo; they are sulphureous and are reputed to possess valuable qualities. The season is from June to September. Ziceavo can also be reached in one day from Ajaccio by this route.]

· 31 kil. Grosetto, 459 m. and pleasant-looking village, with a picturesque church; the great feature of the place is its splendid groves of The village of Albitreccia is 2 kil. distant by a bridle-path.

33.5 kil. The road crosses the Lamasina, and follows the rt. bank of that stream for about 6 kil. till its junction with the Taravo, through beautiful and ever-varying scenery.

38 kil. The sulphureous baths of Urbalacone are about 100 m. to the l.: they are covered with a small circular house which is used alternately by men and women.

38.5 kil. A sulphureous spring between the road and the river, much reputed for its medicinal properties.

40 kil. The road crosses to the l. bank of the Taravo by the Pont d'Abra, a short distance below its junction with the Lamasina. It looks a typical trout stream, and the traveller is sure to have practical confirmation of this on his arrival at the auberge of

46 kil. Bicchisane, 412 m. ascent to it from the river has been long and steep; it is rather a collection of hamlets than a single village. It is well shaded, has abundance of water, beautiful walks in every direction, and is much extolled as a summer residence. The principal industry is that of preserving plums like French prunes; they are peculiarly excellent. The neighbouring village Petreto is about 1 kil. beyond; in its neighbourhood are a few insignificant ruins of châteaux of the lords of Istria.

The road after leaving Bicchisano makes many turnings, and commands wide views of the valley below, as far as the estuary of the Taravo at Porto Polo, to the N. of the great Gulf of Valinco. On reaching 53 kil. Col de Vergiolo, 605 m., the beautiful bay of Propriano comes in sight, and the road descends a wild glen along the rt, bank of an affluent of the Baracci, part of the way through fine olive woods.

54 kil. Casalabriva, 516 m.

A quiet | No. 8, distant 3 kil. from Sollacarà. See p. 455.]

59 kil. Ruins of an ancient convent.

60 kil. Olmeto, 360 m. A beautifully-situated village, consisting principally of a single street of well-built houses. The route now descends and skirts the bay, on the southern shore of which is

69 kil. Propriano. The seaport of Sartène, and other parts of the dis-This town is situated in a smaller bay to the E. of the Gulf of Valinco, which lies between Porto Polo on the N., and Capo Moro on the south, crowned with the ruins of one of those mediæval towers so common all over the island. harbour of Propriano is well sheltered from most winds by the natural lie of the land, and a breakwater protects it from the S.W. Nevertheless the town does not look in a particularly prosperous condition.

73 kil. The road crosses the Riszanèse by a bridge called Pont de This is one of the Rena-Bianca. largest rivers in Corsica; it takes its rise above the Serra de Scopamène, and becomes lost in the marshes S. of Propriano, near Portigliolo. road follows its l. bank for a considerable distance, and then, turning at a right angle to the S., mounts the steep ascent of Sartène, which town has been seen in the distance for miles-"a city set on a bill which cannot be hid."

576 kil. Rte. Forest. No. 4, to Bavella, branches off to the l., see p. 478.]

83 kil. Sartène, 302 m.

After completing the ascent, Sartène is entered by a bridge which spans a torrent, on the banks of which are about 20 mills, all worked by the same stream one after the other. The town is an unusually fine one, built in a substantial manner of squared granite stones, almost without mortar. The [56 ki]. The extremity of Rte. Dep. I views from it of the great valley below,

and the long range of mountains | they are rarely if ever whitewashed. opposite, terminating in Monte Incudine, are very grand. Sartène has ever been a most turbulent place, and was for long desolated by a civil war between the Rocca Serra and the Artoli, the rich and poor of the place. Now the old family feuds producing death and desolation have been to a great extent replaced by violent party feeling whenever any kind of election arises to stir it up.

There is no place in the island where the old habits regarding vendetta are preserved so much as in the arrondissement of Sartène. There the "bandita" seek shelter in preference to most other places, there the vendetta has made most victims, and there the peasant may be most frequently seen ploughing his field with his gun beside him. Of course this must be understood as being entirely amongst Corsicans, no stranger is ever interfered with, or treated otherwise

In the palmy days of the Barbary Corsairs this place suffered terribly; in 1583 the Algerines surprised the town and carried off nearly 400 persons into slavery. This continued at intervals for many years, as late as 1732.

than with courtesy and hospitality.

The district contains several megalithic monuments, columnar stones. erected in a circle, here called stazzone.

After leaving this place we pass on the r. a convent of monks belonging to the order of SS. Côme and Damien; the roadside is bordered by numerous chapel-tombs, and on the r. there is a fine view of the valley of Rizzanèse and the Bay of Valinco; the whole country is wild and mountainous, and the views of land and sea are most beautiful.

The formation is granitic, and the varieties of this kind of rock seem never ending; this is the cause of the houses and towns generally in the southern part of the island being of a sombre character, they are built of hammer-dressed stones, which become dark and discoloured with time, and, on account of the scarcity of lime, | the striking mountain called L'homme

The immense blocks of granite amongst which the road runs are wonderful.

91 kil. Guinchetto, a village about a kilomètre from the road, in a very wild situation.

98 kil. Post d'Artolo. In the immediate neighbourhood is a very large vineyard belonging to a Parisian Company; on the r. of the road is a smaller one belonging to M. Pietri, Prefet of Police under the Second Empire; all the country between this and Bonifacio is extremely unhealthy in summer, and is quite deserted by its inhabitants.

105 kil. Maison Cantonnière of Roccapina. Here it will be well to stop a short time and mount the mamelon of granite rocks on the other side of the road to look at the place where the P. and O. Company's steamer Tasmania was lost on the 17th of April, 1887. About 7 kil, out to sea is a group of rocks called Les Moines. and 500 yards beyond a beacon tower to warn vessels not to approach them The Tasmania passed too closely. within the beacon, and ran upon the largest rock in the most inexplicable manner, about 4 A.M., during tolerably fine and only slightly hazy weather. She contained 180 passengers from Bombay and a crew of 161 men. The ladies and children were landed in the Bay of Roccapina and the Gulf of Mortoli, just in the condition in which they had got out of bed, and were hospitably received, and their wants supplied as far as possible by the people round about. The remainder of the crew and passengers, except the captain and about 19 men, were subsequently rescued by an English yacht.

The Bay of Roccapina is a small creek protected by two capes; the northern one has an old Genoese watch-tower at its extremity, and on the landward side a remarkable rock. perfectly resembling a crowned lion, called le Lion de Roccapina. Another interesting feature in the landscape is

de Cagna; on the southernmost peak | of dilapidated Moorish appearance, of its serrated summit is an enormous isolated stone resembling a ruined tower.

112 kil. Pont de Badiccia, whence a road leads to the village of Monacoia, about 2 kil. distant.

119 kil. Pont de Figari, leading into a region of great fertility, but of a deadly nature in summer.

121 kil. A road branches off to Porto Vecchio on the E. coast of the island.

The ground now becomes sterile and rocky, white and glaring.

131 kil. A road, marked by a large cross, leads to the convent de la Trinité. a kilomètre distant, on the other side of a bold rock, also marked by a cross: here a room is always kept at the disposal of travellers; the view from it is very striking. Beyond, the country is covered with olive groves, surrounded by high stone walls to protect them from the wind.

136 kil. Marina of Bonifacio.

This is a narrow strip of land, principally occupied by seafaring people. which surrounds the small but deep and perfectly landlocked harbour. The entrance is so narrow that it was closed with a chain by Alfonso of Aragon. Now it is strongly protected not only by the ancient fortifications, but by modern works armed with heavy artillery.

The ascent to the Town of Bonifacio. which stands about 60 metres above the sea, is by a winding road mounting the isthmus which connects the rock on which it is built with the mainland, and the only entrance is by the ancient gate, which still bears the arms of the Bank of Genoa, St. George and a lion.

Nothing can exceed the picturesque beauty of this ancient fortress, or the view from its ramparts of Sardinia and the numerous islands on both sides of the straits.

The interior is a labyrinth of narrow streets, rising in wide stone steps: the houses are lofty and gloomy, entered by quaint, steep staircases, almost like ladders. The whole has a sort French, allied under Henry IV., and

heightened by the seclusion in which the women usually live; their life seems to be passed at their halfopened casements; one might almost fancy that, like Zarifa, they were only permitted to "rise up, come to the window, and gaze with all the town."

The citadel is in the upper part of the town, and contains the barracks and other military buildings. In it is the Torrino, the original fortress of Bonifacio, and a long flight of steps leading to the harbour called Escallier du Roi d'Arragon: this is said to have been built by Alfonso with a hope that thereby he might be able to take the place; evidently this is a fable.

The churches of Bonifacio attest its ancient importance. Sainte Marie Majeure, with its wide porch and flying buttresses, is of Pisan construction; S. Dominique, in the citadel, of the 13th centy., conspicuous by its pierced octagonal tower, belonged to the Templars: S. François dates from 1398.

The view of the city from below is quite unique; the mediæval defences of great extent and height are built on a soft, calcareous, stratified rock, which has crumbled away in many places, leaving the walls standing on shelves projecting one beyond the other, with huge grottoes beneath, apparently just about to fall. The danger is not altogether imaginary, as in many places they have had to be supported by masonry walls.

The city was founded in 833 by the Marquis of Bonifacio, one of the most distinguished of Charlemagne's peers. It next passed to the Pisans, and the Genoese took possession of it in 1187. In 1421 it withstood one of the most remarkable sieges (by Alfonso of Arragon) of which Italian history makes mention; the inhabitants suffered incredible hardships during four months till the Genoese galleys brought the long-expected relief.

It was decimated by plague in 1528. Charles V. visited it in 1585 after his African expedition. In 1551, in the time of Sampiero, the Turks and led by the famous Dragut, took the city by stratagem after a long siege, but the former were not permitted to retain it, and this place, with the rest of Corsica, was soon after restored to the Genoese. Napoléon, as a lieutenant of artillery, was in garrison here for eight months. Bonifacio and Calvi are the only two places in the island which were always constant to the Genoese cause.

The traveller should by all means row out to sea, if the weather be fine, to enjoy the best view of the fortifications, and to visit the remarkable grottos just beyond the lighthouse. They are immense cavities excavated by the waves out of the limestone rock. The largest is called Dragonetta; it consists of two portions, one an ante-chamber, as it were, like half of a gigantic dome, fringed above with stalactites. Through this the boat enters the great grotto, which is a larger vaulted chamber, lighted from above by an aperture resembling an outline of the map of Corsica. The effect of colour here from the deep but transparent blue of the sea, to the bright red of the water line, is most striking. There are two others: one close to it called La Chambre, and another on the opposite side of the harbour called Le trou de St. Barthélemy. There is still another, on the opposite side of the town, that of Saint Antoine; also a curious natural arch Monte Pertusate.

d. Bonifacio to Bastia by the East Coast. By road and ball.

By road, Porto Vecchio 27 kil.

" La Solenzara 67 "
Ghisonnaccia 85 "
[Thence by rail, to Bastia 86 "]
By road, " 149 "

The traveller will rarely care to do this journey in its entire length; indeed the only part of it which is worth doing at all, without some special reason, is that between Bonifacio and Solenzara, from which latter place to visit the forest of Bavella.

By diligence and train the journey to Bastia can be made within 24 hours. Should the traveller visit Bavella he must take a carriage, as no conveyance is obtainable at Solenzara.

The road along the east coast of the island is styled "Route Nationale No. 198"; it branches off at about kil. 134 on route 193, a distance of 2-5 kil. from Bonifacio, near where there is a small public garden. For some distance it goes through olive groves, and then over a flat and dreary country, in which there are only a few small hamlets, exceedingly unhealthy in summer, and in which even the streams look black and sluggish.

6 kil. Behind the hills here, but unseen from the road, is the fine Gulf of Sta. Manza, sheltered from all but N.E. winds by Point Capicciolo.

17 kil. Here the Gulf of Sta. Giulia comes in sight, and north of it the Iles Cerbicale; the ruined châtean of the Comtes de Santa Giulia is on the hills to the N. of the bay; this anchorage is never used, and there are no habitations near it.

As we approach Porto Vecchio the country becomes more interesting, cork woods, olive groves, and gardens brighten up the landscape, and give evidence of something like agricultural prosperity, in spite of the necessity which exists for the majority of the inhabitants retreating to the mountains in summer.

23 kil. Bridge over the Stabiaccio, a river which rises in the mountain of Cagna, and forms a series of deadly marshes before it enters the sea, at Porto Vecchio.

25 kil. Porto Vecchie. This is by no means an unimportant place, and shows signs of advancement in the numerons well-built houses which have lately been built, of cut granite of course. It was an important town under the Genoese, and was strongly fortified by them. Fragments of its

walls still remain, and half a dozen bastions, for the most part utilised as dwelling-places and thus saved from destruction. One in the N.E. angle serves "temporarily" as a parish church, until the new permanent building is completed, but, as the tower of the latter bears the date 1865, and the roof is not yet (1889) on, there appears a chance of it serving in its present capacity for some time longer. The traveller should mount on the terrace of this bastion, through the church; it commands a magnificent view of the noble Gulf of Porto Vecchio, which might be made one of the finest harbours in the Mediter-

After leaving Porto Vecchio the road rons far inland, through a pleasant and varied country, and about the 45th kilometric stone, it again approaches the sea near the bridge of Fantia, where is a small bay guarded by a Genoese tower. There is no very salient feature on the road till we come to

64 kil. La Solemara, a long and straggling village, with some disused iron works, the whole surrounded by extensive vineyards and stretches of cultivated land.

[The road to Bavella and Sartène branches off to the l. See p. 478.]

Beyond Solenzara commences the *Plage d'Aleria*, one of the richest and most unhealthy parts of the coast.

80 kil. Migliaceiaro. A group of farms here forms an important agricultural establishment; the land is most productive.

82 kil. Ghisonnaccia. A village consisting of a number of hamlets mostly situated on the first slopes of the mountains originally peopled from Ghisoni.

There is a road hence which traverses the whole island from the mouth of the Fium'Orbo to that of the Taravo, passing through some of the most interesting scenery in it. It ascends to Ghisoni (27 kil.) through fever and melancholy.

the splendid gorges of Inzecca, and Kyrie Eleïson; follows Rte. Nat. 196 bis, across the Col. de Verde, through the forests of Marmano and Verde; runs S. to Zicavo; follows the valley of the Taravo to Bicchisano, and reaches the sea at Porto Polo. 1

Ghisonnaccia is at present, and is likely to be for some time, the terminus of the rly, from Bastia; we will assume that the traveller proceds by it.

RAILWAY FROM GHISONNACCIA TO BASTIA.

oo kil. The station is 4 kil. distant from the village, and on the left bank of the Fium' Orbo. This district was once famed for the turbulence of its inhabitants, but they have now become perfectly civilised. The line soon approaches the high road, and thenceforth follows its course.

74/12 kil. Aleria. The station is 1 kil. from the rt. bank of the Tavignano, and about 3 kil. W. of the village. At Aleria and Mariana are the only Roman remains in the island, and the few that still exist are not very interesting (see p. 450).

Here it was that the adventurer Newhoff, landed in 1736, and was proclaimed King of Corsica (see p. 450).

To the E. is the Étang de Diane, once the port of Aleria, and known to the ancients as Portus Diane. Its oysters have a great reputation, and it swarms with fish. This coast is very different from that on the west side of the island, the principal feature of which is a series of parallel valleys running down to the sea. The E. coast has not this formation; plains, many miles in extent, stretch from the foot of the hills to the sea, generally covered with macchie, with only here and there a little cultivation, and with huge lagoons, which suggest marsh fever and melancholy.

 $\frac{68}{18}$ kil. Tallone; the village of which name is a long way to the W.

26 kil. Bravone. The line crosses the river of that name, 3 kil. to the S.

 $\frac{54}{32}$ kil. Alistro; so named from the lighthouse on a rock to the E.

 $\frac{47}{39}$ kil. Pranete-Cervione. Cervione is 7 kil. W. of the line on the slope of Monte Castello. It has an imposing appearance from its high position, and the rich foliage of cherry, chestnut, and walnut trees, with which it is This was Theodore's surrounded. "Royal" residence. Prunete is the small marina 500 m. E. of the station; the termination of Rte. Nat. No. 197, from Calvi (see p. 476).

After leaving this the scenery begins to change, and has a less deserted look, patches of alder trees and cork oak vary the rich green of the macchie and cultivated fields which stretch to

the sea.

kil. Folelli-Orezza. On the l. bank of the Finm' Alto river. This is the station for the mineral waters of Orezza (see p. 477).

 $\frac{25}{61}$ kil. Arena-Vescovato. **Vescovato** is 3 kil. to the W. It is the capital of the Castagniccia or chestnut country, and is situated high up on a hill, surrounded by beautiful olive woods and chestnut groves, and looking down on a clear stream below; it is as interesting from its picturesque appearance as from its historical associations. It was the birthplace of the patriot General Andrea Ceccaldi; of the three historians, Monteggiani, Ceccaldi and Philippini, of the 16th century; of General Comte de Buttafuoco, of Luca Casabianca, captain of l'Orient (see p. 468), and of many other distinguished Corsicans. The long residence of the bishops of Mariana here caused its bishops of Mariana here caused its greatly to their cleanliness. The name to be changed from Belfiorita, to ancient citadel, a Donjon built by Vescovato.

Joachim Murat found refuge in the Franceschetti house on his flight from Provence, and here he formed the plan of reconquering his beautiful kingdom of Naples, with a handful of Corsican soldiers, which led to his tragic end. J. J. Rousseau was also offered hospitality here, by Comte Mattee Buttafueco, but did not accept

 $\frac{22}{2}$ kil. Casamosza. Here the line joins the rly. from Cagliari and Corte to Bastia; there is omnibus communication with Vescovato. Just before arrival at the station both line and road cross the important river Golo. where Bernadotte, king of Sweden, worked as a common soldier; it was at Pontde-Golo that he was made corporal, and there he rose to become overseer of the workmen engaged in constructing the road.

Beyond this the country continues to be rich and unhealthy; the line skirts the large Etang de Biguglia on the right, and 2 kil. from Bastia enters the tunnel of La Torretta 1 kil

in length, and arrives at

86 kil. or 149 kil. by road, Bastia.

Bastia was the capital of Corsica under Genoa, which retained possession of it all through the war of independence.

The site was selected on account of its small but excellent harbour, the only one on the E. coast of the island

except Porto Vecchio.

The town consists of two parts, Terra Vecchia, the lower town, built by the Genoese, and Terra Nuova, contained within and around the These were originally sepacitadel. rate, but they have become united by more modern additions, so that Terra Nuova appears to be the ancient portion, and Terra Vecchia the modern The older streets are most carious and picturesque; they are all paved with flat stones, which conduces Here it was that King | Leonello Lomellino, the Genoese

Governor in 1383, is converted into a land olive groves, from which splendid modern fort, and is not accessible to views are obtained. visitors. The town within its outer walls is almost as interesting as the Terra Vecchia outside. It contains several churches, the finest of which is that of Ste. Marie; there is another attached to the civil hospital built in

Outside, the church of St. Jean Baptiste is the most important, it contains some fine specimens of Corsican marble work, and the tomb of Comte de Marbœuf, who governed the island for 16 years after its final occu-

pation by the French.

The Place de St. Nicolas, facing the sea, is of the ordinary type, and contains a statue of Napoléon in the in-The prinevitable classic costume. cipal street, in which are most of the hotels, and the best shops, is the Boulevard Paoli, a name never mentioned in Corsica without the respect it merits.

The only public building deserving mention is the Palais de Justice, which contains the Cour d'Appel of the island, a large and heavy edifice, in which are some fine columns of blue Corsican marble, but their effect is utterly ruined by the amount of painted imitation of the same stone, scattered with lavish profusion and the worst

taste, all over the building.

The old harbour is not much used now: a fine new one has been constructed to the N.E. with quays which admit of vessels lying alongside. Bastia is certainly the commercial capital of the island, and exports a considerable quantity of olive oil, cedrats, or citrons, and minerals, especially antimony ore, and asbestos. One of its principal industries consists in preserving the cedrats, either whole or in the form of candied peel. It is also the military head-quarters.

The climate is healthy, but the strong Libeccio or S.W. wind, and the sudden changes of temperature to which it is subject, will always prevent it from becoming a winter resi-

dence for invalids.

the heights around, covered with vines little tract of more fertile land below,

Bastia was taken by Lord Hood and Nelson, in 1794; the garrison of 4000 men, with strong defences, laid down its arms to 1200 British soldiers and sailors.

6. THE CIRCUIT OF CAP CORSE.

| Santa Severa | (Li | ıri) | • | 26 | kil. |
|--------------|-----|------|---|-----|------|
| Macinaggio | • | • | • | 37 | ,, |
| Rogliano . | • | • | • | 46 | ,, |
| Pino | • | • | | 64 | 99 |
| St. Florent. | | | | 108 | ** |

This journey requires 3 days, the first day from Bastia to Santa Severa. and on to Luri, from which place an excursion may be made to the Tower of Seneca. Second day back from Luri to Santa Severa and on to Rogliano and Pino. Third day to St. Florent and Bastia.

Rte. Nat., No. 198, after leaving Bastia, runs round Cap Corse, the promontory which juts out from the N.E. corner of the island with a length of 40 kil. and a breadth of from 12 to 15. This is traversed in its whole length by a mountain range, the height of which is from 500 to 1300 mètres, called the Serra, principally of primary rocks and green serpentine, the continuation of that portion of the central range lying E. of Corte, and N. of Ghisoni. The crest is close to the western coast and so its longest valleys runs eastward. It is almost everywhere covered with vegetation; the lateral valleys are peculiarly rich, and the people are quiet and indus-trious. They are of a very migratory disposition, and many of the best houses are pointed out as belonging to Americains, by which is meant people who have gone to seek their fortunes in the new world, principally to Porto Rico, to work on the sugar estates there, and have returned to their native country with a competency.

The villages are perched high on The visitor should not fail to ascend the mountain sides, each paese has its and its Marina on the coast; many of these were protected from the enemy, notably from the Barbary Corsairs, by picturesque Pisan, or Genoese towers, some of which are still almost perfect.

In old times it was divided between two seignorial families of good account, the Gentili and the Da Mare; the former still enjoys consideration in the island, the latter has long since disappeared.

An excellent road runs all along the coast line, and another crosses from Santa Severa, the Marina of Luri, to

Ping

The views after leaving Bastia have not the grandeur of those in the southern portion of the island, but they are always pleasing; a cornice road, overhanging the sea, can never be wanting in beauty; all along we have views of Elba and Capraja, and of Monte Christo, when the weather is fine; while on the landward side fine cultivation alternating with macchie fill up the intervals between the numerous fertile valleys which descend from the central range to the sea.

The following are the principal villages traversed by the road, the distances being still marked from Bonifacio.

151 kil. Pietranera, the Marina of several villages in the valley of Griscione.

153 kil. Miomo, where is a Genoese tower in good preservation.

157 kil. Grotto of Brando. A very fine stalactite cave running deep into the mountain in the form of a series of narrow galleries, revealing strange and unexpected beauties at every step. Many of the stalactites are translucent, and the light seen through them produces a wonderful effect. The attendants in charge will light it up with candles and lamps, and they make a charge of 1.50 francs for each person who enters.

Behind Brando is *Monte Stello*, the culminating point of Cap Corse, 1305 m.

155 kil. Lavasina. The Ch. of

Our Lady here is a favourite place of pilgrimage with the seafaring population, and its walls are covered with ex-voice of every description.

157 kil. Erbalunga, on a small promontory on which is a ruined tower. This used to be the residence of the Gentili family, the remains of whose château may be seen on the hills above.

There is a large convent of Benedictine nuns here, engaged in tuition.

163 kil. The valley of Sisco, almost the only malarious place in the district.

172 kil. Porticciolo, where is a small bay, protected by a break water.

175 kil. Santa Severa, the Marina of Luri.

[Here branches off Rte. Dep., No. 6, which ascends the valley of Luri, to Pino on the W. coast, a distance of 16 kil. Luri is a collection of villages on either side of the river of the same name, the principal being Piasza, Alseto, Piana, Castello, and Castiglione. It is a luxuriant garden, celebrated for its wines, and densely shaded with olive trees.

5½ kil. Piazza, 113 m. A charming village, the most considerable one in Luri. About a kil. further on is the antimony mine of Luri-Castello, belonging to an English Company.

11 kil. Col de Ste. Lucie de Senèque, 382 m. From this there is a fine view of both sides of Cap Corse; to the l. is the ancient Capuchin Convent of St. Nicola, still occupied by monks, and on the summit of an enormous rock is a ruined tower, called in the country La tour de Senèque, the traditional habitation of Seneca during the eight years of his exile here. He was banished by Claudius on suspicion of undue intimacy with Julia, the profligate daughter of Germanicus and Agrippina.

person who country was ever occupied by the country was ever occupied by the Romans; it is much more probable that he was sent to either of the Roman Colonies at Sylla, or Mariana, and that the building in question was

a fortification of the Da Mare family ones round, both machicolated, and

of about the 15th century.

If Seneca ever did reside on this rock one can understand almost his petulant abuse of the island generally.

** O! Corsica, whom rocks terrific bound, Where nature spreads her wildest deserts

In vain revolving seasons cheer thy soil. Nor rip'ning fruits, nor waving harvests smile;

Nor blooms the olive mid the winter drear; The votive olive to Minerva dear.

See, spring returning spreads her milder

Yet shoots no herb, no verduce clothes the No cooling springs to quench the traveller's

From thy parched hills in grateful murmurs

Nor, hapless Isle! thy barren shores around,

Is wholesome food, fair Ceres' bounty, found. Nor even the last sad gift the wretched claim, The pile funereal, and the sacred flame,

Nought here, alas! surrounding seas enclose, Nought but an exile, and an exile's woes. -Borwell.

After leaving the Marina of Luri the road still follows closely the sea shore, and the hills above it are generally either bare, or covered with short macchie.

182 kil. Meria, near which is an antimony mine belonging to a Corsican

Company.

186 kil. Macinaggio, with a small harbour serving as marina for Tomino and Rogliano. It was from this place that Paoli's expedition against Capraja started in 1767; here also he landed in July 1790, after 20 years of exile, and here the Empress Eugénie debarked for the purpose of visiting Rogliano.

The road now turns to the W. and crosses the upper part of the Cape.

195 kil. The road called Chemin de l'Impératrice branches off to Rogliano; it ascends to that village by numerous turns, through beautiful woods of olive and chestnut trees, in almost impenetrable shade. The village itself, or rather the cluster of hamlets which compose it, is most picturesquely situated on the hill side. It contains a great number of Genoese towers, of the two invariable types; the larger ones square, the smaller to the south of the Bay of Aliso. The [Mediterranean.]

generally with the door high up in the side, to which access could only have been obtained by means of a ladder. They usually contain 3 storeys, the lower one, below the entrance, and without any opening; a second supported on beams and with a wooden ceiling; the third with a vaulted roof to support the terrace. This vault is never a true one, depending on a keystone, but consists of successive layers of slabs, each projecting beyond that below it till they meet at the apex. An extensive view was obtained from the terrace, which was surrounded by a parapet wall.

Practically these towers were impregnable to any means of attack that could be brought against them. tradition is, that they were built as places of refuge from the Barbary pirates, who were in the habit of ravaging all the shores of the Mediterranean in search of men, but more especially of women and children, to carry off into slavery at Algiers and elsewhere. They exist all round the island, but they are nowhere so numerous as in the peninsula of Cape Corse. They are now all private property, and such as are not too far destroyed have been turned into residences, or store-They are of elegant design, and greatly enhance the appearance of the villages and of the landscape generally. On the highest point of the hill on which the village is built is a Franciscan convent and church. now occupied by a private family, and near it one of the largest of the old towers. The view from this is very fine, extending away north to the Island of Finocchiarola, on which is a lighthouse.

197 kil. Botticella. From this we have a view of the north part of the Cape, and of the island of Giraglia which lies off the middle of it.

198 kil. Col de Serra, 362 m.

A wonderfully fine view is here obtained of the west coast of the cape from the small Marina of Centuri and its island, as far as the Punta Minerbio sterile, but the valley below is beautifully green and well cultivated, full of villages and Genoese towers. In the far distance is seen the coast of the Ralagna.

200 kil. Camera, 228 m. 203 kil. Morsialia, 186 m.

213 kil. Here the road crosses the island from Luri and joins the main one; the Tower of Seneca has been a conspicuous object in the landscape for a considerable time.

213 kil. Pino, 145 m. A charming village at the foot of a narrow valley called the Ravin de Chiova. It contains some very handsome houses, belonging of course to Americans; one of these, that of the Piccione family, is an ancient tower of great size, added to, and turned into a brand new mansion. The mausoleum of this family is worth visiting, it contains some good paintings and sculpture. On the Marina is a Franciscan convent, and a ruined tower near it: there are also several others in the village.

After leaving Pino, the road follows closely the coast line, en cornice; all along there are splendid views to seaward; the hills above are generally steeper and more arid than on the E. coast, but the valleys, though shorter, are carefully cultivated. The system adopted is most curious; the ground being so precipitous, and the prevailing winds so strong, little polygonal terraces have been constructed, each surrounded by a stone wall or a screen of dried brushwood, exactly resembling the cells of a honey-comb.

227 kil. Marinca.

233 kil. Marina of Ogliastro, consisting of a few houses only, and a round tower; the village is on the hill to the left.

238 kil. Nonza. 143 m. The approach to Nonza from the north is wonderfully picturesque; a huge mass of rock rises almost vertically from the sea, crowned by a ruined tower and a number of hardly less ruined houses built on the very edge of the

hills to the left of the road are quite | cliff, the whole having very much the appearance of a castle on the Rhine.

The approach to the plateau on which the castle stands is by a steep and rugged paved road; a level space has been obtained partly by cutting away the rock, and partly by building retaining walls from the lower part of it; and in the centre of this stands a rectangular tower of the usual type.

The ancient village is clustered all round this citadel, even on the perpendicular sides of the cliff, as if the inhabitants were ever ready at a moment's notice to flee to it for shelter. A fine view is obtained from the terre-pleine of the tower, and an excellent idea is obtained of the peculiar system of terrace cultivation before described. That portion of the village which is on the landward side of the road has a more modern ap-

pearance.

The local hero, of whom the inhabitants are very proud, is Casella, who commanded the fort in 1768. He had but a very small force under his orders, and on the approach of the French these deserted, leaving their arms behind. Casella, however, refused to quit, he loaded his only gun and all his muskets and opened a brisk fire upon his assailants. French summoned him to surrender, as the whole of Cap-Corse had made its submission. He replied that he would hold a council of war, and in a short time he returned saying that the garrison would surrender if it were allowed to leave with all the honours of war. This was conceded, the French troops were drawn up to salute the besieged, when Casella marched forth with great solemnity, and then only it was found that he was the whole garrison of the place. The French commandant was so much amused and pleased at his bravery that he sent him with a guard of honour to the head-quarters of Paoli.

Just below the village there is a large ruined Franciscan convént on the sea shore.

246 kil. Marina of Farniole, with a very perfect round tower.

249 kil. The route now leaves the

direction, till at the Col de San Bernardino, 252 kil, it terminates, and joins No. 194, a short national route of 23 kil. in length, which connects Bastia and St. Florent. The distance from the junction to the latter place is 5 kil. The road is a very picturesque one, and contains many fine points of view. From the Col de Teghime, 10 kil. from Bastia, the Gulf of St. Florent is seen on one side, between the pass of San Bernardino and the more distant mountains of the Balagna, while to the east the whole plain south of Bastia and the Etang de Biguglia is spread the main road. (Rte. Nat., No. 199, out as on a map.

St. Florent or San Fiorenza is situated at the bottom of a noble bay which Napoléon used to describe as one of the finest in Europe. It may be so at certain times, and it is large enough to contain all the navies of the world, but it is entirely exposed to the N.W., from which most of the bad weather in the Mediterranean comes.

The town is not a very important one; it stands on the water's edge, under the protection of an old fort, but it has an eventful history, and it has played an active part in all Corsican wars.

St. Florent was taken by the English at the time of the intervention in favour of Paoli; Lord Nelson, then commanding the "Agamemnon," landed a body of 120 men in 1793, destroyed the French flour stores, and embarked in the face of 1000 men and several gunboats. In the following spring five English regiments took possession of the heights above, and the French, finding themselves unable to keep the place, retreated to Bastia, after sinking one of their frigates and burning another.

The river Aliso, the only one of any size in the district of Nebbio, enters the sea not far from the town, forming marshes which make the place most unhealthy in summer.

From St. Florent to Bastia there is a short road described as Rte. Nat., No. 194, 23 kil. in length, running

sea coast and runs in a south-easterly | de St. Bernardino, Patrimonio, and the Col de Teghine.

1. BASTIA TO CALVI BY RAIL.

Ile Rousse 51 kil. Calvi. . 74

Bastia to Ponte alla Leccia. 47 kil., see p. 475.

At this point the line from Ajaccio bifurcates, the eastern branch goes to Bastia and the western one to Calvi, following pretty nearly the course of

6 kil. Pistralba, a village situated about 7 kil. to the N. in the valley of the Ostroconi.

19 kil. Novella. Hence the line runs in a westerly direction, but in a very sinuous course, to

29 kil. Palasca, for a considerable time the terminus of this section.

The line now descends southward to Ile Rousse, situated in a bay opposite a red granite rock which gives its name to the place. This was fortified by the Genoese and united to the nearest land by a causeway. The nearest land by a causeway. town was founded in 1758 by Paoli, as a substitute for Calvi, which always remained faithful to the Genoese cause. Of course its Place has a bust of the patriot. It is the natural outlet for the trade of the Balagna, and the port has excellent anchorage. It was from this place that Theodore embarked for the last time when his dream of royalty was over.

The line now follows closely the coast, along hill-sides covered with cultivation and olive groves, to

89 kil. Algajola, a half ruined place once strongly fortified under the Genoese rule, but which has fallen into decay owing to its too close proximity to Ile Rousse and Calvi.

67 kil. Lumio, celebrated for its orchards and lemon groves; the view down to the bay of Calvi is beautiful.

74 kil. Calvi. The nearest point . to France, most picturesquely situated through fine scenery, passing the Col on a promontory which projects into 2 H 2

the sea, and forms one side of a lovely bay. The town is divided into two parts, the upper, enclosed within the walls of the Citadel, a Genoese stronghold, rises high above the sea and dominates the country round about; the lower portion is at the Marina, and here only any extension is possible. The place does not look particularly prosperous, but it certainly does not merit all the invectives that have been heaped upon it. A splendid view is obtained from the ramparts of the Citadel; this is now disarmed, and a new fort (Moszello) has been constructed at a little distance from it.

Calvi was founded in 1268 by the Genoese, and during all the wars which took place in the island, it remained faithful to their cause. This has been commemorated by an inscription over the gate, Civitas Calvi semper fidelis. It made a desperate resistance to the English in 1794, under Hood and Nelson, who reduced it to a heap of ruins before it surrendered: the latter lost his eye in the engagement. The Commandant, Raphael Casabianca, who only capitulated at the last extremity, afterwards rose high in the French Service. He belonged to a race of heroes; his brother was Captain of the Orient at the battle of the Nile, and his death on the deck of his vessel with his young son Giocante, 12 years of age, is a story known to every schoolboy.

The Abbé Casanova, a local antiquary, is stated to have discovered documents confirming the tradition that Columbus was born here of Genoese parents, and left at a very early age for Genoa. Great fêtes and rejoicings took place on the discovery in 1884, and a house supposed to have been that of the great navigator has been marked with a marble tablet, bearing this inscription:- "Ici est né en 1441 Cristophe Colomb, immortalisé par sa decouverte du nouveau monde, alors que Calvi etait sous la domination Genoèse. Mort à Valla-

* dolid en 1510."

Calvi serves as a place of confinement for Arab prisoners from Algeria. | belonging to an English company.

g. CALVI TO AJACCIO BY THE WEST COAST.

| Galeria | | | 38 | kil |
|---------|---|---|-----|-----|
| Porto. | • | • | 81 | " |
| Piana | | | 92 | ** |
| Cargese | | | 112 | 99 |
| Ajaccio | | | 163 | ••• |

This is Route Nationale. No. 199. from Ajaccio to Bastia, by Calvi, which commences at 64 kil. from Ajaccio, where it branches off from No. 193, from Ajaccio to Bastia, by Corte. It is advisable for several reasons to commence this excursion from the north instead of from A jaccio. the kilometric distances therefore appear in reversed order, decreasing from They are Calvi towards Ajaccio. given, as in all other cases, as they are marked on the road.

After leaving Calvi the road crosses the base of Cape Revellata where it turns to the south, and thenceforth follows the coast line. Everywhere there are splendid views of land and water. The country is wild, covered with macchie, and with only rare

stretches of cultivated land.

141 kil. A small wayside auberge, Bocca Gedia, 149 m. above the sea. Here it is worth stopping an hour to visit the semaphore and telegraph stat. on the top of Capo al Cavallo. about 280 m. above the sea. views are obtained from it of the coast line on one side, and of Monte Cinto and the central range of mountains on the other, generally covered with snow during a great part of the summer. One of the most striking of these peaks is Tafonato, which is pierced with a natural hole, easily distinguishable from some parts of the road, in the early morning, when the sun comes from behind it.

138 kil. A large house belonging to the family of Prince Pierre Bonaparte, which has considerable estates in the neighbourhood.

135 kil. Argentella, an argentiferous lead mine with extensive works,

The ore is hardly worked at present.
The managers live in a pretty little house, a short distance from the road, overlooking a large dam or barrage, which has been constructed in order to ensure an abundant water supply.

124 kil. The road crosses the river Fango by a fine bridge, and on the south side of it a communal road, 5 kil. in length, leads to Galeria. This is a poor village, but it is possible to lodge here, and it is a convenient place at which to spend the first night. It is situated at the bottom of a fine bay, the natural harbour of the district. A considerable trade is done here in charcoal brought down from the forest of Filssorma.

On leaving Galeria we return to the bridge and rejoin the high road, which ascends the l. bank of the Fango, through dark wild glens, with fine views of the snowy range.

122 kil. The road now turns to the right.

[Route Forestiere, No. 8, leading to the forest of Filosorma, runs on in a straight line from this point; it is practicable for carriages as far as the Forest of Ometa, 22 kil. Beyond this there is a mule path to Bocca Capronale, 26 kil., 1420 m. above the sea. Albertacce may be reached in two days, and it is from that village that the ascent of Monte Cinto can most conveniently be made. See p. 472.]

98 kil. We arrive at the Col de Cross, where we once more come in sight of the sea at the Gulf of Porto. During all the way to Porto the road follows the sea line, save where it occasionally plunges inland to find, what is so dear to a French engineer's heart, a gentle and uniform gradient. One scene of beauty succeeds another, each varying aspect of the coast seeming finer than the last; one hardly knows which most to admire, the bright blue of the summer sea with the hills reflected on its surface, or the line of white foam which fringes the rocky coast when the sea is angry. We need only note a few of the more salient points.

97 kil. The road to the small village of Osani branches off to the left.

92 kil. Curzo, a small village perched on the hill side with plantations of prickly pears, which give it rather an African appearance.

89 kil. Partinello, another small village. Both these stand in an amphitheatre of well cultivated land.

81 kil. A road leads to Serriera, 1

kil. distant.

77 kil. The road now enters amongst the precipitous granite rocks of Aja Campana, descending almost vertically to the sea. Immediately opposite the 78th kilometric stone is a small torrent falling into a square regard or basin; look down through this, and one of the most perfect pictures in miniature of rock and sea will be observed.

76 kil. Pont de Porto. There is a Cantonnier's house at this place, where two mountain torrents meet, and a kil. further off is the Marina, where a granite peninsula, crowned by the ruins of a Genoese tower, juts into the sea. Wood from the forest of Aïtone is exported hence, and there are considerable plantations of Cedrat made by the late Monsieur de Chauton, who was the first to introduce this valuable plant into this part of the island.

[Rte. Forest., No. 9, leads to Evisa, 22 kil. to Abertacce, through the forest of Valdoniello and thence through the defiles of the Golo, terminating at Ponte Francardo. See p. 472-475.]

The road hitherto has been beautiful, but from this point to Piana, a distance of 11 kil., over a wonderfully engineered road which goes in a gentle slope up what seems the vertical side of a mountain, language has hardly terms to describe the magnificence of the scenery. The sea views are as fine as any that have been passed during the course of this excursion, while on the landward side they are incomparably finer. Great masses of granite are partly hidden by a forest of evergreen oak, chestnuts and pines, while the undergrowth of tree-heath and

arbutus with flowers of every colour. is unusually luxuriant. It is at a few kil. from Piana, however, that the magnificence of the scenery culminates in the marvellous region called the Calanches de Piana. Here the road passes amongst a succession of stupendous rocks and pinnacles of granite, worn and hollowed out in the most fantastic manner; fearful in their form but soft and lovely in colour, and interspersed with clumps of the noble Corsican pine. Fine as this landscape is, most travellers will admit that it is not so grand as the Calanches d'Evisa. See p. 472.

Eventually a few terraced fields along the mountain side indicate the proximity of human life, and after crossing several streams we come once more amongst green hills and valleys

and reach the little town of

65 kil. Piana. This is situated at a height of 438 m. above the sea amongst pleasant gardens and orchards, and has quite an air of prosperity. It has its own little Marina, Ficajola, down below in the gulf of Porto.

After leaving Piana the road descends the valley of the Lomberlaccio, which has a very Swiss-like appearance; eventually that river unites with the Fornelli and becomes the Chioni. falling into a bay of the same name, through a rich and well cultivated plain, which looks as if it must be unhealthy in summer. It then crosses the valley of the Pero, also large and fertile, and mounts the range of low hills which forms the S. border of that valley. On the S, slope of that range is

45 kil. Cargese, 95 m. above the sea. This is one of the most interesting places in the island. Not only has it an appearance of prosperity and a commanding situation at the bottom of the noble bay of Sagone, but its history is quite a little romance.

In 1676 an emigration of Greeks from the Maina in Morea (see p. 243), wearied with Turkish oppression, took place to Genoa, whence they were to Algeria and founded the village of

1000 in number; a second emigration of 400 started to join them in the following year, but the party was overtaken by the Turkish fleet and massacred. The prosperity of the small colony was not of long duration; when the insurrection of Corsica against Genoa broke out in 1729, the Greeks, out of gratitude to their protectors, refused to join in it. In consequence their villages were destroyed, their lands confiscated, and their flocks driven away. They fled for refuge to Ajaccio, and there remained till the advent of the French in 1769; the chapel used by them during their brief stay there still exists. It was one of the first duties of Comte de Marbouf, on assuming the government of the island, to reinstate them in a new domain, and he it was who built the present town of Cargese, and settled the remnant of the colony in it. There they have remained ever since, preserving their liturgy, and to some extent their language; but constant intermarriage with their Latin neighbours is producing the inevitable result of causing them to lose their national peculiarities. They belong to the Catholic rite, in full communion with Rome; formerly Greek priests were sent from the East, but now a native of the village, properly educated at Rome, is their pastor. He generally wears the ordinary French ecclesiastical costume, but on occasions of ceremony he puts on his own. The Greek and Latin churches are in the centre of the town facing each other in the most amicable manner, and the two flocks, about equal in number, live in the greatest harmony; indeed the Latins are rather proud of their Greek neighbours, as giving a certain cachet to the village. The Greek Church is very respectable inside, and contains a fine Iconostasis, sent from Rome, with the Icons of 14 saints, surmounted by the Greek cross, with our Saviour on one side, and the Virgin on the other, also several pictures in the Byzantine style by a local artist named Ullacaccio. In 1872 about 80 families emigrated sent to Corsica. They were about Sidi Merouan in the province of Constantine, where they live under the passing the Col de St. Antoine (490 protection of a priest of their own m.) where several roads meet, we faith.

From this the road still follows the

coast to

33 kil. Sagone, a slovenly looking hamlet at the bottom of the bay, once a place of importance and the seat of a bishop: a ruined tower and the foundations of a church show the position of the ancient town. They are about 2 kil. from the village, on the opposite side of the river.

[Here Rte. Nat., No. 195, to the forest of Aitone by Vico, branches off to the N.E. See p. 472.]

After leaving Sagone the road passes through the rich but unhealthy valley of the Liamone which rises in Monte Retto, scales the hills beyond, and passes

16 kil. Auberge de la Marignaninca a little below Calcatoggio, a village 790 m. above the sea, surrounded by fruit trees. Beyond this point the country becomes more and more fertile and better cultivated till we reach Ajaccio.

0 kil. and 64 kil. from Ajaccio the road on which we have been travelling takes its origin in Rte. Nat., No. 193, close to an aqueduct which supplies Ajaccio with water from the Gravona.

h. Ajaccio to Vico, Evisa, Porto, AND SO BACK BY PIANA AND CARGESE.

| Ajaccio to Sagone | . 39 kil |
|-------------------|----------|
| Sagone to Vico | . 13 ,, |
| Vico to Eviso | . 31 ,, |
| Evisa to Porto | . 32 ,, |
| Porto to Ajaccio | 82 |

From Ajaccio to Sagone, see p. 470.

From Sagone Rte. Nat. No. 195 branches off to the N.E. to Vico; it is a continuous though gentle ascent of 13 kil. through the valley of Sagone. The scenery is wild and the hills almost bare, save where here and there they are covered with patches of macchie, and towards the top where are | Vico, and pass into a region of a few woods of evergreen oak. After | chestnut trees, and green fields.

descend for a kil. to

13 kil. Vico (398 m.). This is an important town nestling in a basin of green, with fine views of Monte Rotondo and other snowy peaks to the E. On the side of the valley opposite to the town, a walk of 20 minutes leads to an old Franciscan Convent built in 1445, now occupied by a few Oblates of Mary the Immaculate, who are engaged in mission work in the various parishes round about. The view from this point is remarkably fine; the town looks at its best, as most Corsican towns do at a distance, and the position itself, surrounded with grassy banks, large chestnut trees, and mountain streams, is just such an one as the monks of old loved to select. A peculiarity of Corsican manners is well seen in the landscape; almost every property has its own little private mausoleum, no respectable family cares to bury its dead in the public cemetery.

[At 15 kil. to the E. are the baths of Guagno, credited with valuable properties; the waters are sulphureous. and vary in temperature from 120° to 130° Fahr. There is a bathing establishment, used only in summer.]

Returning to the Rte. Nat. at the Col de St. Antoine, the road ascends by a very steep incline, overlooking the back of the town, the complement in fact of the view seen from the Convent. The houses with their cornfields and gardens lie in the hollow below, the winding valley of the Liamone stretches far beyond, while ridge succeeding ridge, in ever softening colours to the pure white of the snowy central range, shut in the landscape. One of the most conspicuous of the peaks seen from this point is La Sposata, so named on account of a fancied resemblance to a bride's head.

16 kil. Chapel of St. Roche de Renno. Here we quit the basin of

18 kil. A road branches off to Poggio de Renno, and several other villages, amidst giant oaks and woods of chestnut: the villages give the idea of poverty and neglect, as the inhabitants do not understand the sanctity of whitewash, and the country has a wintry look till well on in May, when the chestnuts come into leaf. and the whole land is covered with a sea of verdure.

21 kil. Col de Sevi, 1101 m. The long and trying ascent terminates here and the road passes into the valley of Porto, Cristinacce and Evisa. It descends rapidly through splendid forests of evergreen oak of enormous size, a region varying in character at

every step.

27 kil. Cristinacce, 873 m.

The road to rt. conducts to 29 kil. the forest of Attone, 2 kil. distant.

31 kil. Evisa, 817 m., with a splendid view, from the Col. de Sevi to the huge granite mountains of Porto and Piana, and the blue expanse of sea between them.

TA short excursion may be made hence to the forest of Aitone, which commences at 3 kil. from the village; the maison forestière is at 5 kil., but the excursion should be continued as far as the Col de Vergio if possible; that, however, will depend on the amount of snow in the forest. It is very fine, composed of Maritime and Corsican, pines, and stretches on to that of Valdoniello, and as far as Corte. At present (1889) the carriage road goes no further than Albertacce; this road starts from Porto, and joins Rte. Nat. No. 193 at the 98th kil. near the Bridge of Francardo (see p. 475).

The whole district of Niolo abounds in views of the greatest beauty, and though this route is still rather rough, the traveller who may undertake the journey will be amply repaid by the grandeur of the scenery. The ascent of Monte Cinto, the highest peak in Corsica (2710 metres), can be made in 7 hours from Albertacce, the descent occupying 6; a great part is

practical for mules.

Rte. Forest, No. 9 leads from Ports to Evisa; but it is in every respect as good as one of the National routes If the traveller has any doubt about the pre-eminence of France as a road making nation, he has only to stand a about the 20th kilometric stone, and contemplate the trace of this one; i winds along the hills and valleys like a huge snake, and seems to require miles to advance the distance of stone's throw. From the very beginning the scenery is fine, but from about kil. 13 it becomes inexpressibly beautiful. The huge granite mountains called Capicciolo or the Calanche d'Evisa are even grander than the Calanches de Piana before described. At the confluence of the river of Porto with that of Aïtone, the hills are of great height, precipitous, scored. and rent, and piled up into pyramids and pinnacles in so sublime a manner that one despairs of finding any new adjectives wherewith to qualify them.

9 kil. On the opposite side of the valley is the village of Ota, conspicuous by its monumental schoolhouse and the huge mass of rock above it which seems almost detached from the mountain and ready to fall upon the village; the danger is not altogether imaginary. Below this the wild character of the scene gradually changes, vegetation begins to conceal the red granite, and the bottom and sides of the hills become covered with olive trees. Eventually we reach Rte. Nat. No. 199 at the Pont de Porto, kil. 76, and 82 kil. from Ajaccio (see

p. 469).

i, Ajaccio to Bastia, by road ani RAIL.

| Bocagnano | By 1 | road. kil. | By 41 |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------|----------|
| Bocagnano Vivario Corte Ponte All | 61 82 | ,, | 0 |
| Leccia | 106 1 5 3 | | 27 74 |

The rly, and road follow e

other so closely that a single descrip- | tiful, and so much is lost in going by tion will do for both. The latter (Rte. Nat. No. 193) is one of the oldest in the island, and was used by the French for military purposes immediately after their arrival in 1768; they improved and utilized the Genoese bridges, and it was opened for circulation in its entire length in 1827.

At first the rly. follows Rte. Nat. No. 196 as far as 5.50 kil., where it turns off to the N.E. and ascends the bright green valley of the Gravona.

8.50 kil. Caldaniccia, where is a bathing establishment; the waters are sulphureous, and are held in high repute; the season is from May to September.

The line still ascends the valley, cometimes on the rt. and sometimes on the l. bank of the river, but always

close to the road.

12 kil. Mezzana. This is also the station for the adjacent villages of Sarrola and Cuttoli. The line continues to wind with the windings of the river, while the views of the barren and often snowcapped range of hills on the rt. bank are very fine, and contrast strongly with the verdure of the valley below.

21 kil. Carbuocia.

31 kil. Uociani. The line winds about amongst the various affluents of the Gravona in a most complicated manner; the village is a short distance to the rt.

34 kil. Tavera; this also serves for Poggio, Strambellacce, Casevecchie and Casarca.

41 kil. Bocognano, 642 m., at the foot of Monte d'Oro. As this has so long been the terminus of the first section of the rly, quite an important village has sprung up, which will probably lose its prosperity when the line is continued through the tunnel of the Vizzavona. From this place Napoléon narrowly escaped with life, when pursued by the Pozzo di Borgo faction; he was sheltered at Ucciani by the Poggioni family, to whom he left a bequest in his will.

train or omnibus, that we strongly advise travellers to do the journey in a carriage. Both road and line follow the l. bank of the Gravona, which flows at the base of a wild and picturesque range of hills on the opposite side: numerous fine cataracts flow into the main stream.

45 kil. Pont de Sellola. Here the Gravona itself, an impetuous torrent, traverses the road. It descends from the central range, between Monte Renoso and Monte d'Oro. Below is seen the great tunnel of Vizzavona, nearly 4 kil. in length, which enables the line to pass under, as it could not ascend, this mountain pass. Travellers by train, therefore, will altogether miss this most interesting portion of the road.

47 kil. Col de Pinzalone, 1028 m. The road now enters the region of beech forests; the distant views and cascades are very fine.

49 kil. Col de Vizzavona, 1161 m. There used only to be a refuge here, but since the tunnel works were commenced a number of fine houses have been built for the use of the department of ponts et chaussées.

51 kil. Maison forestière, 1029 m. Beech woods cease, and pine forests

begin.

55 kil. Tattone, a small hamlet, where pines cease, and we come among chestnut trees. A steep descent now leads to

61 kil. Vivario, 650 m. Corsica is an extraordinary country, and one can hardly count the number of its children who have risen to kingly power. The first of the series was Pope Formosa in the 9th centy., who was born here. Apparently he was not very popular with his people, as his body was thrown into the Tiber.

Leaving this the road enters the green and highly cultivated valley of

the Vecchio at

64 kil. Pont de Vecchio, a fine bridge of 30 m. span, through which a lovely Beyond this the country is so beau- | view is obtained of the river descending from the snowy ridge above; it | from capital bequeathed by him for ioins the Tavignano lower down, and that river enters the sea at Aleria.

70 kil. Serraggio de Venaco, containing some fine houses; the best belongs to a person who began life as a blacksmith, and like many Corsicans made a large fortune at Panama.

74 kil. St. Pierre de Venaco contains a country house of the Pozzo di Borgo

family.

82 kil. Corte, 406 m. Situated under Monte Rotondo near the confluence of the rivers Restonica and Tavignano, which descend to the plain through a series of magnificent gorges. town is most picturesquely situated; high above it, perched on the summit of a rock, is a citadel built by the Viceroy Vincetello d'Istria in the beginning of the 15th centy., round which the more ancient streets cluster in a very haphazard manner. A modern French town has been built below, regularly aligned and totally devoid of interest. Corte should be seen from without, not from within, and a walk round it will give a better idea of the topography than any description. There must be a fine view from the ancient citadel, but it is included within the modern French fort, and strangers are not permitted to visit it,

Corte was the ancient feudal capital of Corsica, and was the chief seat of Paoli's government from 1755 to 1769, one of the most popular of which history makes mention. It was also the head-quarters of the short-lived English government, under Sir Gilbert

Elliott, from 1794 to 1796.

A house is pointed out in the Place Paoli as having been the English Palace. It is easily identified, as it is the only one with anything like an architectural entrance. In front of it is a bronze statue of the popular hero, erected by public subscription throughout Corsica, but especially amongst the inhabitants of his native canton of Morosaglia in 1852.

But a better monument to his memory exists in a school located

that purpose.

The Gaffori House is also shown. where the wife of Gaffori made a heroic resistance during several days against the Genoese, who garrisoned the citadel. She was eventually relieved by her husband; the marks of the bombardment from the adjacent citadel are still religiously preserved.

Outside the town is the Petit Seminaire, built on the site of the famous Franciscan Convent, where was held the General Consulta or Assembly of Representatives in 1762 on the invitation of Paoli himself, to decide between their General and the Convention which had summoned him to its bar. Paoli's triumph was complete, and for a time the French were expelled from the island. Paoli had quarters in it, and here Boswell resided, and from this place, "Sacred to wisdom and liberty," he wrote to his "revered friend Mr. Johnson." This convent also was the seat of the Anglo-Corsican Parliament.

[The ascent of Monte Rotondo may most easily be effected from Corte. The traveller must pass the night at the Stazzo (Lat. Statio), a collection of goat-herds' cabins, where he is sure of a hospitable reception. Up to this point he can ride; the rest of the ascent must be made on foot. upper part of the mountain is never free from snow. The ascent should not be attempted except between May and September; to mountaineers it offers no difficulty.

The traveller may descend on Vivario; or on the baths of Guagno, on

the side towards Vico.

There is a road (Rte. Nat. No. 200) which proceeds from Corte to the sea at Aleria, following the valley of the Tavignano; the distance is 50 kil.]

Beyond Corte the country is green and undulating; it used to produce much wine, but the vines have been entirely destroyed by the Phylloxera. within his house, and maintained The road and line run close together: Orta with the Tavignano, it then follows the l. bank of another affluent,

the Aghili, till

90 kil. Col de San Quilico 566 m. Over this the road passes, and the line traverses it by means of a tunnel about 600 mètres long. Both descend into the valley of another small river, the Sumano, and arrive at

92 kil. Soveria, 429 m. The station

is close to the village.

96 kil. Caporalino, 336 m.

The station here takes the name of Halte d'Omessa, from a village behind the hill to the right of the road. A little distance further on the line passes by a tunnel through Monte Pollino and forms a semi-circle beyond it on a very picturesque viaduct.

98 kil. Route Forestière No. 9 joins the National one. It commences at Porto, passes Erisa, traverses the Forest of Attone, the Col de Vergio, the Valley of Niolo, the Forest of Valdonielo, passes the village of Albertacce, and the defiles of Golo, thus running through some of the grandest scenery in the island. entire length is 80 kil. (See p. 489.)

98 kil. Station of Francardo. Close to this the road crosses the Golo river. here deep and rapid; it rises in Mont Artica (2329 m.) and falls into the sea near Casamozza on the east coast.

106 kil. Ponte alla Leccia, 197 m., the junction of the Bastia line with that for Ile Rousse and Calvi. road now passes over a curious mediaval bridge and runs along the right bank of the Golo, while the rly. keeps to the left for some distance. Just beyond the bridge, Rte. Nat. No. 197 from Calvi to Cervione, diverges to the rt.

112 kil. Pont de Muzzelle. the line crosses the Golo, and road and rail run together to

114 kil. Ponts Novo, so named from a Genoese bridge which crosses the Golo very similar to that at Ponte alla Leccia. This place is for ever

the station is at the confluence of the celebrated in Corsican history as the scene of the last effort of Paoli for the independence of his country. He assembled a convention at the convent of Casinca on the 27th April, 1769, when it was resolved that the struggle should be continued to the bitter end, and that a general levy of the population should be made. On the 3rd May the French troops under the Comte de Vaux commenced the attack on the Corsican position, and by the 9th of the same month routed them completely. Paoli saw that his cause was lost, he retreated to Vivario and subsequently to Porto Vecchio, where he with his brother and 300 followers embarked on board an English frigate and went into exile.

Rail and line now follow opposite

sides of the river till

121 kil. Pont d'Albano, where the former crosses to the l. bank and so arrives at

123 kil. Station of Barchetta. Both then cross to the rt. bank and reach

132 kil. Casamozza, which is the iunction of this line with that from Bastia to Ghisonaccia.

136 kil. Station of Borgo. village is nearly 4 kil. to the west. This was the scene of one of Paoli's great victories over the French in September, 1768.

143 kil. Station of Biguglia. This great lagoon has an area of 1500 hectares and causes the whole country round to be a hotbed of malarious fever. It is full of fish, especially eels.

146 kil. Station of Furiani, a village situated on a hill rendered more picturesque by a ruined fortress. Here also a celebrated feat of arms took place. In 1729 Giaffieri victoriously repulsed the Genoese who were besieging the place and inflicted on them enormous loss.

151 kil. Halte de Chichio and entrance of the tunnel of Torretta, 11 kil. in length, leading to

153 kil. Bastia, see p. 462.

Balagna, and Ponte alla Leccia.

Ponte alla Leccia . 75 kil. Morosaglia . 90 ,, Piedicroce . 103 ,, . 140 ,, Cervione Rly. Stn. of Cervione 147 ,,

This road is styled Rte. Nat. No. 197, and was opened in its whole extent in 1862.

Now that the railway is finished between Bastia, Ile Rousse and Calvi, it is to be feared that the first part of this route at least will not often be made by carriage. Yet nowhere in Corsica is there more beautiful scenery than in the Upper Balagna; the vegetation is most luxuriant, and description can hardly exaggerate the richness and variety of the scenery in this remarkable district.

15 kil. Lavatoggio.

17 kil. Convent of the Monks of Cattari near the Col de San Caesareo, whence there are beautiful views of the Balagna and the sea.

22 kil. Muro.

26 kil. Felicete, 355 m.

38 kil. Costa.

Each of these has its own particular beauty, which must be seen to be realized.

43 kil. Belgodère, 310 m., is the highest of the villages through which the road has hitherto led. It was founded by the Marquises of Malespina, called from Italy by the Corsicans to govern them in the 9th century. The village looks down over an bird's-eye view of the immense whole Balagna, wooded to the very shore.

50 kil. Col de St. Colombano. On the S. side of this the snowy summits of the mountains near Asco and Niolo are seen, but the landscape loses its beauty and interest to a great extent.

75 kil. Ponte alla Leccia (see p. 475). After passing the bridge the road leaves that to Bastia, and turns to the rt. It mounts rapidly through a poor

k. CALVI TO CERVIONE BY THE UPPER | and sterile country, but with splendid and ever-changing views of Monte Rotondo and the other snowy mountains.

> 90 kil. Morosaglia, 801 m. This may be considered as the commencement of the Castagniceia or country of chestnuts. The village consists of several hamlets, in one of which, Stretta, Paoli was born. The Casa Paoli is an ordinary peasant's house, blackened with age and without even glass in the windows, standing on a mass of rock to the l. of the road; it was allowed to fall into a state of complete ruin, but it has at length been acquired by the Department, and now serves as the last resting-place of Paoli, whose remains have been translated from London (see p. 451).

> Here also is one of the schools which he endowed by will; it is located in the ancient Franciscan Convent the chapel of which is still used as a Parish Church. About 300 boys here receive an excellent and gratuitous education. The building itself is one of the most venerable in Corsica. Parliaments were often held here: Pascal Paoli had rooms in it. and his gallant brother Clement died in one of its cells in 1793, after having spent 20 years in penitence and seclusion, in the Convent of Vallombrosa in the Apennines. Pascal was the head that directed; Clement was the sword that led his countrymen to conquest-the boldest on the field of battle and the humblest in the presence of God. It is said that he never discharged his gun in battle without a prayer for the soul of his enemy.

The views in the Castagniccia are beautiful beyond description; when the trees are in leaf it is a perfect sea of verdure, and the effect of the countless villages which dot the hill sides in every direction, always surrounded by terraced cultivation, is most striking; one may wander here for days in dense shade amongst running streams, wild flowers and all that makes nature most charming, while grand mountain scenery is not wanting to complete the picture.

93 kil. Col de Prato, 980 m.

may be made. This mountain com- diseases. mands one of the finest views in the island.

These chestnut forests, which extend over immense tracts of country, are life to the poor Corsican; more valuable even than the date to the Arab. He has to cultivate his palm trees laboriously, irrigate them in summer and pick the fruit with the greatest care. Here the chestnut requires no such attention, it grows spontaneously, requires neither cultivation nor pruning, and the fruit falls of itself, when sufficiently ripe. It is the staple food of the people among whom it grows, they eat it in every form, as fruit, vegetables, porridge and bread; they give it to their cattle instead of grain, and they sell the surplus for a high price.

101 kil. Campagna, 746 m.

103 kil. The ancient Convent of Orezza, now used as a gendarmerie. Here Paoli used frequently to hold meetings of his followers; here also in 1567 took place the funeral of another great Corsican patriot, Sampiero Corso. who was treacherously assassinated on the 17th of January in that year.

105 kil. Piedioroce, 643 m. A walk of 20 minutes to the valley of the Fium' Orbo, down below the village, through the shade of chestnut woods, conducts to the mineral water of Orema, so celebrated for its pleasant taste and tonic properties. It is remarkable for the large quantity of iron and free carbonic acid gas which it contains. The amount of carbonate of protoxyde of iron held in solution is as 12.7 as compared with the waters of Schwalbach, Spa, and Poulhon, and as 12.5 as compared with Pyremont, these being the most reputed ferruginous springs in Europe, and owing to the quantity of carbonic acid gas the iron is retained in solution without being precipitated when put into bottles. It is of immense value as a tonic in the case of persons suffering, as so many do in Corsica, from the effects of malarious fever,

FFrom this the ascent of San Pietro; and it is equally beneficial in other

The springs belong to the Department, by whom they are let to a company, who bottle off the water and export it all over Europe. But anyone is free to drink it at the source without payment. There is an establishment for bottling it, but there is no provision for lodging or feeding visitors there. These generally live at Piedicroce during the season, July and August, lodging at the various houses in the village and feeding at the Hôtel. There is also a large Hôtel on the opposite side of the valley, called Granajola, a house belonging to the late well-known Dr. Manfredi of Bastia; this is only open during the season.

Great numbers of people come here from Bastia and Corte, and indeed it is a pleasant place, surrounded by dense shade and bright with all manner of wild flowers. Each village in the district of Orezza has its own peculiar industry; one manufactures chairs, another buckets, others tougs, knives, rat-traps, &c.; all are more or less able to eke out their small resources by some handicraft.

The nearest way to the sea and railway from this place is by Rte. Departementale No. 4, which passes Stazzona and reaches Folelli at kil. 137 of Rte. Nat. No. 198, a distance of 23 kil.]

After leaving Piedicroce the route continues through very similar country to what has hitherto been traversed. passing

106 kil. Pied' Orezza, 644 m.

108 kil. Piedipartino, 647 m. 110 kil. Carcheto, 662 m.

111 kil. Brustico, 695 m.

and arrives at

113 kil. Col d'Arcarotta, 819 m., from the summit of which we look down the valley of Alesani, an ocean of green chestnut trees with an archipelago of villages. Those which the road traverses are :-

116 kil. Ortia, 804 m.

118 kil. Felce, 786 m.

122 kil. Querceto, 644 m., from which a road, 900 metres long leads to the mineral waters of Pardina, which are beginning to rival those of Orezza: they are said to contain even more iron.

123 kil. Castagneto, 570 m. On the opposite side of the valley is seen the Franciscan Convent of Alesani, still occupied by monks of the order. It was built in the 12th century, and re-built several centuries later. It was here that the adventurer Theodore de Neuhoff was proclaimed king on the 15th April, 1736, by a general assembly of delegates from the communes, churches and convents of Corsica.

The chestnut trees up to this point are of immense size, and as wierd and grotesque looking as the olive trees of Africa: gradually they become smaller and less numerous, but they continue almost to the sea level, where they are

replaced by olives.

126 kil. Ortale, 453 m.

134 kil. Petria Mala, 360 m., where an asbestos mine is being worked.

136 kil. St. André de Cotone, 307 m.

140 kil. Cervione, 327 m.

A considerable village on the lower slopes of Monte Castello (1107 m.), very green and pleasant looking. The Rly. Stn. to which it gives its name is 7 kil. further on, at the junction of this road with Rte. Nat. No. 198. at kil. 122.

Half a kil. further down is the little Marina of Prunete, the principal industry of which seems to be the exportation of Pardina Water. Here

the road ends.

1. LA SOLENZARA TO SARTÈNE, BY THE FOREST OF BAVELLA.

| Col de Bav | ella | | 30 | kil. |
|--------------------------|--------|--------|------------|-------|
| Zonza. | | • | 39 | 29 |
| Levie . | | • | 48 | ** |
| Ste. Lucie | de T | al- | | |
| lano . | • | • | 57 | ,, |
| Sartène | | | 75 | ;, |
| Sartène [Ste. Lucie 1 | to Aul | llène, | 2 2 | kil.] |

La Solenzara may be reached either from Bonifacio to the S. or from Bastia to the N. See p. 461.

It may be better to make this journey in the opposite direction, see

p. 483, in continuation of m.

Just beyond the village Rte. Forest. No. 4 branches off in a south-westerly direction, following the rt. bank of the Solenzara river, and crossing the great central chain at the Col de Bavella (1240 m.); it then descends the valley of Rizzanese; joins the Rte. Nat. No. 196 bis, which it follows for 44 kil. and ends at kil. 77, of No. 196, 6 kil. from Sartène.

The whole way as far as the Col is a steep ascent; the road is not generally kept in good repair, and it is very trying for horses. The scenery

After having gone for some distance close to the Solenzara river, one of the best trout streams in the country, we

is magnificent throughout.

arrive at

14 kil. Bocchio Pinzuto, where is a Maison Cantonnière. The view both above and below is remarkably fine, but a very short distance beyond it the great feature of the landscape comes in view. The road still ascends the rt. bank of the valley; high up on the hill above the river and on the opposite bank rises a stupendous chain of granite mountains called the Calancha Murata, or Les Fourches d' Asingo, of the same general appearance as the Calanche of Evisa and Piana. serrated and cut up into towers and pinnacles in the grandest and most fantastic manner, all their ridges crowned and their crevices filled with mighty pine trees far beyond the reach of man's destructive hand.

17 kil. Col de Larrone, 621 m. Here the road descends into the wild amphitheatre of the Arghiavara; beyond it the Col is seen between two great propylons of granite, and the ascent commences in earnest. This great hollow used to be the finest part of the forest of Bavella, now the fire has hardly spared a tree.

23 kil. Maison Forestière de l'Alsa,

520 m.

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30 kil. Col de Bavella, 1242 m. The view from this point is wonderful. We stand on a wide pass between the mountains which have been so long in sight, but so close to them, that their extraordinary configuration is now more distinctly seen and ap-They are well named preciated. Les Aiguilles, or Les Fourches de Bavella or d'Asinao. The last sight of Bavella is a sensation never to be forgotten, neither is the view over the distant sea as far as the island of Elba, and the dim Italian coast. A number of "shanties" of various kinds are here, occupied by inhabitants of the villages lower down in summer. when the weather is settled and life in the open air is a pleasure.

The whole of the forest through which we have come is of Pinus Laricio, and was the greatest glory of Corsica. In August 1886 a terrible fire broke out; it lasted for three months, and was only extinguished by the rains of winter. The damage done is indescribable; some noble patches still remain, and many of the scorched trees, though deprived of all their lateral foliage, are beginning to sprout again, but the forest is a complete wreck, and the blackened stumps in every direction are heartrending to behold.

Passing the Col, the scenery becomes tamer, though always beautiful; oak begins to take the place of pine, and eventually we enter the region of chestnuts, and come to the poor little village of

39 kil. Zonza, 787 m. About 5 kil. further on to the rt. is the ancient château of the Comtes de Salisio, of which the chapel is still entire, and 300 m. distant the château de St. Laurent.

44 kil. San Gāvino di Carbini; a village where the vendetta flourishes at the present day, and which was the chief seat of an extraordinary sect of religious fanatics called the Giovannalli, in the 14th cent. They preached the doctrine of community of goods, money, land, and women. They were

excommunicated by the Pope, and entirely massacred by the troops of the Papal Commissary, who was sent to Corsica to exterminate them.

48 kil. Levie, 682 m. A considerable village, and a favourite summer resort. The scenery round is remarkably fine, and there are large woods of chestnuts and orchards of fruit trees.

53 kil. Mela (Apple). A village, the chief industry of which is the cultivation of fruit and vegetables.

55 kil. Col de St. Roche, 575 m. Half an hour's walk from this is the quarry from which is obtained a most remarkable stone, said to be found in no other part of the world. It is an orbicular granite, or diorite, which has sometimes been called Napoléonite, grey in colour, full of crystalline orbs, which appear as circles in whatever manner the stone is cut.

57 kil. Ste. Lucie de Tallano, a large and flourishing village, situated on a prominence overlooking the richly cultivated valley of Tallano. The wine here is said to be the best in Corsica. Several other small villages are grouped around it, Poggio, Sant'-Andrea, Altagene, and Olmiccia.

In the upper part of Ste. Lucie is a disused Franciscan Convent, built by Rinuccio della Rocca, the last of the great feudal lords of Corsica, in the 14th cent. The convent itself, after having served as a gendarmerie, has been sold to a number of peasants, who keep their cattle in the refectory, and store their produce in the monks' cells above. The church alone remains public property; it is much dilapidated, but contains a remarkably fine altar and screen of inlaid marbles.

The sulphureous thermal spring of Caldane is on the l. bank of the Fiumicicoli, below the town.

After leaving Ste. Lucie, the road descends to the river Tavaria.

65 kil. Here the road joins Rte. Nat. No. 196 bis, at a distance of 6 kil. from Sartène. The distance from Ste. Lucie to Sartène is 18 kil.

[Should the traveller decide on

going to Zicavo through the forests, instead of proceeding to Sartène, he would do well to take the road from Ste. Lucie to Aullène (chemin de grande communication No 6), which passes through a district of great and varied beauty.

2 kil. Castello, the ruins of an ancient feudal chateau. Situated on a mound to the l. marked by a wooden cross. From this a view is obtained of the Fourches d'Assinao to the r., and of the valley of Tallano to the l. The road runs along the valley of Sorbolano, now on one side, now on

view seeming more beautiful than the one before it.

4 kil. Zoza, a small village picturesquely situated amongst chestnut trees, the houses rising and descending in terraces on each side of the road.

the other, of the Rizzanèse river, each

5 kil. Pont de Zoza, where the road crosses the river; the views both up and down are very striking.

9 kil. The road again crosses the river, and winds along both faces of the hill above it.

12 kil. From this a view is obtained of the Fourches d'Asinao, and of the end of the Incudine range; but it is not till we reach

14 kil. Col de Sorbollano that this view is seen in its greatest perfection. The extraordinary peaks of Bavella and the pass between them are very grand. The village of Sorbollano, situated amongst fine chestnut trees, is about a kilomètre further on.

From this a road practicable for carriages branches off to Quenza (798 m.), and this is said to be the best place for an ascent of Incudine. The traveller intending to make it should spend the night there, start at a very early hour in the morning, and descend in the evening; he should so time his departure as to reach the summit (2136 m.) by sunrise. It will be possible to find lodging, a guide, and mules at the village, and the ascent will not occupy more than two or three hours, only the last part of which need be done on foot.

reach Solenzara in one day by carriage. and this is perhaps the best method of visiting Bavella, as the ascent is by a good road and gentle incline, and there is never any difficulty in descending from the Col, whatever may be the state of the road, while the ascent from the sea is always fatiguing.

From the Col de Sorbollano the road passes through a wood of oak and chestnut trees, and reaches the long and straggling village of Serra di Scopamene.

18 kil. Col de la Serra, from which a very extensive view is obtained. 22 kil. Aullène, at the junction of

this road, with Rte. Nat. No. 196 bis. See p. 479.]

m. From Sartène to CORTE ZICAVO AND THE FORESTS.

Aullène. 34 kil. 60 " Zicavo . Ghisoni. 99 .. Vivario by Col de Sorba . 116 " Vivario the 142 .. Inzecca

We begin on the Rte. Nat. No. 196 The road passes at first through a rich and fertile country, watered by the Fiumicicoli, one of the principal affluents of the Rizzanèse; it is after the junction of these that the united waters take the name of Taravia.

10 kil. Col de Forcina, where this road meets Rte. For. No. 4, from the Bavella. The scenery is very fine.

24 kil. Cargiaca, 415 m. A splendid view is here obtained of Sartène, and the lower valley of the Rizzanèse.

34 kil. Aullène. Here the road from Ste. Lucie de Tallano joins the main one (see p. 479). This village (834 m.) is a very considerable one, but its most pleasant feature is the splendid wood of evergreen oaks beyond it. The road now passes into the wild and almost treeless valley of the Coscione, which only wants the blush of heather to be mistaken for a High-From Quenza the traveller can | land glen. Even in early summer it has a bleak and arid aspect, but later it becomes covered with rich pasturage and is frequented by many of the inhabitants of the lower districts.

42 kil. Pont de Coscione (1055 m.) Here the road turns the head of the valley, and the traveller should ascend on foot a short distance beyond the bridge, on the left bank of the river, to see the splendid series of cascades in which it descends from Incudine. It is a magnificent spectacle when the river is full (May); there are numerous smaller waterfalls from various other directions, one of which has a length of nearly 400 mètres.

45 kil. *Col de la Vaccia*, 1118 m., from which a fine view is obtained of all the valley of the Taravo to the N. and as far as Sartène on the S. After passing it the scene changes as if by enchantment; the road traverses a forest of beech trees which covers the hillsides in all directions, and every advancing step reveals new and startling beauties. On the opposite side of the valley through each col or depression in the hills there is a wide view of the plains and valleys to the westward, and the bottom of the valley is rich with culture. But when we come to

55 kil. Pont de Cavatello, it seems as if nature could do nothing more to excite astonishment and admiration. The beech forest has by this time become mixed with evergreen oak, which gives variety to the foliage, and the view looking up the river from the bridge is indescribable. A great torrent descends from the Incudine amongst boulders of granite, many of them covered with moss and ferns, and half concealed by an undergrowth of holly and other rich green shrubs; the whole arched in by a long vista of beeches. The road now descends through giant oaks and subsequently enters the region of chestnuts.

59 kil. Ponte de la Camera, another seene like the last; the cataract is even finer, though not in so rich a setting, and is as grand below the bridge as above it.

[Mediterranean.]

60 kil. Zicavo (716 m.)

The situation of this village resembles nothing so much as an old Roman or Greek theatre; the houses rise in curved terraces like an auditorium; the Scena below is a region richly cultivated, enclosed by two projecting hills, while through the gorge between them there is such a view as the ancients delighted to select for the gratification of the spectators. One of the largest houses in the village is that of the Abbatucci family, which has produced so many well-known and distinguished men. This is a lovely residence in summer and it has excellent trout fishing. It is accessible from Ajaccio in a single day, via Santa Maria Siché (see p. 456).

It is the place usually selected for the ascent of Incudine; that mountain cannot be seen from the village, the snowy peaks to the N. are those of the Verde. The ascent is nothing to an Alpine traveller, and can be done in 10 hrs., including the return. Mules and guides are procurable in the village. The highest peak is 2136 mètres. Mr. Douglas Freshfield thus describes the view from the summit:-"The view from Monte Incudine is probably the most beautiful in Corsica. All the island S. of Ajaccio (and that town itself) are in sight. The panorama is full of variety and picturesque incident. Steep pine-clad hills sink abruptly to the Eastern sea on which the vessels seemed to crawl at our very feet; glens open southward on a rich glowing valley; the blue depths of the bays are fringed with a double edge of white sand and shallow green water. The noble granite Aiguilles of the Forest of Bavella, a strange array of horns and pinnacles, run across the foreground; to the l. the the long fiord of Porto Vecchio runs far into the land; in the centre of the picture are spread out the broad straits of Bonifacio studded with pale isles and islets. Beyond Caprera the bold headlands of Sardinia break down into the opal sea which spreads Sicilywards. On Sardinia's further flanks lies the shadow-like Asinara.

wards we overlook the level plains and | May the whole of the upper part of lagoons of Aleria. On the hill beyond, Cervione is just distinguishable, memorable to us as the home of the mock-king Theodore. Westward we command the capes and deep bays of the coast as far as Ajaccio. Northwards Monte Rotondo, seen in its noonday nakedness, is no very imposing feature, and but for the Paglia Orba, whose curious tusk protudes on the left, the outline of the central group is tame. For mountain views the Alpine clubman is spoilt, but for sea views he must go far, perhaps as far as Greece, to find such another.

After leaving Zicavo the road ascends the valley of the Taravo, which is bounded by two high and generally snow-clad ranges of hills converging at the Col de Verde; their general direction is from N.E. to S.W. The western of these stretches from Monte Renosa to the Col de St. Georges; its highest point is Mont Giovanni, 1952 m., on whose western face stands Bastelica. The eastern range runs in the direction of Incudine and its highest peak is Pointe della Capella (2044 m.). The scenery throughout is beautiful: at

68 kil. Pont de Brando there is another remarkably fine cataract.

71 kil. Col de Sorivano, where a road branches off to the small village of

Palneca to the left, 73 kil. Pont de Farnacce (983 m.). About this place commences the magnificent forest of San Pietro di Verde which, since the destruction of Basella by fire, is unquestionably the finest in Below it is composed the island. entirely of Pinus laricio, higher up beeches mingle with them; still higher there are only a few pines among the beeches, and the tops of the mountains are covered with birch. Here, indeed, may be seen the monarchs of the forest, huge pines, as straight as an arrow, rising to the beight of 120 ft. or 150 feet, generally without lateral branches and crowned with a delicate mass of green; only a very few small patches have been injured by fire. When the author

the forest was covered with snow. which in some places was as much as 6 feet deep.

82 kil. Col de Verde (1283 m.). Here is the watershed of the country. The Taravo has its origin below the Col flowing in one direction, and on the other numerous beautiful mountain streams converge to form the Fium' Orbo, which describes a semicircle in its course and reaches the sea near Ghisonaccia. On this side of the Col the forest takes the name of Marmano; it lies immediately below Monte Renoso, and clothes thickly the precipitous sides of the valley. The road traverses it by numerous zigzags till it reaches

87 kil. The Maison Forestière of Marmano; where the forest may be said to end. Here is the ruined summer station of the Penitentiary of Casabianda, on the E. coast, of which Dr. Bennet gives such a melancholy account: the annual death rate amongst the prisoners was 665 per 1000. They were sent up here in the summer, and they became such a source of dread to the population of the valley that the whole establishment was

broken up. After this point the road continues through a country which seems tame after what has been passed, until we reach the rocks which dominate Ghisoni, called Kyrie-Eleison. are very grand and bold, and show superb effects of light and shade, when touched with the rays of the setting sun.

99 kil. Ghisoni (658 m.). An unusually clean and orderly village. celebrated for its trout-fishing. One can hardly imagine a better place for this sport; there are two rivers with easily accessible banks, splendid scenery, and a comfortable little country inn in which to put up.

The direct road to Vivario is by 109 kil. Col de Sorba (1305 m.), but this is so often blocked with snow in passed through it in the early part of | the early summer that the traveller cannot count on being able to pass it. The view is said to be of great beauty.

116 kil. This Rte. ends at Vivario, where it joins No. 193 from Ajaccio to Bastia at kil. 59.]

The alternative Rte. is, however, the more interesting of the two. It commences at 61 kil. of Rte. Forest. No. 5, which it follows as far as 73 kil.

There it diverges to the l. by a cross-road, and reaches kil. 27 of No. 6, at the *Pont de Salastraco*, on which it continues as far as Vivario. The entire distance between Ghisoni and Vivario is 43 kil.

61 kil. (Rte. 5), Ghisoni. The road descends the l. bank of an affluent of the Fium' Orbo over which we observe a curious old Genoese bridge; it joins the main river under the magnificent The river crags of Kyrie-Eleïson. flows for some distance through a deep glen amongst pines and macchie, and then enters a superb gorge very like and in no way inferior to the Chabet in Algeria. The beauty of this culminates at the Insecca, 72 kil., where the rocks on either side of the pass attain a great altitude; they are of green serpentine, and the effect of the river foaming below, amongst great boulders of this stone, brightly varnished by the water, is indescribably grand and quite unique in coloration.

78 kil. The road branches off from the main one, which continues down the Fium' Orbo to Ghisonaccia.

The former crosses the Pont de Salastraco at kil. 27, ascends the valley of the Tagione, the vineyards of which have been entirely destroyed by phylloxers; the land is now devoted to the cultivation of cereals.

20 kil. Saparelli, a small village, beyond which there is a fine cascade flowing like all the streams of this district amongst boulders of green serpentine. Looking back we have a view of the sea on the east coast at the Étang di Diana.

18 kil. Pietrosa.

14 kil. Pass the lower end of a pine forest.

13 kil. Veszani, 800 m. above the source of the Tagione.

12 kil. Enter the pine forest of Rospigliani. The ground (in May) was covered with primroses and violets. Shortly after which, turning a corner of the road, Vivario comes in sight, and a magnificent panorama is obtained of the central range from Monte d'Oro, with the country around Corte, and as far to the right as the Tavagnana.

kil. 2. Muracciole.

kil. 0. Vivario. Thence the route to Corte is part of the Nationale Route, 193, from Ajaccio to Bastia, q. v.

106. SOUTH COAST OF FRANCE.

We must now cross over to the mainland, and recommence our journey from the frontier of Italy, along the strip of coast land which is called in Italian the *Riviera*, and in French the *Littoral*. The first port in France is

a. 3 kil. (from Vintimille) Menton† (Ital. Mentone).

According to tradition, Mentone was founded by pirates from Lampedusa in the 8th cent.; after having belonged for centuries to various petry princes, amongst others to the lords of Monaco, it became in 1848 a free city, under the protection of Sardinia; in 1860 it was annexed to France, and is now chef-lieu of a canton in the department of the Alpes-Maritimes.

The town is situated on a promontory which divides into two segments a semicircular bay, bounded on the E. by the steep slopes of La Mortola, and on the W. by the elongated Cap Martin. It is exposed to the S.E., and the two divisions are called respectively the East and West Bays. To the W. and N. the counterforts of the Alps describe an immense semicircle, the peaks of which attain an altitude of from 3000 to 4500 ft. The

† Murray's 'Handbook of France,' Part II.; Bennet, 'Winter and Spring on the Shores of the Mediterranean;' 'The Maritime Alps and their Sea-board,' by the Author of 'Vere,' 1888.

2 I 2

eastern division of the bay is best suited for invalids, as it is more protected from the cold winds which descend from the Alps. Some of the best hotels and one of the English churches are situated here.

Dr. Bennet, who has studied Mentone more than any other person, states that "the climate is perfection for all who want bracing,† renovating -for the very young, the middle-aged invalid and the very old, in whom vitality, defective or flagging, requires rousing or stimulating." But for the ordinary invalid whose lungs are only slightly affected, and who seeks a mild and genial winter climate where he can pass his time constantly in the open air, neither Mentone nor any other place on the Riviera can compare with the African shore of the Mediterranean, especially Algiers.

There are two distinct towns, the modern one occupied by winter visitors, which extends along the sea-coast and is beginning to mount into the valleys, and the old city situated at the foot of its ancient castle on a rocky promontory. The country around is fertile, and a considerable trade is carried on

in olive-oil and lemons.

The scenery about Mentone is very beautiful, and there are many pleasant excursions; for those who have but little time to spare, the expedition to S. Agnès, Garbio and Roquebrune are most to be recommended.

H. M. the Queen spent a few weeks here in the spring of 1882, at the

Châlet des Rosiers.

The port is small and shallow, completely exposed to the S.W., and but little protected from the E. winds. A new harbour is contemplated E. of the old Genoese fort. Coasting-vessels resort a good deal to the roadstead under Cap Martin.

10 kil. Monte Carlo (see below).
b. 12 kil. Monaco.;

This capital of the smallest European monarchy, which is now reduced to

the town itself, and to a very small territory of barely 3 sq. m., near the promontory, on which it stands, seen from the N. presents a picturesque appearance, still surrounded by the old fortifications erected in the time of Louis XIV., and flanked with batteries commanding its pretty bay, in the little harbour of which English and other yachts are often moored. It contains a population of about 2000 souls, and is the only part of its prince's dominions over which he still retains any authority: his flag, a shield supported by two monks, in allusion to the name of Monaco (Monachus), may be seen floating over its castle whilst he resides in it.

The site is of remote antiquity, its foundation being attributed by some writers to the Greeks, even to Hercules, who undertook several expeditions to the coasts of Liguria; it is frequently alluded to as the Monæci Portus, and is noticed in the Antonine Itinerary, under the name of Portus Herculis Monæci. Lucan gives an accurate description of its

situation :-

"Quaque sub Herculeo sacratus nomine Portus Urgetrupe cava pelagus; non Eurus in illum Jas habet aut Zephyrus; solus sua littora trudat

Circius, et tuta prohibet statione Monœci."

The history of the principality of Monaco, including the towns and territory of Mentone and Roccabruna. is obscure; in 1162, the Emperor Frederick Barbarossa appears to have granted it to the Republic of Genoa for the part taken in expelling the Saracens from Provence and this part of Liguria, and the Genoese commune erected a fort which became a refuge alternately for its Guelf or Ghibeline exiles, its Spinolas or its Grimaldis. The Ch. of St. Nicholas, of fine 12thcent. work, is the only monument remaining of this earlier time. At the commencement of the 14th cent., Monaco passed into the hands of the family of Grimaldi, and the place became a haunt of buccaneers, rendering the navigation of this part of the Mediterranean very insecure. Carlo Grimaldi was a foremost leader in

[†] Mentone has, however, the reputation of being relaxing, more especially the West Bay.

† 'Monaco et ses Princes,' H. Metivier, 1862.

the Italian wars of his time, and as a l mercenary in the service of France appeared against Edward III., at the battle of Crécy (1346) with the 15,000 Genoese bowmen whose destruction drove him home, where, by piracy, he accumulated wealth enough to add Mentone and Roccabruna to his do-In 1505 Prince John II. minions. was murdered by his brother Lucian Grimaldi, and the latter fell in 1523 by the hand of his nephew. reigning family became extinct in the male line in 1731, in the person of Antonio Grimaldi, whose daughter and heiress Louise Hippolyte married Jacques Léonor de Goyon, Sire de Matignon, who took the arms and name of Grimaldi, and after his wife's death in 1732, reigned under the name of Honorius III.; he was succeeded by Honorius IV. in 1795. It was this Prince who, dispossessed by the French Revolution, was reinstated by the Congress of Vienna in 1814. He was succeeded by Honorius V. in 1819, the latter by Florestan I. in 1841. In 1848, Mentone and Roccabruna proclaimed themselves free Charles III, succeeded Florestan in 1856, and in 1861 ceded his sovereign rights over Mentone and Roccabruna to France for the sum of 4.000,000 frs. He also consented to a contract with Mr. Blanc, by which the latter obtained the Concession des Jeux, and founded the present Casino. Charles III. died on 10th September, 1889, and was succeeded by his son Albert I. The Concession above mentioned will be in force until 1919, and the new sovereign is bound by it.

The territory consists of 3 parts.

(1) The old town of Monaco; (2)
La Condamine; (3) Monte Carlo.

The old town is most picturesquely situated on the level top of a rock, about \(\frac{1}{2}\) m. long and 160 ft. high, projecting into the sea, and precipitous on all sides.

The Castle, which crowns the centre of the rock, was built upon the site of a much more ancient edifice in 1542, and is a good specimen of the military architecture of the 15th and 16th

cents. The Cour d'Honneur is the finest part. The marble staircase is good, and the frescoes in one gallery are attributed to Michael Angelo, though little of the original work remains. Another was decorated by the Genoese Carlone; one of the doors from this gallery leads into the room where the Duke of York, brother of George III., died of malignant fever, September 17th, 1767; another into the room where Lucian Grimaldi was murdered. This last was walled-up, and not re-opened until 1869. A third door leads into the Grimaldi hall, a state chamber of good proportions and handsomely decorated with a fine white marble Renaissance chimney-piece, covered with excellent bas-reliefs. The chapel has been entirely restored. and is splendidly decorated with marbles and mosaics.

Overlooking the sea and the port are two batteries, with some dismounted brass guns, presented by Louis XIV. to the then Prince, and a few other antiquated specimens of cannon; behind the palace is a garden with good specimens of semi-tropical vegetation; and at the other end of the rock is another public garden, with lovely terraces overhanging the sea.

Both Palace and gardens are open to the public on Saturdays.

A new cathedral is approaching completion (1889). It is a fine specimen of the early Romanesque style,

Attached to the Ch. is a recently restored Benedictine Abbey, and the Jesuits have a fine college and convent. There are excellent bathing-establishments surrounding the port.

La Condamine is on the flat between Monaco and Monte Carlo, and contains the rly. station, baths, hotels, lodging-houses, &c.

Monte Carlo occupying the promontory about 1 m. from the old town, and extending E. to the valley of St. Roman, owes its existence entirely to M. Blanc, who built the handsome casino in which rouge-et-noir and roulette are played. There is a magnificent new theatre and concert room.

where operas are given in addition to the free concerts, also a new gamblinghouse holding 8 tables. The cliff at the back has been laid out in terraces overhanging the sea, and planted with palm-trees and aloes, which grow luxuriantly. At the foot is a grassplot on a system of arches, and intended for pigeon-shooting. In front of the casino is a small square, on the side of which is the Hôtel de Paris, and on the other a large café. In front is a boulevard, on which there are numerous hotels and other fine buildings.

TA beautiful excursion may be made to the top of Mt. Agel. Ascend to TURBIA, a quaint old village with arcaded streets, 1900 ft. above the sea, by the mule-path, turn to the rt. on reaching the cornice road for about m., take a mule path to the l. for a very short distance. Turn to the rt, by a path leading first through vinevards on the face of the mountain. and then up a rocky gully; this will conduct the tourist to a small solitary farm, on a high plateau, not visible till it is reached. From this a small path leads again across the face of the mountain to the large stony plateau, which slopes up to the top. The whole walk will occupy about 3 hrs. The view from the top is very grand. It is possible to descend upon Roccabruna, Gorbie or Mentone.

The walk to Esa, a dirty, deserted, and extremely picturesque village, wonderfully perched upon a rock, is beautiful throughout. A new station has been made between Esa and, Monaco, called Turbir-sur-Mer. Sixteen kil. of good road connects it with the fortified position of TESTA DI Cane, overlooking Monaco at a height of 1000 metres.

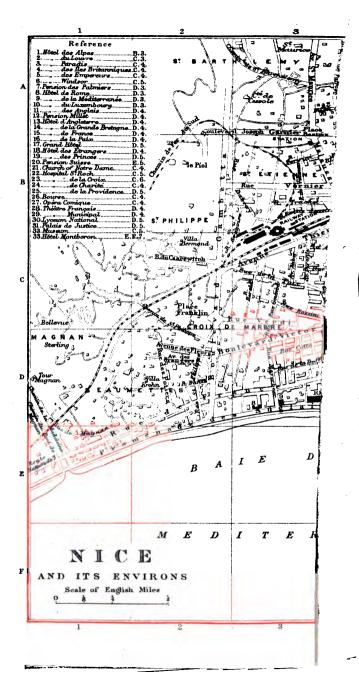
15 kil. La Turbie. A stn. on the rly. principally intended to communicate with the fort on Testa da Cane, the hill that overlooks Monaco. The driving road passes through the village, which is very quaint; the Turbia itself, or tower, is a conspicuous ruin,

21 kil. Beaulieu, well sheltered from N. and W., and rapidly becoming a Here the Marq. favourite resort. Salisbury has built himself a villa.

c. 25 kil. Villefranche. An excursion to this place may be more conveniently made from Nice, from which there are numerous trains daily as well as carriages. Boats also may be hired. Pedestrians by the old route over the hills will reach Villefranche from the Place Masséna in about 1 hr. The lower road passes round the head of the bay along the beautiful Corniche road, which leads to Beaulieu. It is a very pretty drive from Nice, keeping the sea in sight all the way, rounding the point up the hill by Smith's Folly, on Mont Boron, to Villefranche along the road made in 1863; the distance from the Place Garibaldiand the Rue Cassini, where the road commences. being about 5 kil.

The old, and now less frequented. road leaves the Place Garibaldi on the rt., and, after passing a kind of faubourg, reaches the bottom of the hill which separates the Bay of Nice from that of Villefranche. An ascent of 450 ft. through olive-groves leads to the summit of the low neck or pass called the Col de Villefranche. Instead of proceeding immediately to Villefranche, the lover of the picturesque will do well to take a path on the rt., which in a few minutes will bring him to the Fort of Montalban, on the highest point of the range of Montboron, which separates the two bays, and from which, or a little farther S., near some ruined buildings, he will discover the whole coast-line from Bordighera on the E., by Ventimille, Menton, Monaco, to St. Tropez, on the W., passing by Antibes, the islands of Ste. Marguerite, the mouth of the Var and its low delta. The Fort de Montalban commands the Bays of Nice and Cannes, and from its height (950 ft.) a magnificent view of the valley of the Paglione, Nice, and of the rich district between it and the Var, one continuous olive-forest extending to the foot of the last situated about 500 metres above the sea, | spurs of the Alps. Returning to the

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Col of Villefranche, a road leads to | the pretty town of that name, which from its cleanliness offers a striking contrast with other Riviera ports. and with the other towns along the sea-coast. The little town, with houses built pell-mell one above the other. contains nearly 3500 Inhab. It is often visited by the French or American squadrons. Villefranche owes its foundation to Charles II. of Anjou. King of Naples and Count of Provence, in the 13th cent. It is near the head of a most lovely bay, about 2 m. long by 11 broad, offering an anchorage for vessels of the largest size. Before the Government of Piedmont became possessed of Genoa and its maritime territory, Villefranche was the naval arsenal, first of the Dukes of Savoy and then of the Kings of Sardinia: it contains a harbour enclosed by a mole, with slips, barracks, storehouses, &c.; but the change of frontier has diminished its importance. Commanding the dock is an extensive fortified castle, and a Lazaretto, now disused. A beautiful road leads from Nice to Beaulieu along the N. side of the bay, on a ledge overhanging the Mediterranean, and parallel to the rly., passing through woods of orange-trees, olives, caroubs, pistachio, &c. : at the distance of about a mile it suddenly emerges on the Bay of St. Jean, and a very agreeable path, which strikes off on the rt. and along the top of the cliff, will carry the tourist to the small village of St. Jean, on the E. side of the peninsula of St. Ospizio, which forms a second tongue of land jutting out in an easterly direction; or a boat may be hired at Villefranche, which will enable him to cross the bay to Passable, from which a stony path across the isthmus leads to the same village; but, although less fatiguing, the route offers nothing of the beauty or interest of the former. St. Jean possesses an Inn (Gianetta's), where a fair fish dinner may always be had; and while this is preparing, a walk of \frac{1}{2} hr. will bring the tourist to the S.E. extremity of the peninsula, crowned by a circular fort, remains of the fortifications raised by the Duke of Berwick in 1706; at the foot dens: the Old Town, with its modern

is the chapel of the patron saint, a recluse, who died in the tower where he was there immured in the 6th cent. It was on this portion, called the Little Frazinet, that the Saracens established themselves, and were only expelled in the 10th cent. The Great Frazinet was near S. Tropez. The Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, after abandoning Rhodes, had a considerable establishment here prior to the cession to them of Malta.

Instead of returning by the same route, let the tourist take the path S. of St. Jean, leading to the lighthouse, along the E. declivity of Mont Ferrat, and along the W. side of the wild bay Des Fosses: a different path will take him from the lighthouse to Passable, where boats will generally be found to carry him across the bay to Villefranche in 10 minutes; or he will find a pleasant path round the head of the bay, amidst olive and caroub-trees. The little bay or cove N. of the landingplace of Passable is by some antiquaries supposed to be the Olicula Portus of some ancient Itineraries, destroyed in the 9th cent. The extreme S. point is Cap Ferrat, which has been planted with trees and surmounted by a lighthouse. Beaulieu the part of the shore to the N.E., known as La Petite Afrique, and bounded by Cape Roux, may be reached by boat, or on foot, in 1 hr.

d. 27 kil. Nice, called in Italian Nizza di Mare, was formerly the capital of a small independent sovereignty governed by its own counts; it passed successively into the hands of those of Provence, and of the Angevin sovereigns of Naples until the end of the 14th cent., when it was sold by Ladislaus to Amadeus VII. of Savoy. As a consequence of the Italian war of 1860, it became annexed to France, and is now the chief place of the Dept. of the Alpes Maritimes.

The city consists of four principal portions. The New Town including Carabacel, on the rt. bank of the Paillon, the Quartier de la Croix de Marbre, to the W. of the public garadditions: and the Port. The quarter | Francois de Paule, containing about of the Croix de Marbre is that principally occupied by foreigners. It derives its name from a marble cross district. erected in 1568, to commemorate the arrival in 1538 of Paul III. to bring about a reconciliation between Charles V. and Francis I.

The quarter of the Old Town extends from the Paglione (Le Paillon) to the foot of the Castle Hill; on the side of the sea it is bordered by the Boulevard du Midi, a handsome quay or parade, affording a delightful walk, in the direction of the port, of more

than a mile.

Between this quarter and that of the port is the Castle Hill, an isolated mass of limestone, rising to a height of 300 ft. It was formerly crowned by a strong castle, taken and razed to the ground by the Duke of Berwick, general of Louis XIV., in 1706. It has now been laid out as a public garden. The view from the summit is most extensive.

Here is the general cemetery of Nice, the most notable tombs in which are those of Gambetta, of Garibaldi's mother, and of the victims of the terrible conflagration of the theatre on the 23rd March, 1881. The first is a very simple one, but behind it a huge wooden pyramid has been erected on which to attach the wreaths sent from every part of France. The new cemetery is at Cancade, about 3 kil. distant from the centre of the town.

The quarter of the port is chiefly inhabited by seafaring persons. harbour has been much extended. and it has now a uniform depth of

7 mètres.

The chief manufactures are essences. candied fruits, syrups, and marquet-

The principal objects worthy of notice are-

The Cathedral or Ch. of S. Reparata, in the Italian style of the 17th

Notre Dame de Nice-Gothic style, in the Avenue de la Gare, built by Mr. Lenormant.

50,000 volumes; and an excellent Museum of the natural history of the

Regarding the climate of Nice we cannot do better than quote the opinion of Mr. Harris, the Consul there: "A thirty years' residence has taught me that the N. wind and the mistral are one and the same thing. When the wind is in the higher regions of the air it comes down from the N. over the snows of the Maritime Alps. When it is in the lower strata it follows the Rhone valley and opens out like a fan, coming to us often from considerably S. of W. In the former case, Cannes, Antibes and Nice are more affected by it than Monaco, Beaulieu or Mentone. When it is in the W. and S.W. they all feel it equally, and these are the usual points from which it blows. It follows that when it is in the N. there is no choice between Cannes and Nice. It blows down from the Cannet and the low Coteaux. and comes down on a great portion of Cannes, and it blows down the Avenue de la Gare at Nice; the Paillon Valley at the latter place bends too much to form a gully for it, and it avoids the new town, but is considerably felt at the port. My position is therefore that in the prevailing easterly and westerly winds all the Riviera resorts are alike: in northerly winds Villefranche, Beaulieu and Mentone are preferable. Monaco often is also, but I have known a cutting N. wind come down from Turbie and sweep the Condamine and the harbour: of course both Cannes and Nice possess quarters well sheltered from the N., such as the Californie, &c., at the first, the Baumettes, Carabacel, and the Monboron at the latter. As a matter of fact and 20 years' observation Mr. Teysseire, a very clever meteorological observer. gives the mean for mistral and W. winds together as 12 days per annum, and my own experience corroborates

As to temperature, it is to be observed that the only statistics pub-The Public Library, in the Rue St. | lished are those of the observatory, which is 300 mètres above the sea, and in a very exposed situation. These are printed in the Figaro as the temperatures of Nice, whereas they are at least three degrees Centigrade higher in reality. The advantages of Nice may be summed up in a few words: a pleasant climate, the theatres and other resources of a large city. and a beautiful country at the back within a few minutes' drive. All this being but 32 hours from London during the winter, when the accelerated service comes into operation, The extension of the harbour makes it a most desirable station for yachts, as they can coal here and lie where a beautiful clear stream runs into it, and makes it wholesome and sweet.

Te. Excursions.—CIMIES, the Civitas Cemeneliensis of the Romans, about 3 m. from Nice. On the way are the well-preserved ruins of a small Roman Amphitheatre, called by the peasantry the Tino delle Fade, or Bath of the Fairies; it is 210 ft. by 175, and could have contained about 8000 spectators. A short distance farther on the rt. is the Franciscan Convent of Cimies. which is supposed to occupy the site of a temple of Diana at the ancient Cemenelum. The ch. contains a picture by Ludovico Brea, who, with the exception of Miralieti, is the only artist of any eminence whom Nice has produced. In front of the ch. is a square planted with gigantic ilexes, and an interesting Gothic marble cross of the 15th cent.

At Sr. Pons, about a mile from Cimies, by an abrupt stony path, is an extensive convent over the rt. bank of the Paglione, with fine view from the terrace. It stands on the site of one where Charlemagne is said to have dwelt on his way to Rome in 777. The place is more celebrated as having witnessed the assembly of the inhabitants of Nice in 1388, when they declared for Amadeus VII. of Savoy.

The FONTAINE BU TEMPLE derives its name from the ch. of St. Marie du Temple, founded by the Templars. The Vallon Obscur is a gorge ½ m, in

length. Pedestrians may climb on the l. bank beyond the cascade to the top of Mont Geina (fine view), and return by the Aspremont road. The Fontaine de Mouraille is also very picturesquely situated, and is 15 min. walk from the ch. at Raī. Another & hr. leads to the Fontaine Sainte, an intermittent spring; and beyond this is the Villa of the Marquis de Châteauneuf, at Gairaat, commanding a fine view of Nice.

To the W. of Nice the scenery is tamer; but charming drives may be taken up some of the valleys running N. from the sea.

CHÂTEAU DE S. ANDRÉ, FALICON AND ITS GROTTO, MONT CHAUVE, MONT GROS, &c.—This excursion may be performed in a carriage by the road running along the rt. bank of the Paglione as far as St. Pons, and thence along the same side of the torrent of S. André by the road to Levens. The Castle of S. André is a very picturesque ruin; the Grotto is at a short distance beneath the Castle, from which a path leads to it. Crossing the torrent, the pedestrian will soon reach the village of Falicon, from which, following the road to Levens, he will arrive, about a mile farther, at the Grotto of Falicon, at the base of Mont Calvo or Mont Chauve, one of the elevated limestone peaks which bound the district of Nice towards the N. The so-called petrified casts made and sold at the spring are curious. They are obtained by placing a model in sulphur under the spring for some months.

The ascent of Mont Chause (2800 ft.) is no longer possible, a fort having been built on the top of the lower cone; the E. is still accessible. A finer view, however, is from Mont Cime (3000 ft.), one hour's walk from Aspremont, the whole chain of the Maritime Alps presenting an uninterrupted view from that point, while below, down a steep slope covered with a pine forest, is the ruined Castle of St. Blaise.

The valley of Hepaticas is also a pretty excursion, and may be reached out of the path leading from Falicon to Cimies. The ruins of Châteauneuf lie to the rt. of the Levens road, 9 m. from Nice. A guide may be had at Tourettes (Inn), and the ascent made in 2 hrs., fine view. The descent may be made to Contes (small Inn), a town of 2000 Inhab., on a promontory to the N.E., and thence (omnibus twice a day, 1 fr., in 2 hrs., 11 m.) back to Nice. Levens is 3 hrs. by omnibus from the Pont Vieux at Nice (14 m.), and contains some Roman remains. Beyond is the fine valley of Vésubie.

The ascent of Mont Gros (1200 ft.) is easy, as a carriage may be taken along the Corniche road to the farm of M. Bonfils, and thence 20 min. to the

summit, fine view.

Mont Vinaigrier, to the S. of Mont Gros, is a few feet higher, and is reached from the old Villafranca road, Mont Pacanaglia (1889 ft.) is reached by the same route, and lies N. of the Inn Masséna, at the Quatre Chemins.]

39 kil. Vence-Cagnes. The latter is the rly. stn. for the former, the ancient Vocontium, where are many ancient Roman remains, and a cathedral built in the 13th cent. on older foundations. It has five naves, and the choir is in a gallery at the W. end. There is also a curious but neglected Calvary, in which the Stations of the Cross along a steep rocky path are roughly hewn out of wood and gaudily painted.

f. 47 kil. Antibes.

The ancient Antipolis, the port of Neptune, so called because it was built opposite Nice, now a small seaport, situated on the base of a promontory jutting out into the sea, commanding fine views of the Maritime

The harbour is small but secure, enclosed and sheltered by high loopholed walls: the fortifications are well preserved, and were erected by Vauban (1691), who also built the strong fort on the N. side of the entrance to the

harbour.

. 58 kil. Cannes.

village, has rapidly risen to be flourishing winter station. It owes its prosperity in a great measure to the late Lord Brougham, who, having been prevented crossing the Italian frontier to Nice, by the Sardinian authorities, on account of the cholera in that year, took up his residence here, being attracted by the beauties of the spot, its fine vegetation, and the serenity of its climate. He died here on the 7th May, 1868. remains lie in the Cometery, where a plain and lofty cross of granite marks his grave. On the 16th April, 1879, the centenary of his birth, great fêtes were held, and a statue of the statesman was unveiled in the presence of 10,000 spectators.

The old town, on the shore, on the margin of a small harbour, and on the E. slope of the hill, is not very interesting, save for the lovely views from its summit. The principal street is that which forms the high road from Fréjus to Antibes. From either side of the old town, along the shore, and up the hills in its vicinity, have spread a swarm of houses and villas with gardens. The W. end of Cannes was once considered the English quarter: it extends from the Porte to La Bocca, an eminence on the R. de Fréjus, before ascending into the Plaine de Laval. Here is the Château Eléonore, built by Lord Brougham, in an orangegarden on the N. side of the road, recognised by the Doric portico and his coat of arms on the front; the Château des Tours, a miniature castle, the residence of the Duke of Vallombrosa; the villas La Rochefoucauld and Victoria; the Beausite, Bellevue, and Pavilion hotels.

The extreme E., Route de Californie. is the most popular quarter with English visitors and the site of some of the largest and most popular villas. On the slope of the Californie hill is the Villa Nevada belonging to Miss Percival, where H.R.H. Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, died on the 28th March, 1884. He had been on a visit to his attached friend and former equerry, Captain Percival, nephew of Cannes, down to 1834 a poor fishing- the proprietor. St. George's Church Ł

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close by was built as a memorial of coasts is the luxuriant and semithe event by H.R.H. [the Prince of Wales. The Queen visited Villa Date-palms, aloes, agaves, yuccas, Vevada in 1886.

The climate is less relaxing than that of Menton, and it much resembles that of Nice, which is somewhat exciting near the shore. Strangers should therefore keep clear of that locality. For those who suffer from the sea air, producing often nervous irritability and want of sleep, the villas and hotels on the N. side of the town, and towards le Cannet, are preferable.

The sea-bathing is very agreeable, and may be continued till November, but the best months are May and June. As there is little or no tide in this part of the Mediterranean, horse machines are not required, but little wooden huts are erected on the sands to serve as dressing-rooms for the

bathers.

On Mont Chevalier, round which the old town was built, stands the 17th-cent. Ch. of Notre Dame d'Espérance, much revered by sailors, and decorated with their ex-voto offerings. Adjoining it are the ruins of a square Tower, erected in A.D. 1070 by the Abbot of Lérins, feudal lord of the coast from Fréjus to Antibes, and which was in later times surrounded by defensive works. The view from the terrace on the E. of the ch. is very fine and extensive.

Jonquils, violets, roses, lemonscented geraniums, mimosa, jessamine, and other flowers are grown in great quantities for making scents. The orange is cultivated chiefly for its blossoms, and the essence from it, called Néroli, is employed in the manufacture of Eau de Cologne. The gathering of them commences about the end of April. The dried peel is also used for the manufacture of Eau de Portugal and other perfumes.

Walks and Excursions, in carriages, on foot, or on ponies, are numerous, and thence it is almost a continuous and the scenery is everywhere beautiful. The striking feature of these argrier. Carriages can be put up at the

coasts is the luxuriant and semitropical nature of the vegetation.
Date-palms, aloes, agaves, yuccas,
cacti, Japanese medlars, &c., not only
grow, but flourish, and the eucalyptus,
introduced in 1859, attains in a
very short time a great size. The
hills are cut into terraces for the
growth of orange-trees, and cornfields,
vineyards, and orange-groves are replacing the olive, the cultivation of
which has of late years proved unprofitable. The roots of the heath,
with which the mountains are covered,
are used for the manufacture of briarwood pipes, from Fr. bruyère, heath.

La Croix des Gardes, a rocky height, about 500 ft. above the sea, N.W. of Cannes, a walk of $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., crossing the so-called Roman bridge over the ravine of the Riou, or by the road which passes the H. Bellevue, commands a view extending, in clear weather, to

the mountains of Corsica.

About 1 m. farther to the N.W. are the picturesque crags of the Roccabillière, from which also there is a magnificent view.

LE CANNET, a village 2½ m. from the centre of the town. The climate here is even milder than at Cannes, the valley being very sheltered. Here, in the Villa Sardou, Mille. Rachel, the tragedian, died 1858. At the foot of the hill is the ruin of the chapel of S. Claude. Passing a mediæval tower, and through the new road, the Place is reached, which commands a beautiful view.

St. Cassien and its chapel, 3 m., an isolated mound covered with trees. There are some fine specimens of cypresses and the Pinus pinea. A little beyond the hermitage the road crosses the River Siagne by a suspension-bridge. The river now supplies the town of Cannes with abundance of excellent water, by means of an aqueduct called the Canal de la Siagne. It is about 3 m. to the next bridge and the little group of houses called Le Tremblant, by a good hard level road, and thence it is almost a continuous gradual ascent to the foot of Mt. Vinaturier. Carriages can be put up at the

Auberge de l'Esterel, but it is a poor aqueduct at Clausonne (10 m. from place, and is a scene in Mdme. Revbaud's novel 'Misé Brun.' A carriage can go for 11 m. farther to the crossroads 13 m. from Cannes, and about two-thirds of a mile along the l.-hand road the path up the mountain begins. The view from the top (200 ft.) is very fine.

La Napoule, i.e. Neapolis, or New Town, 51 m. from Cannes, gives its name to the bay. There are some ruins of an ancient castle, restored, but the principal attraction is the beauty of its situation at the foot of the

Esterel Mts.

Theoule, farther on, is a most picturesque spot, commanding a fine view of the bay and islands. The road beyond La Napoule is not good for carriages, and the place is best reached by sea.

Auribeau, 13 m. by the high road to Fréius, as far as the glass-works. This village and that of Pégomas are beautifully situated near the moun-

tains.

Mougins, 6 m., on the rt. from the Grasse road, on a steep hill. From the summit of the tower of the ch. there is a splendid view, perhaps the finest in the district. The key can be procured from the sacristan.

The Chapel of Notre Dame de Vie can be reached either by a road N.W. of Le Cannet, or by following the Canal de la Siagne. The situation is beautiful, and the avenue of ancient cypresses in front of the chapel will repay a visit.

h. Vallauris, 5½ m. A bridle-road leads to it over the hill N.E., passing the Chapel of S. Antoine; or in carriages by the Golfe Jouan, through a rocky valley on the l. of the Antibes road; or by the new road through the. building ground called Cannes-Eden, a magnificent drive. Since the time of the Romans this has been the seat of a manufactory of pottery, owing to the fineness of the clay in the valley. The works of Messrs. Massier should be visited.

Hence by bridle-road N., 2 m., to the picturesque ruin of the Roman give many extremely picturesque

Cannes), better known as the Pont de Vallauris, on the high road from Grasse to Antibes.

Strangers should not fail to visit the Jardin des Hesperides, with fine orange-groves, on the Croisette, a narrow promontory dividing the Gulf of la Napoule from that of Jouan; and the grounds of the Duke of Vallombrosa, and Duke de la Rochefoucauld-Doudeauville, on the R. de Fréjus, both creations of the late Mr. Woolfield.

[j. Grasse, 18 kil. Branch rly., 4 trains daily in 40 min. There is a short cut from the rly. stat. to the town to avoid the zigzags of the road. Visitors may return to Cannes by

An ancient city, and the most extensive manufacturing place for per-fumery in France. It is chiefly sent to Paris, and is made from the flowers which grow luxuriantly in the neighbourhood, favoured by its peculiarly mild climate. The flower-fields and nursery-gardens near Cannes produce annually 200,000 frs.'-worth of flowers of orange, lemon, heliotrope, hyacinth, &c., &c., which are sent to Grasse to supply its distilleries. The operation is interesting, and can be best seen The flowers when freshly gathered are placed in layers of grease between flat plates of metal or pottery, and allowed to remain for a certain time, by which all the odoriferous principles are extracted, the flowers becoming perfectly inodorous; the grease is afterwards treated by spirits of wine, which removes the odour without the employment of heat, which would otherwise destroy it. The principal distilleries of perfumery at Grasse are those of MM. Cours and Girard. Messrs. Nègre's manufactory of candied and otherwise preserved fruits will also be worth visiting. The town is a labyrinth of winding alleys, connected with narrow steep flights of steps. The arched buttresses thrown from house to house and the arched colonnade in the market-place,



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street views. Grasse probably owes | whose sentence of death by the counits position to the depredations of the Moors on the sea-coast, which drove the inhabitants to a commanding position inland, where they were less likely to fall a victim to these marauders. Even here, however, they were not safe, as on one occasion the place was pillaged and half its inhabitants carried off into slavery. The Hôtel de Ville has a central tower, of 11th-cent. massive masonry. The 12th-cent. Cathedral has a pointed doorway and 2 crypts of modern date beneath cut in the rock. The painter Fragonard was a native of Grasse: there are several good examples of his works here, painted by order of Madame Du Barry for her château at Luciennes. As the revolution broke out before their delivery, they never reached their destination, and they still remain in the house where they were painted. In the 17th-cent. chapel of the Hospital are three paintings attributed to Rubens—the Exaltation of the Cross, the Crucifixion, and the Crowning with Thorns. The views of the hills from the Public Walk of the Cours are very striking.]

k. Hes de Lérins.—This boating excursion is among the most popular and usual of all from Cannes. (Boats to go and return 12 frs.; small steamer twice a day.) The distance from the lighthouse to the Ile St. Honorat is about 4 m.

The Ile Ste. Marguérite, one of the group of 2 isles called Lérins, is covered with a pine-wood. The fort, once a state prison, was built about the year 1638, and the dungeon in which the Man in the Iron Mask was confined (1687 to 1698) is still shown; its walls are 12 ft. thick, and its solitary window is guarded by treble ranges of iron bars. The only approach to it was through the governor's dwelling. Many conjectures have been made regarding the identity of the "prisoner of Provence," who remained 30 years in the guardianship of M. Saint-Mars mystery as ever. Marshal Bazaine, terest, especially an amphitheatre and

cil of war at Versailles was commuted into 20 years' detention in a fortified place, was imprisoned here 26th December, 1873, but made his escape in the night of the 9th August, 1874. The Ile St. Honorat is interesting to the antiquary as possessing the remains of a 12th-cent. monastery, originally founded by St. Honorat in the 5th cent., and at one time the most important in Christendom. It was fortified to protect the monks from the attacks of the Moorish or other pirates. The castle still exists in the shape of a great keep, the best feature of which is the interior court, with its colonnades and Gothic arches.

The ch., of the 11th cent., with parts as old as the 7th cent., was rebuilt in 1876. Over the E. door is an early Christian bas-relief in white marble. There are remains of 5 of the 7 chapels which formerly existed in different parts of the island. Suppressed during the first revolution, the Abbey of Lérins, and the island, became the property of Mdlle. de Sainval, a celebrated actress. The modern building is now occupied by a religious order engaged in the education of boys.

A fine and settled day should be selected for this excursion, as the trip is disagreeable in squally weather. Those who are curious in provincial gastronomy should try the "bouilla-baisse" of Provence, which can be skilfully prepared on the Ile Ste. Marguerite by the boatmen, if ordered beforehand.

1. 90 kil. St. Raphael, a new winter station rapidly rising in popularity. It was here that Napoleon landed on his return from Egypt in 1799, and here he embarked for Elba in 1814.

m. 94 kil. Fréjus, which occupies part of the ancient Forum Julii. It was an important harbour at one time, and Augustus posted 300 galleys there which he had captured at Actium. Now the port is sanded up and the town is a mile from the shore. in various prisons, but it is as much a Roman remains have considerable inthe way to its origin, the Barrage of the Siagne. The rly, here leaves the coast and runs in a S.W. direction to

n. 185 kil. Toulon.

Toulon is the great Mediterranean arsenal of France, and, as a naval port, second only to Brest. It is a strongly fortified town, situated at the bottom of a deep double bay, which forms the roads. Behind it runs an amphitheatre of hills, rising on the N. into the heights of Mt. Faron stretching round the bay, sheltering it entirely except from the S. and E.

The climate is dry and bracing, though exposed to the mistral. On the sheltered slopes of Mt. Faron and La Malgue, the temperature is extremely mild, the thermometer rarely descending below the freezing point.

Claret, Ste. Anne, La Vallette, and the sea-coast are very sheltered and healthy, and provided with good water.

The Port is divided into the old and new, separated from the roadstead by moles, hollow and bomb-proof, begun in the reign of Henry IV., formed externally into batteries on a level with the water's edge. The Port du Commerce, or Darse Vieille, on the E. is appropriated, as its name implies, to merchant-vessels. The Darse Neuve on the W. is surrounded by the dockyard buildings, the arsenal, storehouses for provisions, cannon foundry, &c.

Toulon has been greatly extended since 1860 to the N., towards the rly., round which a new and elegant quarter has sprung up. The old town, between this and the sea, consists of a series of narrow streets, descending towards the wide quay, the busiest

portion of the town.

The Hôtel de Ville on the *Darse* Vieille, facing the sea, is ornamented with 2 colossal Terms by Le Puget, supporting a balcony.

In the Chambre des Prud'hommes 42, R. du Gars, are some fine pictures

by Victor Courdonan.

The Cathedral, originally Romanesque of the 11th cent, was restored | Ollioules, commanding the only ap-

an aqueduct, which may be traced all | in the Transition style of the 12th. and successively enlarged and renovated up to the 18th cent.

In the Public Garden, where a military band plays twice a week, is a good statue brought from the tomb of the Marquis de Valbelle of Tourves, and on the W. of the garden is an ancient porch removed from Six Fours.

The Military Port, or Darse Neurs, covers a space of 240 acres, more than twice the area of that at Portsmouth. In it are a number of hulks in which a reserve of several thousand sailors are housed.

The basins, or floating docks, have an area of more than 80 acres, deep enough to receive the largest vessels, fully equipped. In the Bagne here there used to be about 4000 convicts, but these were all removed in 1874 to New Caledonia. The dockvard has been greatly extended towards the W., and occupies the whole of the N. side of the bay, forming the Arsenal of Castigneau.

Strangers are not allowed to visit the

Arsenal Maritime.

The dockyard and fleet of Toulon were destroyed by a British force under Sir Sydney Smith, detached from the fleet of Lord Hood, in November, 1793, previous to the evacuation of the town by the British. It was a work of danger, as the Republicans had already gained possession of the surrounding forts, and were pouring in a merciless hail of shot and shell. 27 vessels in the harbour were burnt, 15 ships taken away, but the great magazine and several vessels on the stocks escaped.

The English had gained possession of Toulon, not by force of arms, but by convention with the Royalist portion of its inhabitants on condition of their being protected from the Republicans. But the means at the disposal of Hood were totally inadequate to effect this, and the land force, 5000 men, was far too few to garrison so vast an extent of works, and little good was done by our 8000 Neapolitan and Spanish allies. The pass of Ł

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proach to Toulon from the W., had Fort Napoleon, which replaces the been left unguarded, and the Republifieldworks of 1793, called le Petit can forces, 50,000 strong, reeking from the massacres of Lyons and Marseilles, marching through it invested the town, and breathing vengeance against its inhabitants for their defection. When after 3 months the harbour was no longer tenable, nearly 15,000 of the inhabitants were embarked on board the British ships, by the light of the burning ships and dockyards, amidst the cries and groans of the multitude that were left behind, of whom more than 6000 were sacrificed to the vengeance of the agents of the Committee of Public Safety. The horrors of the fusillade and the butcheries of the guillotine were executed with the blindest rage, which did not wait to distinguish those who had opposed from those who had favoured the English. The French General Dugommier and Lieutenant Bonaparte were powerless to stop the carnage. The democrats even began to raze the town, and they decreed that its name should be abolished, and that in future it should only be known as Port de la Montagne.

The Roadstead is the most picturesque and interesting feature about Toulon, and the views from the neighbouring heights are very pleasing.

The inner road (Petite Rade), which Toulon faces, covers nearly 3 sq. m., and has been dredged to a uniform depth of 33 ft. It is divided from the outer road (Grande Rade) by two capes or headlands and is completely sheltered. The headland on the E. is defended at its extremity by the Batterie du Salut, which overlooks the old fort called Grosse Tour, and is backed by the square Tour du Mourillon, built in 1848, a conspicuous object from all points. At the base of this headland and S.E. of the town stands the strong Fort la Malgue, commanding a fine view, and very heavily armed. Opposite, on the W. side of the bay, stretches out a two-horned hilly promontory, the N. point of which is occupied by the port of l'Equillette, and the S. point by that of Ballaguier, while the commanding heights, de Caire, above them, are crowned by the | coming a more favourite resort. New

Gibraltar. L'Equillette was regarded as the key of the British position in 1793, but it was occupied by a garrison of which only a small portion was English, the rest were Spaniards and Neapolitans. After keeping possession of it for between 3 and 4 months, it was taken by the French. who cut to pieces the British detachment of 300 men. The planner of the attack was a young officer of artillery, named BONAPARTE, who then for the first time had an opportunity of displaying his military genius.

The outer roadstead (Grande Rade) is formed by a hilly peninsula stretching from W. to E., terminating in Cap Sepet and corresponding with Cap Brun on the N. side of the bay. It is open to the sea from the E., but is sheltered from the S.W. wind by the above-mentioned peninsula, on which stands the Military Hospital at St. Mandrier, a splendid building with 2000 beds, like all similar French establishments, admirably managed. Its chief attraction, however, is the beauty of the spot and Jardin d'Acclimatation

attached to it.

Few people visit Toulon as a winter residence; it is too military, and the climate is not to be compared to the stations farther E.

The last of the winter stations on the Riviera is

o. Hyères, this is reached by a branch line, 21 kil. in length, from Toulon; which, after passing the town, continues 8 kil. further to Les Salines d'Hyères. The town is built on the S. slope of a hill crowned by a ruined fortress. It is sheltered from winds, except the mistral, by the chain of Les Maures, so that it enjoys a very mild temperature. It faces the Mediterranean, but is separated from it by an intervening space 3 m. broad, over which it enjoys a view of the sea.

The mildness and dryness of the air cause it to be much frequented by invalids in winter. Every year it is befaid out, splendid hotels constructed, and villas built round the town. Along the sea-coast, and near the railway station, a fine casino has been built in the centre of the new town, facing the sea.

Costabelle, about 1 m. from the rly. stat. and two from the town, is the newest and most favourite of the suburbs of Hyères. It stands on the S. slope of a hill, covered with woods, which greatly protects it from the mistral, and it commands a beautiful view of the sea. One of the first villas built here was that of the Duke of Grafton.

The Hes d'Hyères (or Res d'Or) consist of a wooded group of 3 principal islands, lying about 9 m. from Hyères and 2 m. from the extremity of the peninsula of Giens. They may be reached by steamer from Toulon, or Marseilles, or boat from Hyères.

Porqueroles is 5 m. long, with a tolerable little hotel restaurant and a fine sandy beach. The island is almost entirely covered with woods of pine and oak.

Porteros (Port Creux) is the wildest of the three islands, inhabited by not

more than 25 persons. Bagaud has fortifications on it.

Levant, or Titan, is the largest and most beautiful; it formerly contained a penitentiary for boys.]

p. 252 kil. Marseilles.†

The foundation of Massilia is attributed to a colony of Phocæans, who left Asia Minor rather than submit to Cyrus; the settlement increased and prospered, and became an ally of Rome. Siding with Pompey in the war between him and Cæsar, Massilia was besieged and taken by the latter. Its importance continued during the Middle Ages, when it formed a sort of independent state till taken by Charles d'Anjou, Comte de Provence. Marseilles held out against Henri IV., long after Paris had submitted, but its turbulent spirit of independence was

+ Murray's 'Handbook for France,' Part II.

promenades and boulevards are being | not subdued in the time of Louis XIV. as that monarch entered by a breach in its walls.

> In 1720 it was smitten by a fearful visitation of plague, which carried off between 40,000 and 50,000 persons, or half the population. The good Bishop Belsunce particularly distinguished himself by the intrepidity with which he, aided by pious nuns, constantly ministered to the spiritual and temporal wants of his plague-stricken flock. His devotion has been commemorated by Pope :—

"Why drew Marseilles' good bishop purer breath, When Nature sickened and each gale was

death?"

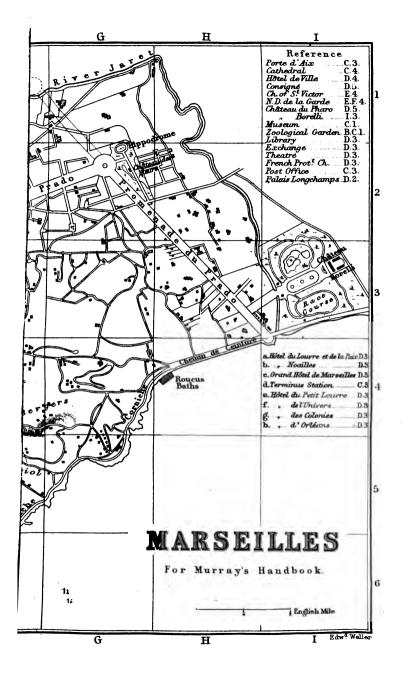
A statue to his memory has been set up in the Cours Belsunce. Many other people of rank and eminence also voluntarily exposed their lives to aid the living and to bury the dead. disease commenced in spring and did not finally disappear till November.

At the revolution Marseilles furnished a large contingent of the bands of assassins who perpetrated the greater portion of the September massacres in Paris: here wholesale murders were committed; 400 persons were killed, and their property confiscated. Even after the death of Robespierre, fresh assassinations took place, and 200 of those who had been instruments in the revolutionary massacres were murdered in Fort St. Jean, by the irritated mob. Marseilles has always been a hotbed of political agitation, but the democrats and revolutionists of former days are supposed now to have settled down into good Republicans.

It is the capital of the department of the Bouches-du-Rhône, the greatest commercial emporium and the most important seaport in France. It has been much improved since 1853 by the creation of new streets, quarters, harbours, and public edifices; indeed, these improvements have been carried out greatly in excess of the actual requirements of the city, and the melancholy spectacle presents self of some of the finest streets almost tenant-

less and unfinished.

The climate is delightful for a





rtion of the year, but in summer the sat is very great, and the terrible letral, a cutting, dry, N.W. wind, is ways disagreeable, and even dangerus for delicate constitutions.

Plan for seeing Marseilles. - For perns pressed for time the following nerary may be useful. Take a carage at the Bourse, drive to the new ocks, walk along the Breakwater, joying the view over the sea; then ive behind the Fort St. Jean to the d harbour, and along the Quai de ive Neuve on its S. side, to the hâteau du Pharo and Bains Catalans, ontinuing along the shore by the hemin de Ceinture to where it joins ie Promenade du Prado, which follow the Place de Castellane by the Rue e Rome, passing the New Prefecture nd Rue St. Ferriol to the Rue de oailles and Cannebière.

From the Port d'Aix, a Triumphal rch (not far from the rly, terminus), ected to commemorate the French impaign in Spain of 1823, a broad renue traverses the city, leading to the Prado under various names—Rue Aix, Grand Cours and Place de ome, and Rue Grand Chemin de ome. Near the centre of it another ide thoroughfare, consisting of the ues de la Cannebière (Kdvvaßts, flax) and de Noailles, crossing it at right igles, runs down to the Port or Harver, an oblong basin 1000 yds. long 330 broad, extending into the heart

the town, occupying an area of arly 70 acres, about equal to two of e docks at Liverpool. The depth of tter varies from 18 ft. at its mouth 24, and it is capable of holding 00 or 1200 merchant-vessels. This is for ages the focus of that ex-

commerce which

renders

arseilles the first seaport in the editerranean.

In recent times the connection of ance and Algiers has given a sat impetus to the prosperity of tracilles, as it engrosses nearly the ale trade with the African colony. has risen also to considerable imtance since 1830 as a steam-packet tion,

Mediterranean.]

The New Harbour consists of a series of Docks or Bassins parallel to the shore, from which they are separated by a long mole, and divided into 4 docks by cross piers that allow of the passage of vessels from one into the other, whilst at each extremity is an outer harbour, or Avant port, communicating in all its width with the sea. This series of basins occupies a length of upwards of a mile, with a water width of 450 yards. The grande Jetes is 3070 mètres in length. The first dock, or Bassin de la Jolistte, the most southern, is the great rendezvous of steamers to all parts of the Mediterranean. It communicates with the sea by an Avant port, and with the old harbour by a narrow basin or canal. the Bassin de Radoub, running behind the Fort St. Jean, which it has converted into an island. Beyond the Bassin de la Joliette is a smaller dock, the Bassin de l'Entrepôt, and the seaside stat. of the rly. (Gare Maritime). Farther N. is the Bassin du Nord. and a larger dock still, the Bassin National to the N. of this. This new system of dock accommodation covers a space of 394,000 square mètres, whilst there are 290,000 in the old harbour, making a total of 170 Eng. acres. The quays in the new docks measure 3100 vds. On one side of La Joliette are houses, chiefly occupied by merchants' offices; and alongside the Bassins de l'Entrepôt and du Nord, but separated by the road, are the bonded warehouses, a magnificent pile of buildings 400 yds. long, and of 6 stories, exclusive of the vaults beneath. They were erected by a company at an outlay of a million sterling, and are the finest of the kind in Europe. In the rear is the goods stat. of the rly., separated by a wide street from the new quarter of the Joliette or Arène, pierced in all its length by a wide cours or boulevard extending to the Porte d'Aix.

On the Quai, near the Bassin de la Joliette, stands the vast new Cathedral designed by the late M. Vaudoyer. It is in the Byzantine style, in the form of a Latin cross, surmounted by several domes, and built in courses of white

2 K

and grey stone. The interior decora- | carried off and hung up as a trophy in tions are not yet complete, but are mosaics.

From the margin of the Old Harbour, lined with quays, the ground rises on all sides, covered with houses, forming an amphitheatre, terminating only with the encircling chain of hills. From this disposition of the ground the port is the sewer of the city, so that in hot weather the stench is very unpleasant.

The direction of the old harbour is from E. to W. On its N. side, and within the angle formed by the Rue Cannebière and the Cours, lies the old town of narrow streets, scarce worth entering. Modern improvement, however, has driven a wide avenue—the Rue de la République, and streets branching from it—through the midst

of this labyrinth.

One of these avenues opens on the Quai du Port, at the back of the Hôtel de Ville, a heavy building, and overloaded with tasteless ornaments, erroneously attributed to Le Puget, his beautiful design having been rejected. Farther on, near the harbour's mouth, is the Consigne, or health office, where everything relating to quarantine is transacted, and whence the permission for vessels to enter the harbour is issued. To this office the captains of vessels come to give an account of themselves, and to show their bills of The council-room contains a few paintings, the most worthy of notice being the Plague at Marseilles, by Gerard, in which Bishop Belsunce is introduced; and other, by Guérin, of the self-devotion of the Chevalier Rose in burying the dead, when even the galley-slaves had refused to do so; St. Roch healing the Sick, by David; a bas-relief, by Le Puget, of the Plague at Milan; the Cholera at Marseilles; and the Yellow Fever at Barcelona, 1822, by Horace Vernet.

The mouth of the old port is narrow, 105 yds. across, and was once closed by a chain. This having been forced by D. Alfonso V. of Aragon, IV. of Cata-

the cathedral of Valencia (q, v). very splendid, rich in marble and It is defended by two forts: on the N. by the old castle and tower of St. Jean, built in the 14th cent., in which Philippe Egalité was imprisoned with his youngest son, and whence after a time they escaped; on the S. the Fort St. Nicolas, much strengthened and extended since 1860. It was founded by Louis XIV., who, after capturing the disobedient city, and entering it by a breach in the walls. observed that "he also would have a Bastide at Marseilles," and forthwith laid the foundation of this fort, of which the first stone bore the inscription-"Ne fidelis Massilia, aliquorum motibus concitata vel audaciorum petulantia, vel unica libertatis cupiditate tandem ruerit, Ludovic. XIV. optimatum populique securitate hâc arce prodivit." Close inside Fort St. Nicolas a graving-dock for repairing vessels. Bassin de Carénage, has been formed on the site of an ancient cemetery by costly excavations in the rock.

> On the S. side of the Old Harbour is St. Victor, the most ancient ch. of Marseilles; its crypts and substructions are of the 11th cent. The upper part dates from 1200, except the two battlemented towers, which give it the air of a castle. These were erected in 1350, by Pope Urban V., who had been abbot of the adjoining monastery, and is supposed to have been buried here. The early Christian sarcophagi from the crypt are now in the Chateau Borely. There is a tradition that an older building originally stood on this site, in which Lazarus slept when he passed here after having been driven from Palestine. St. Victor was one of the most celebrated Benedictine abbeys in Christendom, and possessed a host of other religious houses depen-

Above St. Victor, to the S. of the town and harbour, rises the bare rocky hill of Nôtre Dame de la Garde, so called from the curious Chapel, now enlarged into a capacious Romanesque Ch., situated within a small fort on luna, and I. of Naples, in 1423, was its summit. It is surmounted by a

dent on it.

colossal statue of the Virgin in bronze, and another carved in olive-wood, of great antiquity, is enclosed within the ch. It is held in the highest veneration throughout the Mediterranean by the sailors and fishermen and their wives, and the walls and roof are hung with ex-votos, paintings of shipwrecks, storms, steamboat explosions. escapes from British vessels of war, representations of surgical operations, sick-beds, roadside accidents, &c. The cholera panic produced numerous offerings; among them a silver tunny-fish, presented by the Marseilles fish-wives. Many ostrich-eggs and models of ships are suspended from the roof, and one corner is filled with cast-off crutches. the gifts of grateful cripples, and with ropes' ends by which men have been The silver saved from drowning. statue of the Virgin, 4 ft. high, over the altar, is modern. The apse is finely decorated with mosaics.

The view from the top of the hill of Nôtre Dame is perhaps the best that can be had of Marseilles itself, spread over a gradually sloping basin, a city remarkably deficient in spires, towers, or domes. It is surrounded by hills. which are covered with vineyards and olive-gardens, and speckled with white country-houses, called Bastides, to the number of 5000 or 6000, belonging to the citizens. It is an arid prospect of dazzling white, interspersed by dark streaks of dusky green. From this the eye is delighted to turn and repose upon the deep blue of the Mediterranean, the graceful curves of the coast of the Gulf of Lyons, and the little group of islands. The nearest and smallest, the Ile d'If, is crowned by a Castle, once a state prison, in which Mirabeau was shut up, and in which one of the most exciting scenes in Dumas' novel of 'Monte Cristo,' the escape of the hero, is laid. Farther off are Pomègue and Ratoneau, connected by a breakwater to form the Porte de Frivoul, the quarantine station, where is one of the best Lazarets in Europe. Here probably was the Fretum Julium, where Casar's fleet of galleys under D. Brutus was stationed during the siege of Marseilles.

Along the lower slope of the same hill, within the town, stretches a wide promenade planted with trees, called Cours Pierre Puget, better known by its old name of Boulevard Bonaparte. Those who have not time or patience for the long and somewhat fatiguing ascent to N. D. de la Garde, may content themselves with the fine views from the Jardin at the W. end of the cours above named. Lower down, at the water-side, stand numerous soapmanufactories, and the Custom-house, with its piles of warehouses, isolated by a canal cut round it from the old harbour.

On the headland W. of Fort St. Nicolas, commanding the S. entrance to the port, a marine villa, now called Château du Pharo, was built for the late Emperor Napoléon III. It was presented by the Empress Eugénie to the town of Marseilles.

A splendid Corniche road (Chemin de Ceinture), commanding fine seaviews, runs from the back of this villa along the shore, past the Anse des Catalans, at the base of the hill de la Garde, and round great part of the city until it joins the Prado, a handsome and very agreeable public walk and drive, a prolongation of the Rue de Rome.

The Museum of Antiquities (open to the public Thursdays and Sundays, 1 to 4, to strangers at any time) is placed in the Château Borély, which stands in a handsome park at the S. extremity of the Prado. It contains the few relics of antiquity which remain of ancient Massilia.

The Palaisde Longchamp is certainly the finest building in Marseilles. It was designed by M. Henri Espérandieu, an architect of great merit, who died in 1877. The palace was completed in 1870, at a cost of more than 4 million frs. It consists of two buildings connected by an open colonnade and monumental "Château d'Eau," from which the water from the Canal of the Durance flows in a magnificent cascade. This is gradually altering the aspect of the country around the town, and covering it with verdure and pleasant

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gardens. The building to the l. of the l Château d'Eau contains the

Picture Gallery (open daily 10 to 4, except Mondays and Fridays), not firstrate. Of the 150 pictures the following are the most worthy of notice :-St. John, in the Isle of Patmos; a copy after Raphael, ascribed to Andrea del Sarto. The Virgin and Infant Saviour with St. Anne, and below the 3 Maries, with St. Joseph, St. Cleophas, St. Simeon, &c., by Perugino; a very pleasing picture. Rubens (perhaps Jordaens); a boar-hunt. A Prince of Orange with his family, attributed to Rubens. Lord Strafford, a copy from Vanduck. One or two small paintings by Puget merit notice; he was a native of Marseilles, and architect and sculptor, as well as painter. There are several modern works; one of the landing of Queen Victoria at Cherbourg in 1860.

The rt. wing contains the Museum of Natural History, of which the most remarkable portions are the collections of shells and birds of Provence.

To the E. of these buildings lies the

Zoological Garden (Jardin Zoölogique), a popular place of recreation, very handsomely laid out, and commanding fine views. Here ends the branch of the Canal de Roquefavour, destined for domestic uses, in a basin from which its waters are distributed over the city.

The Public Library occupies a new building on the Boulevard du Musée (open every week-day from 9 to 12, and 2 to 4). It contains upwards of 80,000 vols. and 1300 MSS., amongst which is a richly illuminated one of the Speculum Humanse Salvationis. Attached to the library is a collection of coins and medals.

The Exchange (Bourse), a handsome building with a Corinthian portico, near the Vieux Port, and at the extremity of La Cannebière, was erected 1858-60.

In front of the building, on the Place, is a statue of Puget the sculptor, inscribed with his not very modest speech to the Minister Louvois: "Le marbre tremble sous mes mains." fountain surmounted by a bust of Homer, in the Rue d'Aubagne, bears this inscription: "Les Phocéens reconnaissants à Homère, 1803"!!

q. Cette.

A flourishing town and seaport, situated on a tongue of land running between the sea and the salt lake called Etang de Thau; it stands at the foot of an eminence 200 mètres high, surmounted by a fort. Its harbour is protected by 2 Piers, 1600 and 1900 ft. long, defended by forts. 4000l. per annum are spent in preventing the silting up of the mouth. The town was founded by Louis XIV.; and the works of the harbour, its 2 long piers, &c., were executed by Riquet, the engineer of the Canal du Midi. Upwords of 6880 vessels, aggregating more than 1,880,000 tons of burden annually, frequent the port. withstanding the almost total destruction of the vines in this district by the Phulloxera, there is an extensive manufacture of the wines of all countries, for which medals have been awarded at several exhibitions—port, sherry, claret, champagne, for the English and other markets, produced from dry raisins and by the mixture of various kinds of French and Spanish wines, brandy, &c. The salt works on the lagoon are numerous. In 1710 a descent was made here from the fleet of Commodore Norris by a small British force designed to cause a diversion on the side of Spain, and effect a junction with the insurgents of the Cevennes. They took possession of Cette, but after holding it for a few days were driven back to their ships with loss.

The sea-bathing establishment occupies a good position and is much frequented, and 3 m. N. are the Bains de Balaruc, well known for mineral waters and baths. From the Montagne de Cette, 1 hr. distant from Cette, there

is a good view.

Maguelonne, on an island between the sea and the lagoons, beyond the Canal du Grave, will interest the antiquary, but he will require a guide to it across the heath and marsh, though the distance is only 6 m. from Montpellier, and 2 m. S.E. of Villeneuve stat. It appears more like a castle than a ch., little ornament being expended on its exterior. Its W. doorway is curious, consisting of a pointed arch of coloured marble, resting on a sculptured frieze, with the date 1178; it has a bas-relief of the Saviour in the tympanum, and a triangular bas-relief on either side of the door, representing St. Peter with the Keys, and St. Paul with the Sword. The body of the ch., a nave the same gauge.

[Excursion.—The ruined Ch. of | ending in an apse, contains some ancient tombs of bishops. The building dates from 1110 to 1180. It is the sole relic of a populous town, of which all the buildings were destroyed in 1633, by order of Louis XIII.1

> r. Close to the Spanish frontier is Port Vendres (the ancient Portus Veneris). The entrance is about 11 m. to the N.W. of Cape Bearn; it is small, but perfectly land-locked, and has from 18 to 25 ft. of water alongside the quays.

> The actual boundary between France and Spain is at Cerbère, where passengers by rail changes trains, the French and Spanish lines not having

SECTION XII.

SPAIN AND GIBRALTAR.

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SPAIN.

Before continuing our itinerary along the coast of Spain, we shall proceed to describe the Balearic Islands.

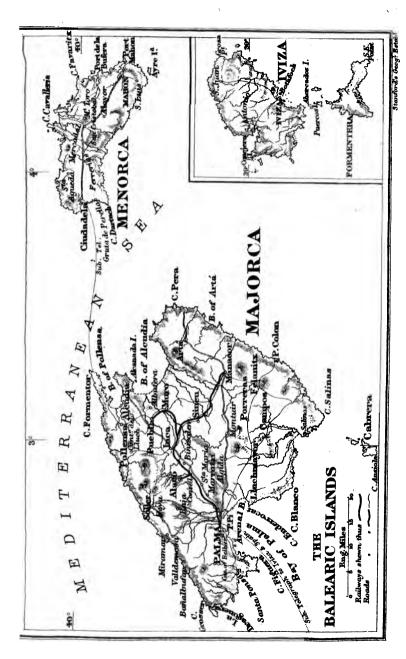
107. THE BALEARIC ISLANDS.†

It is a subject of constant regret to the passengers from Marseilles to Algiers, when passing through this little group of islands, that the mail steamers are not allowed to touch here on routs. They are only accessible

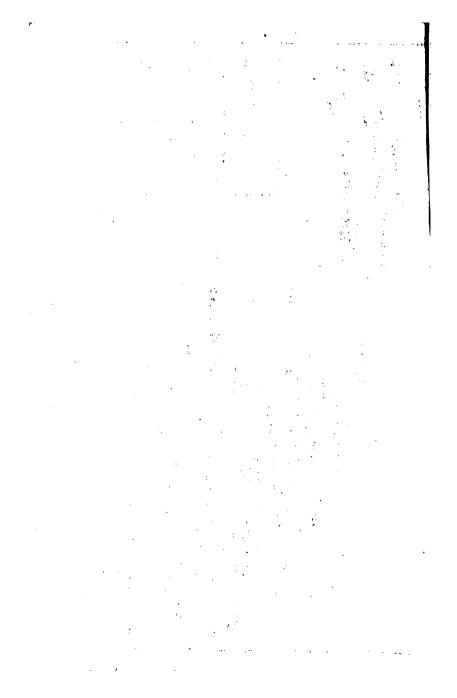
† Campbell, 'History of the Balearic Islands,' 1716; George Sand, 'Un Hiver & Majorque,' 1838; Bidwell, 'The Balearic Islands,' 1876. from the coast of Spain, and consequently are not much visited by the ordinary tourist.

Yet few places in the Mediterranean are better worthy of a visit; the scenery is most picturesque, the ground is cultivated with the care usually bestowed on a market-garden; the palaces of the ancient nobility contain many objects of art of priceless value, and the mediseval and modern history of the islands is replete with interest, especially to an Englishman.

They lie at pretty nearly equal distances between the coasts of Spain and Africa, 85 m. S.E. of the former; the principal islands are Majorca (or Mallorca), Menorca, Iviza, Formentera, Cabrera, Dragonera and Conejera; the surface of the whole being about 800 sq. m., and the total population 291,939.



London: John Murray. Albemande St



The name Balcaric is generally derived from Bankew, to throw or cast, from the skill of the inhabitants in using the sling. Owing to their central position between the two continents, these islands passed successively under the sway of the Greeks, Carthaginians, Romans, Vandals and Arabs, from the last of whom they were taken by "The Conqueror," Don Jaime I. of Aragon, in December, 1229, after a desperate resistance. The independent kingdom founded by him was finally merged in the dominion of the Aragonese crown under Pedro IV., and with it became part of Spain.

The soil, particularly that of Majorca, is exceedingly rich and fertile. The principal produce of Majorca is corn, wine, olive-oil, almonds, and caroubs. Orange and lemon-trees are abundant, and the date-tree ripens its fruit. The palm is not now as much cultivated as it was in the time of the Arabs, when Palma, the capital, derived its name from this tree. cept in the centre and south of Majorca and the southern part of Menorca, the islands are hilly and generally well wooded, but scantily watered.

The climate is on the whole relaxing, but in winter and spring it is very agreeable. In the north part of Majorca, at Soller, Valldemosa, &c., it is very temperate; at Alcudia, owing to the marshes of Albufera, drained by an English company, malaria is prevalent, but much less so than before the drainage. Snow, excepting on the higher mountain ranges, is rare, and in summer the heat is seldom excessive, being tempered by the sea-breezes. The thermometer at Palma ranges from 32° to 85°. The ordinary temperature in winter is about from 45° to 55°, in summer about 75°. Some people, however, find the heat more unbearable than this might indicate, owing to the amount of humidity in the atmosphere. extremes of heat and cold are rarely of long duration, and may nearly always be avoided by a change of residence within easy distance: this is especially the case at Majorca, which is sheltered general, the seat of which is at from the N. wind by its Cordillera, and Palma; a civil provincia of the 3rd

refreshed in the hot season by seabreezes. The Levante takes the place of the Sirocco of Africa, but it is never

as oppressive.

The people are robust, and the women especially graceful and handsome. They are hospitable and honest. but not enterprising, having retained much of the primitive character of their Moro-Aragonese ancestors. Their dress is picturesque, but unfortunately it has almost been replaced by the more prosaic costume of the 19th cent.

The men wear wide Moorish breeches. bufas, open-breasted silk waistcoats. guarda pits, black or white stockings, and rough leather shoes: black cloth jackets, el sayo, a coloured sash, faja, and a handkerchief tied round the head usually complete their attire. costume of the women, if less striking, is exceedingly becoming. It consists of a coloured petticoat, a black bodice with low neck and short sleeves. trimmed with silver-gilt buttons or tastefully arranged chains, and a peculiar head-dress, resembling a mantilla, here called Rebocillo, or Volante, according as it is pointed or rounded on the breast; it is made of net or muslin, covering half the head, and descending to the shoulders behind and half covering the breast in front. This used to be the universal head-dress of the islands 50 years ago; now it is only worn by the peasants. hair is worn in a single plait hanging down their back. In the country they protect their heads in summer by large straw hats.

These islands enjoy perpetual tranquillity and freedom from revolution. Banditti are perfectly unknown.

They have given birth to several men of note, amongst whom may be mentioned the learned Raymond Lully (Beato Raimundo Ľulio), the antiquary Cardinal Despuig, the sculptor Juan de Marz, the painters Mezquida, Ferrando, and Bestard, the missionary Serra, the cosmographers Jaime Ferrer and Valsequa, and the mediæval architect Jaime Fabre.

The islands constitute a captaincy-

class; an audiencia; a naval department; and they are ecclesiastically divided 2 two dioceses, of which the sees are Palma and Ciudadela in Menorca. There are 5 towns (ciutats). viz. Palma, Iviza, Alcudia, Ciudadela, and Mahon, 66 parishes, 14 charitable establishments: and in Majorca 46 villas, and numerous little villages.

The traveller must not come here with the idea of obtaining good sport. Game is scarce; it consists of partridges, hares, and rabbits. In the winter, however, woodcock and snipe are tolerably abundant in the marshes of the Albufera. On the principal estates game is strictly preserved.

Although these islands are so easily accessible, they are rarely visited by the tourist, and even the unrivalled harbours of Palma, Alcudia, and Port Mahon do not seem to attract many yachts, yet few places in the Mediterranean are better worthy of a visit.

Telegraphic cable laid June, 1879.

a. Island of Majorca.

Majorca or Mallorca, the principal of the Balearic Islands, is about 100 m. from the coast of Spain and 150 from Algiers. It is situated between Iviza and Menorca. Its length is about 60 m., and its breadth 40 m. Pop. 283,627. A chain of mountains running from N.E. to S.W. divides the island into two parts; the coast is somewhat steep and abrupt on the W., the N., and the S.E. sides, but everywhere else it is low and sloping towards the sea. The chief port is that of Palma. In Palma Bay there is good holding-ground, but it is exposed to the S., from which direction, however, bad weather is by no means common. Within it, and close to the harbour of Palma, is Porto Pi, small and rarely used. In the Bay of Aloudia, to the N.E., there is good holding-ground, but it is open to the N. and N.E. The next best anchorage is at Andrasta (the Andrache of the charts); it has good holding-ground, but it is exposed to the S.W. Puerto Colom has tolerably good holding- set before him, after eating which he

ground, but the bay is small, and exposed to the S.E. Soller is insecure, and exposed to the N. and N.W.

The principal towns, besides Palma. are Manacor, Felanitz, Inca. Pollensa. and Lluchmayor.

The Riera rises near Puiavuñent and falls into the sea at Palma; there is another small river in the island. and numerous torrents descending from Lluch, the beds of which are completely dry for the greater part of the year, every drop of water being carefully diverted for irrigational purposes. The absence of fresh water is the only drawback to the lovely scenery of the island.

The manufactures of Majorca are important, and consist of cloth, cotton goods, rope made from Manilla hemp, a very little silk, brandy, and, at Andraitx, soap; it was said at one time to have been celebrated for its pottery (hence Majolica), but it is now generally believed that this was introduced from foreign countries.

These islands are cultivated with the greatest care, and nothing strikes the traveller more than the immense skill, labour, and patience that have been employed in the construction of terraces in mountainous or uneven parts: one would hardly think that, in some cases, the gain of a few square vards of cultivable soil could repay the cost of works so considerable.

The Mallorquin language is a remnant of the ancient Aragonese; it resembles the Catalan, but the pronunciation is softer than at Barcelona.

As the steamer approaches Palma from the W., the picturesque shores of Deyd come first in sight, followed by the rocks of Valldemosa and Banalbufar. Steaming onwards, Cape Grosser and La Dragonera are seen to the l., and Santa Ponsa rises in the distance in front. At Santa Ponsa it was that Don Jaime I. landed in Dec., 1229, with his army, and where the great battle was fought which gave Majorca to the Christians. After the battle the king entered a cottage and asked for food; bread and garlic were

exclaimed "Ben Dinat," "I have dined well." A magnificent modern mansion has been built on the site of the cottage, called Ben Dinat. It formerly belonged to the Marques de la Romana, but it has now passed into the hands of the Montenegro family. The Marquis of Bute lived here during his stay in the island.

The beautiful bay of Palma is now entered, enclosed between Cape Cala Figuera on the l., and Capes Enderrocat and Blanco on the rt. Observe. on entering, the Fort of San Carlos and the Moorish-looking signal-tower of Porto Pi, built in 1229 by order of Don Jaime. To the the l. is the Castle of Bellver, backed by the city of Palma, with the village of summer residences, called the Terreno, and the faubourg of Santa Catalina, in the foreground.

Palma. (Pop. 59,159.)

The inner harbour is small, but very secure; vessels moor alongside the quays on arrival, so that passengers can walk on shore.

It is difficult for strangers to hire a house either in town or country, for, though villas are abundant, the inhabitants object to let them.

Palma is the capital of the Balearic Islands, and the residence of the Captain-General. The first impression of the town is very striking, the most conspicuous objects being the noble cathedral, with its flying buttresses and pinnacled towers, and the beautiful proportions of the Lonja, now fully seen, owing to the demolition of the fortifications in front of it. Numerous windmills and summer villas give an air of activity and comfort to the scene, which is certainly not dispelled on a closer inspection. The streets are narrow, winding, and not particularly well paved, but they are cool, shady, and scrupulously clean. The houses are generally low, consisting of three stories; the upper one an attic, called porche, with broad projecting eaves. The city was surrounded by fortifications, but a part of these towards the sea have been removed.

commenced by Don Jaime I. immediately after the conquest of Majorca in 1232, and completed as far as it goes, with the exception of the W. facade, which is quite modern, in 1601. The style is Gothic. The south facade, with its fine gateway del Mirador, is particularly worthy of observation. The W. front has been completed, but in a style hardly worthy of the remainder of the edifice. windows in the E. end have never been completed, and are bricked up. The N. doorway is a square tower, with long pointed windows and open-work balustrade. The effect of the whole is somewhat marred by its unfinished condition and general truncated appearance. The interior proportions are very fine; it consists of a nave and 2 aisles, the latter separated from the former by 14 octagonal columns on each side, of great height and unusually slender. The large rose-windows above the choir are very fine. The Capilla Real is the oldest part of the building; it was originally constructed as the place of sepulture of the kings of Mallorca. In the centre is a sarcophagus of yellow Majorcan marble, supporting a crown and cushion, containing the body of Don Jaime II.; the sarcophagus was made in 1779. The sacristan will pull out and exhibit the royal mummy, which is enclosed in a coffin with a glass lid. It is clad in royal robes, which an inscription assures us were provided by Queen Isabel in 1852 from her privy purse. The ermine cape is made of white and black cotton, and the rest of the robes could hardly be matched for tawdriness in Wardour Street. A very curious wooden gallery of a Moorish design runs round three sides of this chapel, behind the high altar, but it is generally concealed by the hangings with which the walls are decorated. In the Capilla de Corpus Christi is the tomb of Torella, first bishop of Mallorca (ob. 1266). The Capilla de San Martin contains war-trophies and shields. The Sacristia de la Capilla de N.S. de la Corona contains the fine Gothic tomb of CATHEDRAL. This noble building was | Bishop Galiana. The Capilla de S.

Jerome contains that of General the Marquis de la Romana, a hero of the Peninsular War and a personal friend of Wellington: an inscription records that it was erected by a grateful country, and decreed by the Cortes on the 8th March, 1811. There is a recumbent figure of the youthful general, behind is a portrait bust of the Duke of Wellington holding three flags over him. At his head is a figure of the Genius of War (a portrait of his wife). and at his feet two of his children, one as a Cupid. On the sarcophagus is a bas-relief of a general and army in the act of taking an oath on the altar of their country.

Do not fail to ask the sacristan to exhibit the rich contents of the treasury of the cathedral; there is a pair of superb candelabra, containing 16,000 oz. of silver, and worth 64001., and many other magnificent altar and processional ornaments. In the reliquary is an immense monstrance of gold and silver, a large fragment of the "true cross," studded with a multitude of magnificent gems, and an arm of S. Sebastian, brought from Rhodes in 1623, and which is said to have saved Majorca from the plague in that year; also superb ternos and frontales, embroidered in silver and gold, and many other objects of interest. Not the least curious is a chair used by the Emperor Charles V. on his visit to Majorca.

The reredos of the high altar was a magnificent piece of Gothic woodcarving; it was removed to make way for the present gilded abomination, but, instead of being destroyed, it was removed to the back of the chapel, where it still exists in a perfect condition. It consists of 7 niches, containing figures of the Virgin and other saints, painted and gilt like illuminated missals; below are 7 bas-reliefs. and above them all manner of sculptured ornaments. The upper part, which formerly belonged to it, is now placed as a screen between the choir and a small elevated sacristy, or chapel, behind it. There is still a hope that this chef-d'œuvre may be again restored to its former position.

Close to the cathedral is the ANCIENT MOOBISH PALACE, now the residence of the Captain-General, and the audiencia. Within it is the Gothic chapel of Sta. Ana, founded by Don Jaime II. In the sacristy are some remarkable altar-frontals and vestments, and a splendid silver casket, one of the finest specimens of silver worked in Spain. The view from the tower is very fine.

Ch. of San Francisco, begun in 1281, consists of a single nave, beautifully enriched with marbles of the country and Valencian tiles; it contains the tomb of Beato Raimundo Lulio, the great glory of the island, born in 1235 and martyred at Bougie in Algeria (see p. 20); his effigy is here carved in marble. The cloisters outside are exquisitely beautiful; the Government has lately declared them to be a national monument. The belfry of this ch. is of Moorish construction.

Ch. of S. Miguel. The oldest in the city, once a Moorish mosque; none of the original building is traceable. It was entirely restored in 1851.

There are many other churches, all containing objects of interest and works of art of various kinds.

The Casa Consistorial, or townhall, was built in the 16th cent. The façade is heavy, but the great feature of the building is the magnificent projecting eave in front, of richly sculptured wood, once, no doubt, painted and gilt; it is divided into compartments by large horizontal caryatides, which seem to support the roof. In one of the rooms is a "San Sebastian," Of this picture two by Vandyck. other examples are known to exist. The original large study is in the National Gallery in Edinburgh. other is in the Pinacothek at Munich. It was seen at Dusseldorf by Sir J. Reynolds about 1775. There is also a portrait of Don Jaime the Conqueror; a curious picture of the funeral of Raymond Lully, and a great number of modern portraits of ancient Mallorcan worthies, few of which have any interest to the stranger.

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The Lonja, or Exchange, is one of to call them palaces. Some of the the most beautiful and interesting buildings in the island, and the only one of any architectural pretensions built for a purely civil purpose. The site was given by Don Jaime in 1233; the building was not, however, commenced till 1426, nor completed till 20 years afterwards. The architect's name was Sagrera. It is rectangular in plan, divided off into 3 naves by 2 rows. each containing 3 fluted columns, the convolutions of which are continued as groins on the vaulted roof, a design no doubt suggested by the palm-tree. Exteriorly a tower ornaments each of its angles, and 2 elegant slender turrets rise between them at equal distances on each side at the level of the roof; serving as a crowning feature are a series of square windows, finely ornamented with indented battlements. At the bottom of each tower is the large statue of a saint covered with a Gothic canopy. At present it is in a neglected condition, and serves as a magazine for corn; but the Palmesans entertain a hope that it may soon be turned to more worthy purposes.

In the Rue de Palma is the House of the Bonaparte family, a beautiful building, which in its time must have resembled a Florentine palace; the triple-light windows, with elegant | slender marble columns and richly observation.

The legend here is that Hugo Bonaparte went to Corsica in 1411, as governor of the island, which then formed part of the kingdom of Aragon, and certainly the arms existing in Palma are similar to those of the great family.

In the Calle de Zavella is the house where Charles V. lived (October, 1541). before leaving on his disastrous expedition to Algiers; above one of the windows is his portrait carved in stone. It was originally the property of Count Zavella, a nobleman of this island; now it is occupied by a shoemaker.

There are very many fine private houses; one might almost be tempted | place comes here to be seen.

finest are in the Calle de S. Jaime. which is the especial faubourg of the aristocracy. None, perhaps, contains so many valuable paintings and works of art, antiquities, tapestry, ancient furniture, &c., as that of the Conde de Montenegro, the great-nephew of the Cardinal Despuig, whose collection of antiquities is described further on. But there are many others; and, though the present generation does not appear sufficiently to appreciate the riches they possess, they guard them with icalous care.

Few cities are more aristocratic than Palma. The nobility of the island consists of the descendants of the nine great families amongst whom the Conqueror partitioned it, and other noble families: they are popularly called Butifarras, "big sausages." This name may also be given to a rich merchant or a vain person; it is very similar to the Italian expression un pallone. Amongst the lower classes may still be noticed the Chuetas, or descendants of the Jews forcibly converted to Christianity. Some of them are very wealthy. At one time they were restricted to a particular locality of the town, but are now permitted to reside where they please. The Hebrew race is held in anything but honour in Palma.

Arts are held in great esteem here. sculptured capitals, are worthy of if learning does not flourish as it ought. There are some very remarkable living artists, and the Accademia de las Bellas Artes serves the same purpose as the South Kensington Museum in London; instruction in every branch of art, decoration, &c., being given gratuitously by native The attendance is between artists. 400 and 500. The school ranks third in importance among European establishments of a similar kind. There is also an Academy of Music, which has lately been established.

> The Borne, Rambla, and Ramparts are pleasant evening promenades; on the first the band plays twice a week, and all the beauty and fashion of the

[Excursion to the Castle of Bellver, 2 m., carriage 3 frs.; an order must be obtained from the Commandant de Place.

This picturesque fortress stands on a wooded height, 400 ft. above the sea and the town and harbour. was built by Don Jaime II. It consists of a circular tower of 2 stories, and 2 interior galleries with vaulted roofs, strengthened by semicircular bastions, and surrounded by a double moat. There is a detached tower of a much greater size, La Torre del Homenage, communicating with the main building by 2 bridges or arches, one above the other; in the lowest part is a dungeon, La Olla, under the level of the moat, to which there is access only by a small hole in the roof. The view from the top of this tower is very The circular Patio, with large and airy cells round the upper and lower galleries, is a chef-d'œuvre of its kind.

Bellver is still occasionally used as a state and especially as a military prison. It has been occupied by many persons celebrated in the history of Spain. The most melancholy history attached to it is that of Lacy; a marble slab let into the wall thus records the circumstances of his death: -" Here was shot His Excellency Lieutenant-General Don Luis Lacy, the 5th July, 1817, at 4.50 A.m. Victim of his ardent love of Liberty. The country remembers with enthusiasm his military glory, and laments his virtues. This stone is a small tribute which the City Militia and Liberals of Palma offer to his beloved memory.'

Lacy conspired against Ferdinand VII., with a view to bring about a more liberal form of government. He was taken, tried, and condemned at Barcelona; but, not daring to execute him there, the king sent him over to Palma to be shot: he did not know of his sentence till the last moment, and, during the short period that elapsed between his arrival and his execution, he was confined in the subterranean dungeon, to which he had to be let down by a rope. He was buried in the Dominican convent, where all con-

demned criminals were interred; but after the establishment of the Constitution, under the same monarch, in 1821, his body was disinterred and carried with great pomp and military honour to Barcelona.

Two other well-known statesmen have been confined here. One Don Gaspar Melchor de Jovellanos, minister to Charles IV., and intimate friend of Lord Holland, sent here by Godoy, Prince of Peace; he was kept prisoner in Majorca from 5th May, 1802, till 6th April, 1808: the other, Martinez Campos, who was confined for 6 months in the room now used as a chapel. Queen Isabella also inhabited the castle during her visit to Majorca in Sept., 1860.]

Excursion to the Château of Raxá, 7 m., carriage 7 frs. The omnibus to Soller passes close by. A ticket of admission must be obtained from the intendant in town.

The large and important farm of Rajá or Raxá, belonging to the Count of Montenegro, was called by the Arabs Erraha, probably Er-Rahah, "The Repose." It is a very large building, in the form of a hollow square, in which grows an immense Micoucoulier tree (Celtis Australis). It consists of the usual 2 stories and an attic, containing a long series of rooms fitted up as a museum of objects of art and antiquity. The traveller, who hears that such a museum exists and is worth seeing, will certainly not be prepared to find anything so important as the gallery of Roman antiquities here collected, which many great cities in Europe would be proud to possess.

One of the collateral ancestors of the Conde de Montenegro, the Cardinal Despuig, on the death of Mr. Gavin Hamilton in Rome, 1787, purchased his estate of Arriccio, near Albano, which was known to contain many Roman antiquities. From 1787 till 1796, he carried on extensive excavations, and the objects thus found, together with others which he acquired elsewhere, he sent home to his native Palma.

The collection contains many objects

of the highest interest and value; | materials for constructing enclosure statues and busts of Roman emperors. especially a remarkably fine head of Augustus, and many other objects too numerous to mention. The Cardinal's collection of coins and medals, as well as his library, are in the Palace in Palma.

A priceless historical document will be found on the wall of one of the upper chambers, a geographical chart on vellum, drawn by Gabriele de Valsequa in 1439. At the back is the following inscription, which would lead one to suppose that it belonged to Amerigo Vespucci:-" Questa ampia perse di Giografia fu pagata da Amerigo Vespucci exxx ducati d'oro di marco." George Sand obtained permission to make a copy, and spilt her ink-bottle over it, the stains of which have not been entirely removed.

There are many curious pictures and also pieces of ancient furniture in the house, and in the diningroom a collection of the so-called Majorcan ware. The edifice has an ancient and unused appearance, and one would be immensely relieved by the appearance of a little domestic litter. The more private apartments are papered with circus and theatre bills, invitations to parties, 'Illustrated News' pictures, and postage-stamps. gardens are very beautiful, and a fine series of ornamental terraces rise along the side of the mountain behind the house.

The private chapel is at the rt .hand side of the entrance gate; leading from it is an oratory, in which a local saint, Beata Catalina Tomas, once lived and resisted the temptations of the devil: he is rudely portrayed on the wall, and looks very like an old monk.

Excursion to VALLDEMOSA and MIRAMAR; a 2 hrs.' drive to the former place. Carriage hire, 18 frs.

The first part of the road crosses the plain of Palma, every inch of which is highly cultivated, and planted with almond and olive trees. The ground is stony, which enables the proprietors to obtain abundance of Valldemosa to the Carthusians, by

walls. Traces may be seen of the ancient Moorish aqueduct. As the road ascends the mountains, the scenery becomes more picturesque, the olivetrees are a never-ending source of interest from the strange grotesqueness of their forms, walnut and other fruit-trees are mingled with them. The whole hill-sides are cultivated on the most wonderfully constructed terraces; and even the beds of the mountain torrent are, in some places, lined with dry rubble masonry.

Valldemosa (Arab. Wilayet Moosa, or village of Moosa), Pop. 1634, is situated in a beautiful and commanding position, well watered, and cultivated with extraordinary care. Here was an immense Carthusian convent, once a royal palace, but granted to the Carthusians of Valencia by Don Martin IV. grandson of the Conqueror, in 1893. It was finished and consecrated in 1446. The monks must have had a pleasant life here, if one may judge by the size and commodiousness of their cells, to each of which was attached a pleasant little garden. When the convents were suppressed in 1835, the monks were pensioned off on a franc a day, and their convent was sold for a small It was purchased by a few families, each of which now owns one of the monks' cells, which makes a charming summer residence. One of the wealthiest of these possesses the abbot's rooms, which now form a large and commodious dwelling-house. Here George Sand resided during her stay in the island in 1838, and wrote her 'Spiridion.' Jovellanos was also confined here before his transfer to Bell-On the site of what was the ver. ancient chapel, the proprietor has built a handsome ball-room and private theatre, decorated with historical frescoes by the celebrated Palmesan painter, Ankerman. One represents a fight between the old inhabitants of Valldemosa and Moorish pirates: another, Lully engaged in teaching Arabic to the Spaniards at Miramar: a third, the donation of the Palace of Don Martin; and a fourth, the first to the Holy Trinity, and the district printing-press set up at Miramar. Above the door the artist has perpetuated an amusing souvenir of his visit to England, and of British Sabbatarianism. Venturing to sketch the Thames from Greenwich Park one Sunday, he was taken to task by a burly official in all the majesty and magnificence of beadledom, while the easel of the astonished Spaniard is surrounded by a crowd of Cockney holiday-makers.

The new chapel of the convent, built to replace that just noticed, is a very large and spacious building, profusely but meretriciously decorated by a monk, Fray Bayen. The floors and walls of the sacristy are covered with Valencian tiles, exactly similar to those erroneously called "Moorish"

tiles at Algiers.

The picturesque Villa of Valldemosa is small, and destitute of hotel accommodation. The diligences from Palma run to and from it daily.

Half-an-hour's drive further on is Miramar, where the Austrian Archduke Luis Salvator, son of the last reigning Grand Duke of Tuscany, has arranged a charming retreat. grounds are picturesquely laid out in succession of terraces overhanging the sea, with wonderful views of land and water in every direction. villa is a comfortable but unpretentious building, and the Archduke has had the good taste to have it furnished entirely in the Mallorcan manner; not a tumbler or wine-glass exists which has not been made in the island; he has also a good collection of ancient furniture and Majolica ware.

This villa is a part (about a quarter) of a college, built in 1276 by Raymond Lully, with the sanction of Pope John XXI., for the instruction of 13 monks in Oriental languages. Here was set up the first printing-press in Majorca, a very short time after its invention by Guttenberg. Shortly after the martyrdom of Lully this college was abandoned, and the word Miramar almost forgotten; its chapel, however,

was generally called Trinidad. The chapel has been thoroughly restored by the Archduke, and numerous relics brought from Austria are exhibited there.

It is said that the late Emperor Maximilian visited this place when serving in an Austrian man-of-war, and that he gave the name Miramar to his castle near Trieste, as a souvenir of his visit.

Behind the villa some very elegant Gothic pillars have been erected; they formed part of the cloisters of Sta. Margarita in Palma, which convent is now turned into a military hospital.

The Archduke, with rare hospitality and consideration, has erected a Hospederia, close to his villa, for the accommodation of visitors. All applicants are supplied gratuitously with beds, linen, plates, service, and everything they may require, except their actual food, which they are expected to bring with them. No traveller can stay here more than 3 days. Archduke is author of a very sumptuous work on the Balearic Islands, entitled 'Die Balearen in Wort und Bild,' for private circulation only.

On the hill above this is a hermitage occupied by a few of the last remnants of the once wealthy Majorcan monks,

now in great poverty.

Beyond Miramar is the pretty village of Deyá (Pop. 970), whence there is road to Söller (Pop. 8340).

Excursion to Manacon and Arta. By Rail, 24 hrs.

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| Puebla) | • | • | • | • | • | • | 34 |
| Sineu . | • | | | | | | 43 |
| San Juan | | | | | | | 46 |
| Petra . | | | | | | | 54 |
| Manacor | | | • | • | | • | 64 |

Nothing can give the traveller a still remained in use: it was dedicated | better idea of the astonishing fertility of the island than a journey to Mana-lone not a little, both as to size and cor by the rly.; the land is everywhere cultivated with the utmost skill and intelligence, and is as clean as it could be in the Lothians. The fields are small, frequently surrounded with stone walls, and planted with rows of almond and fig-trees, sometimes with olives, sufficiently far apart to admit of the growth of cereals beneath them. The vines, of course, are by themselves, and they appear very luxuriant. Manacor (Pop. 14,906) is at present the terminus of the rly., and is the second town in point of importance in the island. It has a good hotel, Fonda de Femenias, the proprietor of which is obliging and intelligent, his charges are most moderate, and the house clean, cool, and comfortable. The proprietor has built a small theatre attached to the hotel. Hiring a carriage at the hotel, 11 hr.'s drive brings the tourist to La Cueva del Drac, "Dragon's Cave," a vast stalactite cavern, entered by a narrow passage, on a somewhat retired plateau from the sea. This remarkable place can be visited with the greatest ease. The expedition, for which Femenias supplies a competent guide, requires about 7 hrs. for its full accomplishment. It is, for ladies at least, a sufficiently arduous one.

Those who find time to visit Manacor should on no account fail to ascend the hill of San Salvador, which rises about two miles from the flourishing town of Felanitx (10.500 Inhabitants) to the south of Manacor. A drive of two hours takes one from Manacor to Felanitz, but before entering the town the carriage must branch off at a cross road to the left, leading to Port Colon. A carved stone cross stands near the junction of the two roads. The Colon road is again left about a mile from Felanitx, and a rough mountain road is ascended for about half a mile. Here (450 feet above the sea) the carriage halts, and an ascent of a thousand feet—an easy hour—brings one to the summit of San Salvador, upon which is placed a Franciscan monastery. It is a vast building, reminding | semble the Virgin, a baptismal font,

position, of Monte Cassino. church is bare, modern, and without interest. It contains a large number of ex-votos, particularly articles of clothing, including complete suits. The lower part of the monastery is occupied by immense vaults. view from the summit is magnificent. Cabrera seems to be at one's feet, and a large portion of the southern and eastern coast-line can be easily traced. The ruins of the picturesque castle of Felanitx are seen on a neighbouring mountain, and a fine gorge exists on the S.E. side of San Salvador. engraving of the castle of Felanitx is given in the Cronicon Mayoricense published in 1882.

ARTÁ. (Pop. 5126.) 2 hrs.' drive from Manacor is Arta, where is a small Fonda, with civil and obliging proprietors, but only rough accommodation. In the Parroquia is a copy of the Transfiguration, by Raphael, executed by the Mallorcan artist Mezquida. The neighbouring convent of Bellpuig may be visited by the ecclesiologist. The church, now used as a dwelling-place for peasants, is the only really interesting part of it. Near Artá the antiquary may visit some ancient tumuli, placed near a former oakforest.

The chief object of interest in the neighbourhood is, however, the CELE-BRATED CAVE, about 2 hrs.' walk from the village. The entrance faces the sea, and is magnificent both as regards position and colour, the red portal yawning over the steep cliff which overhangs the sea. It is about 150 ft. high, and access is obtained by steps cut in the limestone rock. stalactites in the recesses are very beautiful. The chambers of the cavern have each their distinctive names: the "Hall of the Organ" is so called from the curious pillars resembling organ pipes, which, when struck, vibrate with sounds like musical notes. The "Hall of the Virgin," "The Baptistery," &c., are so called from the fantastic shapes, thought to re-

&c. In fact there is no limit to the sculptural associations which may present themselves to the imagination of the visitor. The lofty cave of Arta may be taken as a natural Gothic cathedral, whose low-roofed crypt has by a freak of nature been transplanted to the neighbourhood of Manacor. In fine weather, yachtsmen may easily visit it by sea. The anchorage is bad, the best in the vicinity is Port Rey. Arrangements for guides, Bengal lights, &c., should previously be made with Femenias, the landlord at Manacor. The fees for guides and illuminations are about 15 pesetas.

Excursion to LA PUEBLA, ALCUDIA, and POLLENSA.

| By Rail to Llubi | Er | npe | lm | э. | | | 34 |
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| La Puebla | •. | ٠ | | | • | | 47 |

A branch line from Empalme runs to La Puebla (Pop. 4816), which is the terminus of the rly. in that direction. Carriages meet the trains in order to take passengers to the mole of Alcudia, whence steamers start every Thursday morning for Port Mahon, and every Sunday evening for Barcelona.

Between La Puebla and Alcudia lie the Marshes of Albufera, the drainage of which is one of the most remarkable works of a similar nature ever undertaken in Europe. marsh was purchased, and the work executed by the "Majorca Land Company of London," 1865 to 1871. The resident director at La Puebla was Mr. Henry R. Waring, C.E. The total area of land reclaimed is 5100 acres; the greater part of this being below the level of the sea, the drainage is effected by means of 4 steam-engines. The work also provides for the carriage through the property and discharge to the sea of the two principal torrents of the island, which rise some leagues away in the mountains, and drain one-third of the surface of the island. These are contained in em- the first Roman colony founded in

banked channels, and, having formed a junction in the Albufera, flow, united, to the sea in a watercourse 164 ft. wide and nearly 10 ft. deep. There are 20 or 30 kilomètres of large canals, 5 to 8 ft. broad, and from 60 to 100 of a smaller section; 30 m. of roads traverse the property, and in dry seasons 60 cubic yards of water per minute are available for irrigation. The land is let to 725 tenants, some of whom pay as much as 6l. an acre rent for it.

The ground around La Puebla, the so-called Marjales, is quite the most fertile in the island, and is worth about 200l. an acre. There are not less than 3000 acres of such land, without including that of the English company, all parcelled out into small holdings, and cultivated more like gardens than fields. Indeed this district might also become the marketgarden of Paris and London for the supply of early fruit and vegetables.

From La Puebla to the Mole of Alcudia is a drive of 11 hr. The city is 11 m. from the sea, and is surrounded by curious old walls, partly Roman and partly Moorish. It is the only other city in the island besides Palma: the title was conferred on it by Charles V. for its fidelity to him.

The Bay of Alcudia, whence the steamers for Mahon and Barcelona start, forms a magnificent harbour, in which the largest fleet can lie in safety. It is perfectly sheltered from the N.W. and S., and only open to the E. The bad-weather quarter is the N.E., when the sea comes through the channel with great violence. shores are extremely picturesque. In the town are two little Inns, where accommodation can be obtained.

North of this bay is another similar one, that of Pollensa; the town of the same name (Pop. 8558) is an easy drive of 11 hr. from La Puebla. It is beautifully situated in a large valley, sheltered by high mountains, and amongst the richest vegetation; indeed, perhaps no more lovely spot can be found in this lovely island. It was Majorca, and remains are constantly being found, both here and in the Albufera, where there appears to have been a considerable necropolis. The ancient Pollentia appears to have been situated close to the modern Alcudia. Here also are the interesting ruins of the Castillo del Rey, on a high hill, descending in steep precipices on the

This excursion should on no account be missed, though it is an arduous one of 6 hrs. The traveller should not allow himself to be persuaded by the natives to stop short of the Castle itself, the view from which, along the precipitous northern coast, is unequalled.

The traveller may spend 3 days (longer is not allowed) at the Hospoderia del Pina above Pollensa, whence a superb panoramic view is obtained. It can be reached by an easy climb of 1 hr. Everything is furnished gratuitously, except provisions.

Excursion to Söller and Lluch. Dil.

daily in 4 hrs.

The road is admirably engineered. and passes through a fertile and highly cultivated country. At the halfway house of Alfubia observe the ancient Moorish roof of the entrance hall, one of the few remains of Arab art in Mallorca. The town itself is situated in a sheltered and lovely spot, amidst orange-groves, which, however, like most others in the Mediterranean, have suffered greatly of late years from a disease, and from strong dry winds. The costume of the peasants may be here seen to advantage, especially on the annual festival, the 11th of May.

The ride from Söller to Lluch is much more beautiful than the road by lnca; as it goes right over the mountains, the traveller should start some time before sunrise. It takes 2 hrs. to reach the crest of the bold denticulated range, through a pass by which one enters the long, wide plateau, bounded by mountain tops, which leads to Lluch. The view over Söller looking back is remarkably beautiful. 24 hrs. further on the plateau is sud- Rafael Oleo y Quadrado. Ciudadela, 1876.

[Mediterranean.]

denly closed up by high cliffs, through which the magnificent Blue Gorge has been cut by the descending stream, and where a large smooth basin, overhung by closely-arching rocks, contains an intensely azure pool. Beyond this the mule path winds under the Ping Major (5000 ft.), and other peaks, until it arrives at the antique and picturesquely situated Colegio de Lluch. In this ancient monastic establishment a number of boys are instructed in singing. and immense crowds of pilgrims come to pay their devotions at certain seasons of the year. The buildings which surround the church are immense, though in indifferent repair. At the Hospoderia, through the kind hospitality of the rector, the tourist is sure of a wel-

The traveller should not neglect an easy walk or drive to a point on the Inca road, called the Vista de la bella donna, of which it would be hard to

come, and, as at Miramar, every requi-

exaggerate the beauty.

site except food.

On leaving Lluch for Pollensa an excellent and very pretty mule path leads in 5 hrs. down through forests of great ilex trees to the fruitful valley in which this straggling village lies, amidst groves of fig-trees, olives, peach-trees, oranges, and vines. At Pollensa the traveller should take advantage of a letter obtainable from the rector of Lluch, to lodge at the Posada del Lluch, which is more comfortable than the fonda.

b. Menorca.†

The island of Menorca is the second in size and the most easterly of the Balearics; its extreme length, W.N.W., is 28 m., and its mean breadth about 10 m. The surface is generally low, except near the middle of the island. where is the elevated peak of Monte Toro. The N. shore is indented with

'The History of the Island of Menorca,' by John Armstrong, Engineer in Ordinary to His Majesty. London, 1756.
Lord Mahon, 'History of the War of Succession in Spain.' London, 1832.
'Historia de la Isla de Menorca, 'por Don

numerous coves and harbours, the S. | refuge for vessels caught in heavy shore much less so. The total area is

260 sq. m.

During the War of Succession in Spain it was determined by Lord Peterborough that the island of Menorca should be occupied by the English for the sake of its unequalled harbour, Port Mahon. Lieut.-General Stanhope (subsequently Earl Stanhope and Lord Mahon) and Admiral Sir John Leake proceeded thither in September. The whole force, including the Marines who served on shore, did not exceed 2600 men, about one-half of them being English. The artillery in the ships consisted of 42 guns and 15 mortars. The forts surrendered after a sharp attack on the 30th of Sept., during which the brother of the general, Captain Stanhope, of H.M.S. Milford, fell at the head of his Marines. Port Mahon was garrisoned by British troops, and its defences strengthened by new works. At the peace of Utrecht it was formally recognised as a British possession, and so it continued till 1756, when, war having broken out between England and France, it was surprised by a sudden and well-concerted attack of the Duc de Richelieu. Admiral Byng, who failed to relieve it with a greatly inferior force, fell a victim to the public exasperation, and was shot on board the Monarch at Spithead on the 14th March, 1757.

At the peace, 7 years afterwards, Menorca was restored to England, but when war again broke out in 1782, it was besieged by a French and Spanish force, under De Crillon. The Governor-General, Murray, made a gallant resistance, and did not yield till the besieged were reduced to 600 soldiers, while the besiegers had 12,000. Crillon was rewarded with a grandeeship and the title of Duke of Mahon. It was again captured by the British in 1792, and was ceded to Spain in 1802 by the Treaty of Amiens.

The Port of Mahon is one of the best in the Mediterranean; from its position midway between Africa and Europe, it is a valuable harbour of tween Mahon Harbour and St. Ste-

weather, and its capacity and depth are sufficient for an immense number of vessels of the largest size. from the N. and N.E. sometimes blow over the island with great violence in winter, and may cause vessels in the harbour to ride uneasily at their anchors, and sailing - vessels sometimes find it difficult to enter the narrow passage which gives access to it, with winds from the N.W.; nevertheless the saying, attributed to Andrea Doria, is not without truth, that the four safest ports in the Mediterranean are June, July, August, and Port Mahon.

On approaching it from the S. we first pass Ayre Island (Isla del Aire), on which is a conical yellow lighttower. The island is the property of M. Segui, the British Consul, and is let as a rabbit-warren.

Shortly afterwards we come to the entrance to the inlet which forms the port. It runs into the land, at the S.E. end of the island, for a distance of 3 m., and with a breadth varying from 400 to 1200 yds. On either shore there are coves of greater or less extent, with depth sufficient for vessels

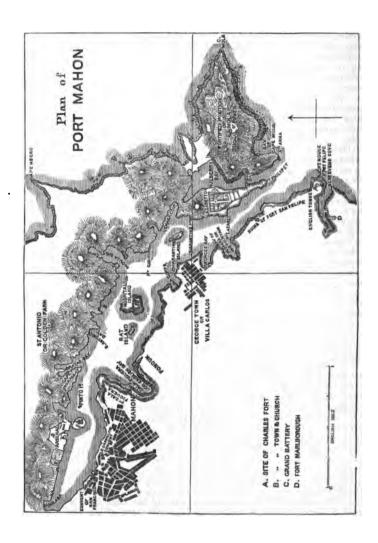
of any size.

To the left, on entering, is the ruined fortress of San Felipe, built originally by Charles V., and repaired and strengthened by Philip II. and Philip IV., captured by General Stanhope in 1708, and so heroically defended by General Murray in 1782. Its utter dilapidation presents a most piteous spectacle, and conjures up painful memories of all the blood and treasure spent in vain for its defence, and of the humiliation which British arms had to endure by twice capitulating within its walls. Five or six tombs on one of its curtains are conspicuous from the deck of a passing vessel, but not a trace of inscription remains to record the names of those who rest beneath.

The following is the account of it given by Armstrong in his interesting work, before its capture by De Crillon. "It is seated on a neck of land be10日本日本

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phen's Cove, and its numerous outworks extend themselves to the shore on both sides. The body of the place consists of 4 bastions and as many curtains, surrounded with a deep ditch hewn out of the solid rock, which furnished stone for the walls. The area is bounded on every side by buildings, consisting of the governor's house, a chapel, guard-room, barracks, &c. In the centre of the square is a pump, to supply the troops with rainwater from a large cistern, and the whole square is well paved and kept clean.

"Over the flat roofs of the arched buildings is a spacious rampart, affording an extensive prospect to the eye, and the bastions have guns mounted on them. The communication from the lower area to the top of the rampart is by a pair of stairs. The whole body of the place is undermined, and very serviceable subterranean works are contrived in the rock, and communicate with one another wherever it is necessary. In one of these are deposited the remains of Captain Philip Stanhope, commander of the Milford ship of war, who acting on shore as a volunteer, under his brother General Stanhope, at the siege of this castle. was, on the 28th day of September, 1708, unfortunately killed, after he had given signal proofs of an undaunted courage.

"The chapel, which is reserved for the service of the Church of England, is the least adorned of any in the whole island; for, as the Spanish governors constantly resided at Ciudadela, it received but little improvement in their time, and our governors living altogether at Mahon, it has been equally neglected by us. It still serves as a burying place, and an elegant Latin inscription has been put up here in memory of Brigadier Kane, † whose body lies near it. This gentleman was many years in the government of Menorca, and is universally acknowledged to have been one of the best officers of his age, and one of the

† A duplicate of this, with a bust of the general, is in Westminster Abbey. The slab here has long since disappeared.

most deservedly beloved men that ever lived. Mr. Kane made a noble road, that extended from St. Philip's castle, the whole length of the island, to Ciudadela.

"There is a great number of large guns mounted towards the entrance of the harbour, besides those that point to the land, which would require the service of a vast many artillery people on occasion, as indeed the various works demand a very considerable garrison to dispute them with an

enemy.

"Of the utmost advantage to this place are certainly the capacious galleries that are cut out of the rocks, and extend under the covert-way throughout all the works, as I think. This was an undertaking equally necessary and expensive, for otherwise the people must have been torn to pieces by the splinters of stone in time of action, as well those off duty, who had no cover to secure them, as those who were obliged to expose themselves. But these subterraneans afford quarters and shelter to the garrison, impenetrable to shot or shells.

"On the point of land to the E. of the castle is Charles Fort, built by the Spaniards, and of little consequence as it now stands. The grand battery lies down at the water's edge, and has a high stone wall for the protection of the gunners, who ply their ordnance through a long range of embrasures. This is the common burying-place of the garrison. The Queen's redoubt is the most advanced of all the works toward the country, on the side where it stands. On the other side of St. Stephen's cove is the Mariborough, a

very chargeable work."

It is incomprehensible that, after the first capitulation to the Duc de Richelieu, the English could have continued to fortify and strengthen an untenable position, exposed to attack on every part of the land face, while on the opposite shore of the harbour, on the peninsula of La Mola, was one of the strongest positions which it is possible to conceive. The authorities were well aware of this, as Armstrong says: "Cape Mola is esteemed capable of

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being rendered an almost impregnable | and the Levant has been obliged to fortress. This advantageous situation has not been wholly overlooked, for, since we have had the island in our possession, some considerable works have been taken in hand, though they were never perfected. St. Philip's growing in extent and number of outworks to be a great place, and having cost an immense sum of money to make it so, it was judged too good to be demolished, and thus Cape Mola came to be slighted."

The Spanish are wiser; an enormously strong work, named Fort Isabel II., has been constructed there, to command the entrance to the harbour; it was commenced many years ago, suspended for more than 20 years, but since then immense sums have been expended on it. Strangers are

not allowed to enter.

The elevated peninsula of La Mola, to the rt. of the harbour on entering, is connected with the mainland by a low isthmus, dominated by precipitous rocks, as if created for defence. highest point is 256 ft. above the sea.

The sea-faces all round, except just opposite Fort San Felipe, are rugged, inaccessible cliffs, curiously fringed with a line of detached rocks, none of which are more than 50 vds. from the

Continuing to run up the harbour, we pass on the rt. LAZARETTO PENINSULA, the extreme point of which is called Philipet, where was a battery to cross fire with San Felipe. It is connected with the N. shore of the harbour by an isthmus 60 ft. broad. There are large buildings on it, in which infected vessels can land and fumigate their cargoes. It is one of the only two in Spain, the other being at Vigo. As many as 200 vessels have been known here at a time.

To the N.W. of it is the smaller QUARANTINE ISLAND, where vessels undergo a quarantine of observation during 3 days, when their bill of health is merely suspected and not foul. The buildings on it are much older than the lazaretto, and many a plague-stricken vessel from Barbary | Cove, at the head of which there is a

purge its quarantine here.

The traveller sailing up the harbour will not fail to be struck with the careful manner in which the rocky soil is cultivated; every yard is made the most of, and crops are raised on land which appears to have not more than a few inches of fertile soil.

Opposite the quarantine island is the clean and quiet village of VILLA CARLOS, called, during the British occupation, GEORGE TOWN. The square is surrounded by deserted barracks, built for the accommodation of the British troops. It is situated on a small peninsula between Cala Corp and Cala Fons, or George Cove.

About the middle of the port lies the Hospital Island or Isla del Rey: the latter name given in consequence of its having been the landing-place of Alfonso III. of Aragon, when he conquered Menorca in 1287. Armstrong calls it Bloody Island. The hospital buildings were constructed by the English, and are now used by the military. The French, during the operations against Algiers, were permitted to use them for the sick of the expeditionary force.

In 1888 a mosaic pavement, probably Roman, was discovered on the E. part of this island. It is 16 m. long by 4 broad; it represents various animals enclosed within a memorial

border.

On the mainland to the rt. is the French cemetery, where those who succumbed were buried, and next to it is the English Protestant cemetery, used at the present day.

There is another small island above it, called Ratas or Rats' Island, a corruption of Isla Redonda, or round

island.

A very prominent object on the hill to the N. of this is the large villa of SAN ANTONIO, called on the charts GOLDEN FARM, a line between which and the S. buoy at the entrance of the harbour indicates the direction of the channel.

Beyond, on the l., is the deep indentation called Cala Figuera, or English 300 women. Rounding the point of he same name, we come abreast of the city of Mahon. In front is the Arsenal. and connected with it by a drawbridge is what was once the rugged islet of PINTO, now an eight-sided plane, covered with buildings, and surrounded by a sea-wall, alongside of which there is 18 to 24 ft. of water.

Mahon.

Mahon was known to the ancients as Portus Magonis, after Magon, its Carthaginian founder, but which of the generals of that name is not quite There is even a tradition certain. that Hamilcar and his wife visited it, and that during that time Hannibal was born here.

It is now the capital of the island, and stands on the S. side of the harbour, from the head of which its centre is distant not more than half a It is built on an eminence rising from the water's edge, and the houses along the quay, with their sloping roofs, look almost like buttresses to support the mass of rock and

buildings which towers above them. No doubt the glory of Mahon has departed; the period of the British occupation, when money circulated more freely than it has ever done since, was that of its greatest prosperity; and the general use of steam has decreased the necessity of its port as a winter station. In former days, not only the English, but the French, Russian, and Spanish fleets used to winter here, to the great advantage of its commerce. Until lately 2000 or 3000 troops were always stationed here, now there is only a single regiment. All these sources of wealth have disappeared, and the harbour is generally empty. The place is very quiet, and few signs of commercial activity are visible; still one cannot say that it looks deserted or The houses are well built, forlorn. comfortable, scrupulously clean, and look as if they had all been whitewashed yesterday; the streets are steep and roughly paved, but side walks have recently been made in the princi- Governor Kane used to go every day

large cotton factory, employing about | winter nor dust in summer, and the people look as clean and respectable as their dwellings.

There are no fine palaces here as at Palma, and no Butifaras to live in them, but there is an air of homely comfort about the town, quite unknown in the larger island. This is mainly owing to the ground-floors being occupied, and the doors and windows in warm weather being left wide open, instead of opening into an inner court concealed from public gaze.

Nothing astonishes one more than the profusion of finely cut stone everywhere; the poorest cabins are made of it, and it is used even for such purposes as wayside walls, and the copings of farm enclosures. It is white, soft, easily worked with a saw or axe, and becomes very hard after exposure. Considerable quantities are exported to Algiers. The other exports are shoes, which are sent in great quantities to South America and the Antilles, cotton stuffs, cattle, and a little honey; bee culture is becoming very prevalent in the island.

Sport in Menorca is tolerably good: there are partridges and rabbits, but no hares, and in the season woodcock and snipe.

The plague of flies, so trying in many parts of the Mediterranean, and vermin, are unknown, and the island does not contain a single noxious animal.

It is curious to see how some English traditions have lingered here: almost every house has sash-windows, and shutters folding back into the wall, probably the worst system ever contrived for a warm climate. Carpenter's tools bear English names, such as screws, screw-jacks, &c. Little boys playing at marbles, cry "in," when a marble enters a hole, "out," when it comes out, and "stop, please," when the game is won. Marbles are played exactly as they are in England, and a game of fives is called Jugar & Ple (Play). One of the best plums in the island is called prunus de never saw. The origin of this is as follows: pal streets; there is neither mud in to the market; and one day an old

woman showed him a plum, and asked him what they called it in England: he replied, "I never saw it." From that moment till the present that particular variety has been known by no other name than Never saw. Many varieties of fruit are still called by Kane's name, which was greatly loved. One of the most curious expressions is that of "ashes to ashes," which is constantly repeated, apropos of anything except its legitimate meaning, just as the French use "dame" or "ma foi."

The kindliest feeling is entertained towards everything English; and as the Islanders always consider themselves *Memorcans*, and not Spanish, and invariably use their own language in preference to the Castilian, a large proportion of them would be only too glad to see it back in the hands of its old masters.

Mahon was anciently surrounded by a wall, but only a very few fragments now exist, such as the arch and tower at the extremity of Calle de S. Roque.

The fashionable promenade, especially on Sundays and Thursdays, when the military band plays, is the Paseo de Isabel II. On one side is the parade-ground, and beyond it the barracks, built by the English. The Alameyda is on the quay near the head of the harbour.

The Churches are not very interesting. The principal one, Santa Maria, has a remarkably fine organ. It is a treat to hear this, with its vox humana stops, equal to that at Fribourg; indeed both are by the same builder. This one was begun in 1805 and finished in 1810 at a cost of £1866. That of Sta. Maria del Carmen is the largest, it belonged to the adjoining Convent of Carmelites, which was unfinished at the suppression of those bodies, and now serves as a gaol. A market for fruit, vegetables, and game is held in The prison is not of the cloisters. much use here, where there is no crime, and no robberies more serious than those perpetrated in orchards by juvenile reprobates.

The Convent of S. Francisco is occupied as a foundling hospital, admirably managed by the Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul. There are foundlings here as elsewhere, but not a single beggar in the island.

There are no public Museums, but there are three private ones of considerable interest. Don Juan Pons y Soler has a fine collection of Roman and other antiquities found in Menorca, and better knowledge of the subject than any one living, which is always at the disposal of his friends. Don José Oliver has some good pictures, and the Rev. Dr. Don Francisco Cardona has a valuable collection of Natural History. All of them are most ready to show their collections to strangers.

The inhabitants wear no distinctive costume. They have, however, some very curious customs. One may be cited: at the ball which follows every village fête, each dance is sold by public auction, and the highest bidder has the right of choosing any girl present as his partner, and of inviting such of his friends as he may please to participate in the dance.

Excursions in the vicinity of Mahon.

To the Talayots of Trepuco, Torello, Cornia, and Talato de Dalt.

Beyond all question, the most interesting objects in Menorca are the extraordinary so-called megalithic monuments, or Talayots (from Atalayar, to mount guard), which are very different from those of a similar character found in any other part of the world, even from the Nuraghi of Sardinia, which have the nearest resemblance to them.

More than 200 groups exist in various parts of the island, but, with a very few exceptions, these are all found S. of the road leading from Mahon to Ciudadela. The reason of this distribution is a purely geological one: in the S. part of the island the rocks are all of the tertiary formation,

yielding the greatest abundance of good stone, which gets harder by exposure to the atmosphere; in the N. they are Devonian, yielding friable schistose stone, of no value for building, which very speedily disintegrates, and is therefore unsuited for structures intended to be of a durable character. They are of great variety, but, generally speaking, in each typical group are found:—

1. A little tumulus of roughly dressed stone, the Talayot proper.

2. A bi-lithon, or altar, composed of two immense monoliths, erected in

yielding the greatest abundance of the form of a T, carefully dressed, good stone, which gets harder by called Altar or Taula, altar or table.

3. A sacred enclosure, generally of a certain number of huge upright stones, with smaller ones between them, surrounding the altar.

4. A small megalithic habitation in or contiguous to the enclosure.

This disposition varies greatly, many of the tumuli having no altars at all, but none of the altars exist without the presence of a tumulus, and sometimes the whole are enclosed within cyclopean walls, as if forming a fortified position.



STABLE, IN FORM OF TALAYOT, AT BINISAID.

Diam. 15.00 m. Height 10.00 m. The property of Don Juan Pons y Soler; built 1879.

The tumuli vary greatly in size. They are generally in the form of truncated cones, from 12 to 20 mètres in diameter; very few have been opened, and none of them systematically examined, but some have become so far dilapidated as to reveal the existence of interior chambers, sometimes central, sometimes circular passages. In a few, openings have been noticed, on or near the ground-level, in others near the top.

It can hardly be doubted that the primary object of these tunuli was to provide a place of sepulture for illustrious personages; but it is by no ramps.

means impossible that the convenience of the living was also consulted: they were no doubt used as watch-towers, as their modern name implies, to signal the approach of the enemy; and not only to give warning of impending danger, but to supply a refuge from it. They could hardly have been erected for this special purpose: in many places they are too numerous and too near each other to render this probable. In one or two there is evidence of an interior staircase, not, however, of a spiral form, and many have exterior staircases or sloping ramps.

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where an immense number of loose stones naturally exist, and where larger blocks can easily be excavated on the spot. The ground is so rocky, and vegetable soil so scant, that farmers at the present day are in despair at the difficulty of getting rid of them. This has given rise to the system of cultivation in very small fields, surrounded by high and massive stone walls; of terracing the ground whereever there is a declivity, and of building miniature tumuli round every tree. Even with all this the stones cannot be got rid of, and lie in immense heaps in every field. The erection of a large tumulus, therefore, was not a mere piece of barbaric extravagance. It provided an imperishable monument for the person whom it was intended to honour, and it got rid of an immense mass of loose stone which greatly impeded agriculture.

Tumuli, wherever found, have a strong family resemblance, the Tshaped altars, however, are much more curious. But even these cannot be considered as quite unique. There is a strong affinity between them and the altar found in one of the Maltese sepulchres at Mnaidra (see ante, and Fergusson's 'Rude Stone Monuments, p. 420, Pl. 181). There the altar is small, and enclosed in one of the chambers of a large shrine; here it is much larger, and enclosed, if not in a chamber, within a circle of upright stones. There is another point of resemblance between the Maltese and the Menorcan monuments. The entrance to the chamber in which the Maltese altar stands is composed of one large monolith, supported by two pillars, each consisting of a large monolith and a smaller stone above, forming a rude capital. A very striking example of this style of construction is found at Son Saura, near Ciudadela (see p. 530).

We do not presume to fix the date of these monuments,—their origin, no doubt, was in very early antiquity,but there is abundant evidence to prove that succeeding races adopted and improved upon the types which they found in existence. Not a single | ing to attack Colonel Murray at Fort

They are always found in places | stone implement of any kind has been found in Menorca, and most of the Roman remains which we have seen in the various collections here have been found in the immediate vicinity of these so-called megalithic remains. This does not perhaps prove much: where the soil contains hardly anything but stones of all sizes, an implement of the same material might easily escape detection, and it is quite possible that the Romans may have utilised existing monuments, and left their bronze and pottery articles in them.

It is quite certain that the constructors employed bronze or some other metal. Most of the stones seem roughly hammer-dressed, and in some of the altars mortises and tenons have been cut as carefully as if the work had been executed by an ordinary mason of the present day; but they had no idea whatever of a vault or arch depending on a keystone.

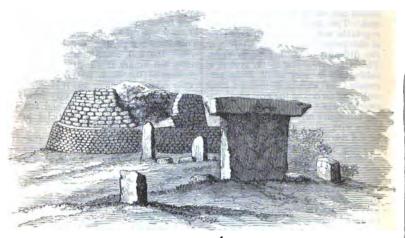
One fact is very curious. Menorcans, even now, are in the habit of constructing just such tumuli as the Talayots for the use of their cattle, though of smaller stones. In the distance they present an appearance not at all unlike the older structures. same fact has been observed in Sar-The Maltese dinia (see p. 383). monuments are undoubtedly Phœnician, and probably these have a similar

origin. All the Talayots which we shall now proceed to describe are in the immediate vicinity of Mahon, and can be visited in the course of a single drive of 3 or 4 hrs.

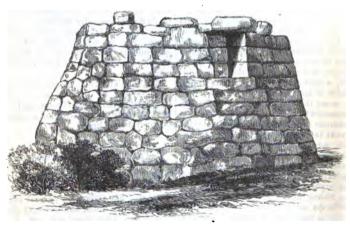
THE TALAYOT OF TREPUCÓ.

This is the nearest to the town of Mahon, and is situated near the road to San Luis, but amongst a perfect labyrinth of stone walls, and not very easy This tumulus is one of the of access. largest of all, and has an outer stair. but no appearance of an entrance or interior chamber.

When the Duc de Crillon was march-



TALAYOT OF TREPUOÓ, MENOBOA. (Redoubt not shown.)



TALAYOT OF TORELLÓ, NEAR MAHON.

San Felipe, he converted it into a fortified position by building al redoubt around it, which remains unchanged.

A short distance to the S. is a remarkably fine bi-lithon or altar; the width of the upright block is 2.80 m., its thickness 0.40 m., and its height above the ground 2.35 m., but it is much encumbered at the base with debris. The horizontal slab is 3.67m. long, 1.50 m. broad and 0.65 m. thick. No remains of the sacred enclosure are visible, probably the stones were taken to build the redoubt.

At a distance of about 200 mètres to the E. is another and smaller tumulus.

TALAYOT OF CORNIA. About 3 kil. from Mahon, a little retired from the road between it and San Clemente. This is a tumulus 80 mètres in circumference at the base, and 44 at the top. It has an entrance almost on the level of the ground, from which a flight of steps ascends into the interior, but it is so blocked up by the falling in of the superincumbent masonry that its direction cannot be traced. There was also an exterior stair.

TALAYOT OF TORELLÓ, not far from the last, which it much resembles, except that it wants the exterior ramp. It has an aperture like a window in the upper part. Its diameter is about



BI-LITHON OF TALATI-DE-DALT, NEAR MAHON.

14 mètres, and the dimension of the window 1.10 m. × 1.65 m.

TALAYOT OF TALATI-DE-DALT, in the property of Don José Alberti.

The tumulus is 60 mètres in circumference, and 9 in height. There is a trace of an exterior staircase, but none of an entrance. It has the usual sacred enclosure, with an altar of great Evidently fears were entertained regarding the equilibrium of the horizontal slab, and measures were taken to prop it up. A large block, of the same length as the pedestal, surmounted by a smaller stone, intended as a wedge, are leaning against the table at an angle of 45°, touching it by of rough stone; in the centre are two

a mere point, apparently affording it no support, and seeming to maintain themselves in position, in defiance of all the laws of gravitation. One would be inclined to doubt the purpose to which they were prepared, were there not an example of an altar supported by exactly two such stones, at the Talayot of Torre Trencada, near Ciudadela, where they are erected vertically along the middle of the upright shaft. Perhaps the points of contact were greater at one time, and the stone has become disintegrated since.

Just beyond the limits of the euclosure is a megalithic habitation, hardly above a yard in height. The walls are

circular slabs, which support the blocks used for the roof. This was probably intended for the ministering priest.

Drive to San Luis and San Cle-MENTE.—Pass by the Catholic cemetery of Nuestra Señora de Gracia, of the usual Spanish style, where all the bodies are buried in vaults. There is an old and rather curious ch., full of ex-votos, chiefly of a nautical character, as Our Lady of this ch. is supposed particularly to favour seamen. Attached to the cemetery is a hall, where the bodies are obliged to be laid, with a cord, communicating with a bell, attached to the arm, in case of a trance. Everything necessary for the patient's comfort is ready, should such be the case. The body cannot be buried till decomposition sets in. The bell has never yet been rung.

A visit to the Talayot of Trepucó (q. v.) may be combined with this drive.

Enter the beautiful new road bordered with trees, which leads from Mahon to San Luis, the favourite winter promenade. At 4 kil. from Mahon is the cleanest of villages, SAN Luis, built by the French during their domination. The façade of the ch. bears the arms of France, and the inscription, "Divo Ludovico Sacrum dedicaveri Galli, An. 1761." Observe a curious Moorish tower in the village. Now drive to San Clemente (10 kil.), another cleanest of villages, and so back to Mahon (6 kil.).

Between San Clemente and Mahon may be visited the Talayots of Torelló and Cornia (q. v.).

DRIVE TO THE VILLAGE OF VILLA CARLOS AND THE RUINS OF SAN FELIPE (p. 514).—In fine weather this may be done by boat more pleasantly. Just under the tombs at Fort San Felipe is a basin hewn in the rock, where the boat can lie, and a postern leads thence, through excavated galleries, into the body of the place.

Besides the Talayots there are many natural and artificial CAVES of great | finds the labour, the profit and loss of

rude columns, surmounted by broader | CONES. S. of Mahon: of BENI PAUS. near San Cristobal, and at Son Morell and PERELLA, near Cuidadela,

EXCURSION TO CIUDADELA.

An omnibus runs every afternoon; takes 5 hrs. Fare, 4 frs. Carriage there, and back the third day, 50 frs.

The road traversed is partly that made by Governor Kane; but a new and extremely fine one has lately been made. Governor Kane is the "General Wade" of Menorca. He traced his roads principally with a view to military operations, and this one was intended rather to cut the island into two equal parts, and thus permit his troops to march to any part of it, than to secure the shortest access to Ciudadela.

It is a good old-fashioned road, with plenty of ups and downs and windings, and without any of those scientific gradients that almost tempt one to believe that the straight line is not the nearest way between two points.

On leaving Mahon, shortly after passing the end of the harbour, an obelisk is seen on the l., bearing a long Latin inscription, dated 1802, recording that the road was constructed by Kane in 1720, and subsequently restored by General Fox, the last Governor. This is said to have been erected by the Spaniards at the final cession of the island.

The first part of the road is the least picturesque. The land is all cultivated in small fields with high stone walls, the most rocky patches being allowed to retain their original scrub of lentisk, wild olive, &c. country is thickly dotted with farmhouses, all as clean as constant care and whitewash can make them. are generally occupied by the farmers, but the owner reserves to himself a few rooms where he can come to spend a part of the year if he pleases. The usual terms are that the owner provides the lands and pays the taxes, the tenant provides the seed and interest, particularly those of Calas | the live stock is shared between them,

and so is the final out-turn of the number of upright stones, dolmens, harvest.

12 kil. Alayor (Pop. 5000).

A rather picturesque and well-built town, where a considerable garrison was kept during the British occupation. It is situated at a little distance off the main road, and at the junction of the two is the village cemetery, and a monument to commemorate the visit of Isabel II. in 1864.

While the omnibus stops here a few minutes, it will be worth the traveller's while to go into any of the peasants' houses, and convince himself that in no other part of the world do the lower classes live in greater comfort and even luxury. A man who has only a franc and a half a day as wages, and a little bit of garden, has a large and commodious house, well furnished, exquisitely clean, and always with a spare bed for a stranger, on which a prince might sleep. The character of the people is in exact harmony with their surroundings. They are polite and hospitable, crime is unknown, and their hygienic conditions being so favourable, they are healthy and longlived. The difficulty in writing of them is the fear of exaggeration, and of using too many terms of admiration for the good and wholesome life they lead.

There are many Talayots in this neighbourhood. The best worth visiting are:—

Torre de Gaumes. The property of the Donna Antonia Viens de Cheli, is full of most interesting monuments; hitherto the access to them has been most difficult, now a new road will permit a traveller to drive there from Alayor in 40 m., or he may go from Mahon, passing the Talayots of Talatide-Dalt, Torre Llissa, Torre Cassana, Tarruben, &c., by another road, distance 20 kil.

The Torre de Gaumes is a megalithic enclosure, the most interesting, perhaps, in the island. There are three Talayots, one of which is somewhat damazed, between which are a vast

number of upright stones, dolmens, &c., arranged as avenues, circles, and other forms. One is a ruined Taula (table or altar), surrounded by upright blocks of stone, which have evidently been roofed in by others of a similar nature. There are also a number of cave dwellings, some cleared out, others filled up with debris. The whole has quite the appearance of a megalithic city.

Also the Talayot of Torralba, about half an hour's drive E. of the town, on the property of Don Diego Salort. It is a large tumulus of about 30 mètres in diameter, with a trace of exterior ramp, but none of interior chamber. Armstrong, who visited it about 1739, says: "It has a cavity at the base, the entrance of which is to the south, and easily admits of a man to enter it, but as I was assured beforehand that nothing curious was to be discovered, I did not provide myself with lights."

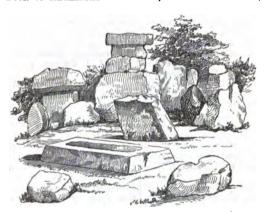
There is also the usual sacred enclosure, with its altar and habitation; the upright shaft of the former has a protuberance down the middle of one side, and in the centre of the horizontal slab there is a deep, regular, square cavity, as if intended to hold the blood of the victim. The priest's (?) habitation is supported on several pillars of rough stones, increasing in size as they ascend, so as to diminish the size of the final covering slabs. The entrance is much obstructed, and is difficult to find, or to enter when found.

There is another vaulted building close to it, evidently of a latter period, as the masonry is more carefully dressed; and a third and more remarkable one, which has been filled up and concealed with stones, by the incredible vandalism of the proprietor, because his cow fell into it! This is a well, with a spiral staircase round its interior circumference, consisting of 200 steps, all finely cut out of the solid rock; a spring of clear water was at the bottom. It was probably of Roman construction.

Talayots, one of which is somewhat After leaving Alayor, the country damaged, between which are a vast becomes much more picturesque and



DOOR OF MEGALITHIC ENCLOSURE, TORRE DES GAUMES.†



REMAINS OF TAULA, TORRE DES GAUMES.†

undulating, and runs through woods of ilex and Aleppo pine, almost the only trees indigenous to Menorca. These woods are rare in the S. part of the island, but cover large tracts in the northern half.

Mount Toro is now the conspicuous object in the landscape, with the two lower hills to the E. of it, Locaitx and La Rocca. The first is a conical hill, the highest in the island, 1150 feet above the sea, crowned by the ruins of an Augustine convent. The ch. is till kept in a good state of preser-Mahon.

vation, and is daily visited by many of the neighbouring peasants. Its fête is the Sunday nearest to the 16th of May in each year, when many thousand people make a pilgrimage to it. Should the traveller feel disposed to pass a day there, he will find a room available, and the sacristan's wife will be able to provide him with food. The view is very fine.

18 kil. San Carlos. The ascent of

† These illustrations are from sketches by Mr. Gabriel Segui, British Vice-Consul at Port Mahon. Toro is generally made from this point by people coming from Mahon. There is a carriage-road till within an easy walk of the top. The view from the summit embraces the whole of Menorca, and is the only point of natural beauty in the island. The chapel on the top is modern and uninteresting. A little farther on is an old lead-mine, one of several in the island, which have never been made to pay the expense of working them.

19 kil. Mercadel (Pop. 2701). This village is about the centre of the island, and is a very convenient place from which to make excursions, especially amongst the Talayots, which are very numerous to the S. There is a small and simple auberge, where the traveller will be well treated; board and lodging, including wine and unlimited attendance, may be had for 4 francs a day. At the entrance to the village is the western road for the ascension of Toro, and to the l. one to San Cristobal, where are some of the finest and most curious Talayots.

26 kil. Ferrerias (Pop. 1081). So called from the soil being impregnated with iron; the Arabs are said to have worked the iron-stone which is found all over the district.

At some distance beyond, to the rt., is a hill, crowned by the Moorish tower of S. Agatha, the last fortress owned by the Arabs in the island. It consisted originally of seven stories, which were reduced to two by the proprietor, because he found the upper ones too windy! The country still continues for some miles picturesque and well-wooded, until, nearer Ciudadela, it become flatter, and greatly resembles the part between Mahon and Alayor. On the l. of the road may be seen many Talayots, which will be described hereafter.

45 kil. Ciudadela (Pop. 7846).

This was the capital of the island when it was surrendered by the Moors, and it remained so till the arrival of the British at Mahon. It is the second

largest city, and the see of a bishop. It is situated near the N.W. corner of the island, on an inlet so narrow that even a small vessel can hardly beat up to the town in fine weather. It was formerly enclosed within a bastioned wall, but that has been demolished to admit of the extension of the town.

The streets are very quaint; some of them with rude arcades, probably the work of the Moor. It contains many large and handsome houses, belonging to the ancient nobility; one of them, which would be considered a fit residence for a duke in London, was lately sold for 1000L.

There is a large Cathedral, but so dark that one can hardly see anything within. The old Augustine convent is used as an ecclesiastical seminary.

In the Paseo is the quaint old palace built by Alfonso III. of Aragon, now occupied by the civil guard; and in the centre a monument, to commemorate the defence of the town against Algerine pirates.

Excursions in the Neighbourhood.

Visit to the Talayots of Nau de TUDONS; TORRE LLAFUDA; TORRE TRENCADA and HOSTAL.

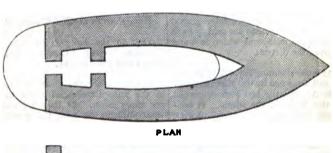
The above are the most important in the immediate vicinity, but there are many more. As they are somewhat difficult to find, the traveller had better apply to Feliciano, the owner of the hotel at Ciudadela, and will be able to find some competent person to act as guide. These can all be visited during the course of a morning's drive.

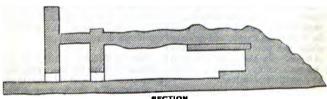
Nau de Tudons, 4 kil. from town. This is perhaps the most remarkable monument in the island, and the best specimen of a group very different from the ordinary type. It resembles in appearance an inverted boat, and recalls the description given by Sallust † of the Numidian habitations or

+ Bellum Jugurthinum.



ELEVATION OF THE NAU DE TUDONS, CIUDADELA.





NAU DE TUDOMS.

Mapalia, Ceterum adhuc Numidarum | former not having been in proper agrestium, que Mapalia illi vocant oblonga, incurvis lateribus tecta, quasi navium carinæ sunt. This will be better understood by the illustration. It is built of carefully dressed stones. some of great size, more than 3 metres in length; the fore part, corresponding to the bow of the vessel, is roofed in with a single slab 4 m. × 2 m.

Torre Llafuda.

This is one of the boat - shaped Talayots: the base is square, and the rest of the perimeter is curved; but whether it consists of a segment of a circle, or two separate curves, it is impossible to determine. The tumulus had a large interior chamber, with the

opening on the square side. The sacred enclosure is a much more elaborate one than in any of the other Talayots which we have examined. It has one large bi-lithon, in good condition; the end of the upright slab fits into a groove in the There is amother, horizontal one. smaller, which has lost its equilibrium, and has been propped up with some loose stones; and there are the remains of two others. Some very large blocks are lying scattered about amongst them. Near this enclosure is a rampart of stones, in the thickness of which are two habitations, and a covered passage leading outside of the enceinte into the country. There appears to have been quite a megalithic city, or fortified position, here, as enclosures and menhirs are scattered about in every direction. There are

Torre Trencada, about 10 kil. from Ciudadela. The tumulus appears, as far as can be judged, to be boat-shaped, certainly with one side a straight line, and the remainder of the perimeter curved.

also two large and spacious caves.

Close to it is one of the usual sacred enclosures, containing a very fine altar. The upright stone is 2.00 m. wide, On the horizontal 2.50 m. high. slab a groove has been cut to receive the end of the upright one; but there has been some miscalculation, and, the dows.

[Mediterranean.]

equilibrium, another upright stone, 0.65 m. broad, has been erected in the middle of the large one, and wedged tight by a second smaller one. two stones are identical in form with the two inclined ones at Talatóde-Dalt, near Mahon, and their presence here proves conclusively that the others were intended for a similar There is a small habitapurpose. tion within the enclosure. A little farther off there is a very low tumulus of small stones, quite unlike a Talayot, beneath which is a cave excavated in the rock, the roof being supported on It has a much pillars and arches. more modern look than the others.

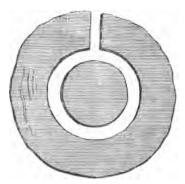
In a field on the opposite side is a single monolith, standing upright, 2.50 m. in height, 0.68 broad, and 0.45 m. thick.

Hostal. A group of three contiguous rather small Talayots, representing the 3 angles of an equilateral triangle; about a kilomètre from Ciudadela, and the nearest to that town.

One of them is of special interest, as it has become considerably dilapidated, and the interior arrangement is distinctly visible. At about half the original height from the ground an entrance gallery, 70 centimètres wide, 1.00 m. broad, and 3.00 m. long, conducts to a circular gallery running all round the building. The dimensions are 1.00 m. broad, and 2.25 m. high, and it thus encloses a circular mass of rough stone masonry 5·00 m. in diameter.

All three Talayots appear as if there had been exterior ramps, but it is difficult to state with certainty whether this was the case.

There are traces of sacred enclosures; and in one the remains of an altar, small in size, to correspond with that of the tumuli. There are remains of several habitations and subterranean galleries, and, at a short distance, a large cave excavated from the rock, containing several chambers. communicating with doors and win-



HORIZONTAL SECTION OF TALAYOT, HOSTAL, CIUDADELA.

Visit to Son Saura and Son Carlá.

Son Saura is one of the largest and best properties in the neighbourhood, about 10 kil. from Ciudadela, with a fine house and beautifully laid-out gardens. Water is raised, by means of windmills, into two large reservoirs for the irrigation of the garden.

In a field nearly a kilomètre from the house, are two megalithic monu-One is a dolmen, or some such structure, consisting of a large horizontal block, supported on two pillars, each of which consists of a large upright monolith and a smaller stone as a capital; at the side is a cubical block of stone, placed as if to facilitate mounting to the top. This

kind resembling it, as far as we are aware, is the entrance to the chamber containing the altar at Mnaidra in Malta. Close to it is a bi-lithon, but with a smaller top, and a much narrower shaft, than usual.

On returning, the traveller should examine the Talayot of Son Carla with its enclosures of cyclopean walls and galleries.

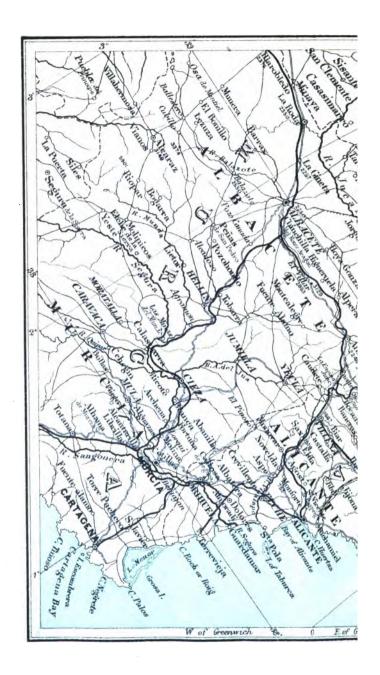
Excursion to the Caves of Perella.

About ten kilometres from Ciudadela are the Caves of Perella, full of beautiful stalactites. There are three, close together but not connected. In one of them, after passing through an ante-chamber 200 mètres in length, we come to a lake of fresh water 30 may have been an altar, or the entrance | mètres square and a mètre deep. The to an enclosure: the only thing of the property belongs to the family of



GATE OR ALTAR AT SON SAURA, NEAR CIUDADELA.

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iel Fraser, A.D.C. to the last in Governor of the island, who ted a lady of this city: he afters lost an arm in the Egyptian paign of 1801, and died at Mahon.

Excursion to Son Morell.

For Morell, 8 kil. N. of the city, property belonging to the Alcalde, street of megalithic rock-cut dwells, on each side of a narrow valley. The one has several chambers, and for are decorated with rudely-cut whices and sculpture.

he other islands of the group are likely to interest the general traer. They consist of the group wan to the ancients as Pityusz,

c. IVIZA.

Iviza, or Ibiza, was called by the mans Ebusus. It is mountainous d picturesque, fertile and well-atered. The inhabitants wear very sturesque costumes, and have a chacter somewhat resembling that of the rabs; they are hospitable to strangers, it jealous and turbulent among them lives. There is a good road from the capital, Iviza, to San Juan Bau-sta (22 kil.), and another to S. Animio (17 kil.). There are also a number of others, but in a very bad ondition, to the 16 churches or palishes which the island contains.

The harbour of Iviza is excellent, and great improvements are now (1889) being carried out.

d. Formentera lies 6½ m. S. of Viza. Its name is derived from Frumentum, on account of the excellent corn which it produced. (Pop. 1700.)

e. Cabrera (Goat Island), an almost uninhabited tract of land, 3 m. long by 4 m. broad, with an old castle. Here 8000 French prisoners were placed by the Spaniards after the capitulation of Bailen in 1808, when, owing to the absence of provisions, more than half the number perished of hunger.

iel Fraser, A.D.C. to the last It has a splendid and perfectly shelih Governor of the island, who tered harbour.

- f. Dragonera, an almost deserted island, where cormorants and puffins abound.
- g. Conejera (Rabbit Island), as its name suggests, swarms with those animals.

108. THE EAST COAST OF SPAIN.

The marine boundary between France and Spain is Cape Cervera, which is about 9 m. N.W. of Cape Creux, the N.E. extremity of Spain. A little S. of it is the Gulf of Rosas, which has an opening of 11 m. and a depth of 6 m. It is much resorted to by vessels bound for ports in the Gulf of Lyons caught in gales from the N. and E., for though it is exposed from S.E. to E., the sea is much broken before it reaches the anchorage, and with good ground-tackle there is very little risk.

The first important town on the coast is

a. Barcelona.+

Barcelona is well adapted as a winter residence for invalids, though somewhat exposed to the N. and E. winds. It snows very seldom; the heat in summer never exceeds 87° Fahr., nor falls in winter below 28° Fahr. It rains on an average 69 days in the year. The orange and palm tree grow very well.

The port of Barcelona has undergone considerable alterations during the last few years. It is now a very large and commodious harbour opening to the south; vessels of war of the largest size lie with complete safety within the outer mole, which faces S. and S.E. The old lighthouse is no longer used, the present light standing at a short distance from it. The long sea-wall which formed one side of the old port has been entirely demolished, and replaced by new quays. Warehouses have been erected, and a splendid walk, called the Passo de Colon, has been completed

+ See also Murray's 'Handbook to Spain.'
2 M 2

since the Exhibition of 1888. The | harbour also has been divided into four inner ports, safe from all winds and weathers. In 1888, 300 British vessels entered the port.

Barcelona is the chief city in the district or principality of Cataluña, which, for industry and enterprise, is second to none other in Spain. It was founded by the Carthaginians; made a Roman colony in B.c. 206, it became the capital of the Gothic kingdom in Spain: it was under the Moors from 713 till 801, when they were expelled by Charlemagne. It subsequently became part of the kingdom of Aragon, and was for many years one of the most important cities of the Mediterranean, dividing with Italy the valuable commerce of the East. It became part of the kingdom of Spain when Ferdinand of Aragon espoused Isabel of Castile, and here it was that they received Christopher Columbus after his discovery of the New World. Soon after this it began to decay; it played an important part in the Wars of Succession; it was stormed and given up to pillage by the French under the Duke of Berwick: captured by the English in 1705, it has taken an important part in all the political movements which have desolated Spain ever since.

Barcelona is one of the finest and certainly one of the most prosperous cities of Spain; it is an enormous hive of manufacturing industry, and yet possesses all the social advantages of a metropolitan city. It is the see of a bishop, the residence of a captaingeneral, and the seat of an university. One of the most important industries in the neighbourhood was the cultivation of vines. It, like so many other places, has been sorely tried of late years by the ravages of the phylloxera: more than half the plants in the district of Gerona have perished, and in Barcelona 30,000 hectares have been turned into a complete desert.

The city now consists of two distinct parts, the old town, with its narrow, tortuous, and ill-paved streets, in which it is hardly possible in many

picturesque and sheltered from the sun by projecting balconies; and the new and glaring city outside, with its wide streets, some with three parallel lines of roadways, separated by shaded boulevards, bordered with magnificent mansions of the true Parisian type. They have one striking peculiarity, the architect has cut off the angles of each rectangular block of buildings, so that where two streets intersect there is an octagonal Place, which gives a great idea of space, and much facilitates circulation. Although this new portion of the town is all designed only a portion of it is actually constructed.

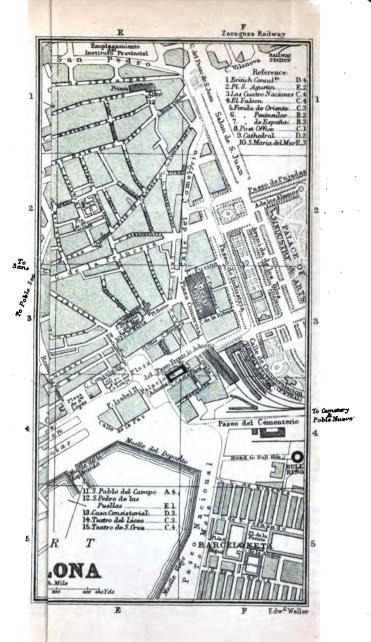
The old town is intersected by the Rambla, from the Arabic word Ramel, "sand," once a watercourse, running N. and S. through the city-now the fashionable promenade of that part of The new portion has a the town. much more magnificent park, beautifully laid out with trees, shrubs, flowers, and fountains, on the site of the old citadel.

Further improvements were made in the city previous to the opening of the Exhibition in 1888. A general cleaning of houses and streets took place-many of the principal thoroughfares were repaved with wood, and nearly the entire city lighted by electricity.

All the strangers who visited Barcelona expressed surprise at finding so many modern improvements in a Spanish city.

A very fine monument to Christopher Columbus at the foot of the Rambla, facing the harbour, was unveiled by the Queen Regent in May, 1888. Monuments to General Prim, Guell, a Catalan manufacturer, and Clave, a local composer, were also inaugurated about the same time.

The Fort of Montjuich is built on the last summit of a rugged ridge of hills S. of the town, 752 ft. above the From its position, its works, and the abundant supply of water which its cisterns can contain, it would seem to be impregnable. During the War places for two carriages to pass, but of Succession in 1705, it was sur-



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prised and taken in a most daring manner by the Earl of Peterborough; his Dutch colleague, the Prince of Darmstadt, fell during the assault. few days later Barcelous surrendered. and the Archduke Charles made his solemn entry into the city, and was

proclaimed there king of Spain.

In the following year Marshal Tessé turned his arms against Montjuich, whose late breaches had been ill repaired; yet instead of reducing it, as Lord Peterborough had done, in a few hours, he did not succeed till the 23rd day, when its commander, Lord Donegal, was killed, and the garrison compelled to retire into the city, which was soon after relieved by the British

The other defences of the city, which Napoleon thought capable of resisting an army of 80,000 men, have, owing to the increase of the population, been razed, and the handsome suburb before described has taken their place.

The CATHEDRAL was originally built on the site of an ancient temple about 1058, converted subsequently into a mosque, and afterwards restored and enlarged by Raymond Berenguer. Very little, however, of the original edifice remains; the rest was built between 1298 and 1448. Fergusson 1 remarks of it, "Amongst the threeaisled basilicas, the most remarkable group is that still existing in Barcelona; its cathedral and other churches were rebuilt on a scale of great magnificence, and with especial reference o the convenience of the laity as contradistinguished from the liturgical vants of the clergy. Its internal ength is about 300 ft., its width, exlusive of the side chapels, about 85 t., so that it is not a large church, but remarkable for the lightness and ide-spacing of its piers, and geneilly for the elegance of its details. onsiderable effect is obtained by the attresses of the nave being originally signed as internal features, and e windows, being small, are not

seen in the general perspective. supplies the requisite appearance of strength, in which the central piers are rather deficient; while the repetition of the side chapels, two in each bay, gives that perspective which the wide spacing of the central supports fails to supply."

The western entrance is now (1889) being completed at the expense of Don Manuel Girona, a wealthy banker and merchant of the city; it is the N. side which is the proper entrance, and this is very imposing, both on account of

its proportion and sculpture.

Below the high altar is a fine crypt with a very flat vaulted roof; this contains the body of St. Eulalia, the patron of Barcelona, to whom the cathedral is dedicated. She was martyred in the time of Diocletian. The choir, with its richly-carved stalls and its wooden pinnacles, is particularly worthy of inspection. Here, in 1519. Charles V. held an installation of the Golden Fleece, the only one ever celebrated in Spain. That Burgundian order passed away with the Austrian dynasty, though claimed and used by the kings of Spain to the present day. The arms of the knights, and amongst them those of Henry VIII. of England, are emblazoned above the stalls. On the outside of the western screen are four fine white marble bas-reliefs, illustrating the martyrdom of St. Eulalia.

There is a fine cloister at the S.E. angle, with a garden in the centre. In each arch is a chapel, decorated with paintings and sculptures, generally Gothic in style, and closed by apparently very ancient iron railings and gateways.

The church of Santa Maria del **Mar** is the finest after the cathedral. and built in the same style, the pointed Spanish Gothic, between 1328 and 1483. Here also the buttresses are internal, with chapels in the interspaces, three in the bay between each pair of columns.

Near the W. of the town, enclosed in a barrack, is the very old Ch. of San Pablo del Campo, built in 913, as is

[†] Lord Mahon's 'History of the War of the .ccession in Spain.' Murray, 1832. ‡ 'History of Architecture,' vol. ii. p. 143.

shown by an inscription built into the wall near the cloister. Obs. the small double-clustered columns with engrailed arches and capitals of boars, griffins, and leaves.

San Pedro de las Puellas, so called because destined for a nunnery, built early in 10th century. It has a dome in the centre resting on detached columns. Obs. the singular capitals, in one of which the prickly pear is

introduced.

Santa Ana, built in 1146 by Guillermo II., patriarch of Jerusalem, in imitation of the Ch. of the Holy Sepulchre. Obs. the beautiful cloister and the monument of Don Miguel Bohera, captain of the galleys to Charles V.

Sta. Maria del Pino is also well worthy of notice. It was built from 1329 to 1353, and consists of a single nave, the simple grandeur of which compensates for the want of interior richness of design. It also has side chapels between the interior buttresses and a semicircular apse with four exterior buttresses. It could easily contain 2000 worshippers.

The Casa Consistorial (or Town Hall) and the Casa de la Diputacion (Parliament House), face each other on opposite sides of the principal square near the cathedral; the former was built 1369-1378. It was magnificently refurnished and converted into a temporary palace during the Queen's visit for the opening of the Exhibition in May, 1888.

The archives of the Corona de Aragon may also be visited; they are second only to those of Simancas.

The Casa Lonia (or Exchange), once a superb Gothic pile dating from 1382; nothing remains of the original building but the hall (sala), 116 ft. long by 75 ft. wide. In the two rooms set aside as a museum are 25 good paintings by Viladomat, representing the life of St. Francis, rescued from the suppressed convent of S. Francisco.

The old Roman Catholic Cemetery is a very extensive one, built in the Italian fashion, in streets of niches—generally in seven tiers. This is now closed, and a new one has been opened on the W. slopes of Montjuich. The down the traveller's name and gives

Protestant Cemetery is a small plot of ground adjoining the former one.

The New University, in the modern town, is a noble pile of buildings, commenced in 1872. The great hall, or throne-room, is built in the Moorish style; but not with the purity that one would expect in the country of the Alhambra. Still, it is a magnificent room, and will be as gorgeous as gilding, paint, marble, and frescoes can The carved doors are of a make it. good Moorish design, and the apartments of the rector are very handsome. It is attended by 2000 students, and there are 85 primary schools and several higher ones affiliated with it.

The Fair is held annually on the 21st of December, and is chiefly devoted to the sale of turkeys and poultry. All the shops in the principal streets

are then gaily decorated.

Theatres.—The Liceo is the finest opera house in Spain, larger even than the Scala of Milan; it has always an excellent company from Italy in winter.

There are several Theatres where representations take place in Spanish and Catalan, the language of the province. In Lent the Passion Plays are worth seeing.

Still further on, at S. Juan de las Abadesas, is a fine Romanesque church with a late Gothic cloister: it is well preserved, as the buildings were not destroyed here in the Civil Wars, as at

Ripoll.

Tb. Excursions in the Neighbourhood.

The extension of the railway system has facilitated excursions to all parts of the province.

The most interesting is to the Monastery of Monserrat. This is perhaps the most lovely spot in Europe, after Taormina. The easiest way is by train to Monistrol (32 m. = 51 kilom.) in an hr. and a half by express, 2 hrs. by slow train. Every train is met by huge omnibuses drawn by 6 mules, which take one up the wonderfullymade road to the monastery. Here one applies to the Despacho, who writes

him the key of a clean whitewashed room. The restaurant is close at hand; there are three floors, the upper one for those who can pay 4 frs. a meal, the lower ones half that price. Tickets for 6 days by rly, and omnibus can be taken in the Rambla, price, 1st class, 12.25 frs. The excursion can be made in one day; and though this is quite insufficient to see all the wonders of the mountain, it is well worth making by those who cannot afford a longer time. The extraordinary mountain Mons Serratus, where this monastery was built 1000 years ago, lies an isolated grey mass, about 24 m. in circumference, with a height of 3800 ft. Visitors should walk to the Hermitage of S. Geronimo at the summit of the mountain, whence a fine view of the province is obtained, extending from the Pyrenees on the N. to the Balearic Islands on the S.

At VICH (3½ hrs. by rly.) there is a fine cathedral, restored last century, a cloister of pointed architecture, and many houses of the provincial nobles.

1½ hr. further by rly. is RIPOLL, where the ruins of the Convent of Santa Maria deserve a visit. The church is one of the oldest specimens of Christian art in Spain. Here were buried the Counts of Barcelona, until the marriage of Ramon Berenguer IV. with Petronilla brought the crown of Aragon into his family.

The best ascents in the neighbourhood are those of the *Pico de Matagalls* from Aiguafreda (line to Vich), and The *Agujas de Monseny* from Hostalrich (line to France) by Breda.]

e. Tarragona. (Pop. 24,178.)

Harbour.—Safe and commodious for vessels drawing up to 22 ft. of water. Vessels are anchored and moored, at present, by the stern to the Eastern mole, and effect loading and discharging operations by lighters; but it is intended to place them alongside the quays when the port works are a little more advanced. A fine stone-work quay has been constructed on the coastline with this object, but cannot be utilized until a projected inner breakwater has been made. Principal exports: wine, nuts, and almonds,

Tarragona is a pleasant and interesting residence, the climate being drier than that of Barcelona. It consists of an upper and a lower town, or as they are generally called, Tarragong and El Puerto. The lower town or port is bounded on one side by the river Francoli, the front and eastern sides being quite open. The upper town is surrounded on three sides by elaborate fortifications, many of the outworks of which are being demolished. These towns are separated from each other by the Esplanada, a broad street running nearly E. and W., where are some of the best houses, and forming a fashionable evening promenade in summer.

Tarragona contains in the walls of the upper town numerous specimens of the so-called Cyclopean or polygonal constructions, which have been thought to belong to a pre-Roman epoch. Large sections are on megalithic foundations; above comes Roman squaredwork, with stones usually 2 ft. $\times 1\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$. much of it en bossage, with numerous mason's or quarry marks. There is a doorway in the form of a trapeze, not unlike a Celtic dolmen, near the modern gate del Rosario; a well discovered in 1438, more than 140 ft. deep, in the Plaza de la Fuente opposite No. 48, of which a model exists in the museum: and the bases of enormous cyclopean walls near the Cárcel or Cuártel de Pilatos (Pontius Pilate is claimed by the Tarragonese as a townsman). The edifice in which they occur is said to have been the palace of Augustus; it was half destroyed by Suchet, and is now used as a prison.

Close to the Carcel is another gate, finer than that before mentioned, where a considerable extent of polygonal wall has been exposed in excavating for the construction of the Paseo de San Antonio, and the approaches to it. Many Roman remains have been found, but these have been greatly destroyed to furnish building materials; and fragments, undoubtedly of Roman architecture, exist in the Archbishop's palace, the cathedral cloister, and in many private buildings. In the Parque de Artilleria, opposite the

military governor's house and the garrison barracks, is an octagonal Roman tower ascribed to Antoninus. Of Valencia, is said to have belonged to St. Paul's of London, is used part of the archbishop's palace and the town walls, is a curious square tower, built at three different periods, the Cyclopean, the Roman, and the Feudal. These are said to have been brought

The Cathedral is a noble specimen of Gothic architecture, built between 1089 and 1131. The facade consists of a deeply recessed portal flanked by 2 massive piers. It rises to a triangle with a truncated point, and is richly decorated with 21 statues of apostles and prophets under Gothic canopies. The doorway is divided by a figure of the Virgin and Child, above is a representation of the Last Judgment. The interior is simple and serene; the font is a Roman sarcophagus from the palace of Augustus. The retablo is of Catalonian marble, the bas-reliefs being subjects illustrating the martyrdom of Santa Tecla, the patron saint of the city, whose festival is held on the 23rd of September.

The building contains many ancient tombs: behind the altar is that of Cyprian, a Gothic archbishop, 683; obs. those in the l. transept, in chests resting on stone corbels; the dates

range from 1174 to 1215.

At the back of the Coro is the Sepulchre of the Conqueror of Majorca, Don Jaime I. His remains, and those of other royal personages, were originally interred in the Monastery of Poblet; but on its destruction in 1835 by the Carlists, they were removed here; the existing tomb was erected in 1854.

In the Capilla del Sacramento is the tomb of Archbishop Agustin, who died in 1586, leaving all his wealth to the cathedral. In the rt. transept, near the Altar del Santo Cristo, obs. the rude antique ships and crosses let into the walls.

The chapel under the organ was erected in 1252 by Violante, wife of Don Jaime I., in memory of her sister,

Isabel of Hungary.

The Capilla de San Juan and that of san Fructuose, a tutelar of Tarragona, the altar of S. Tecla, a remarkable ob. 260, were erected by Pedro Blay; little Romanesque church alongside another local tutelar and martyr is the Duomo. There is also a room

a cave. The terno, which, like that of Valencia, is said to have belonged to St. Paul's of London, is used at Easter. There is also some fine Flemish tapestry with which the pillars are hung on grand festivals These are said to have been brought to Spain on the occasion of the marriage of Henry V. with Katherine Among the tombs obs. of Aragon. near the altar that of Juan de Aragon, patriarch of Alexandria. ob. 1834. Near the Sacristia is that of Archbishop Alonso de Aragon, ob. 1514: obs. also that, by Pedro Blay, of Archbishop Gaspar de Cervantes Gaete, who assisted at the Council of Trent. The allegorical statues are fine; especially those of Archbishop Pedro de Cardona, and of his nephew Luis, also archbishop, with the elegant scrollwork and children; finer still is that of Archbishop Juan Teres, under a Corinthian pavilion, by Pedro Blay.

The exquisite Cloister is a museum of antiquity and architecture. Among the sepulchral inscriptions are several of English soldiers who died during the Peninsular war; and the quarters allotted to the regiments billeted here are still marked on the cloister walls.

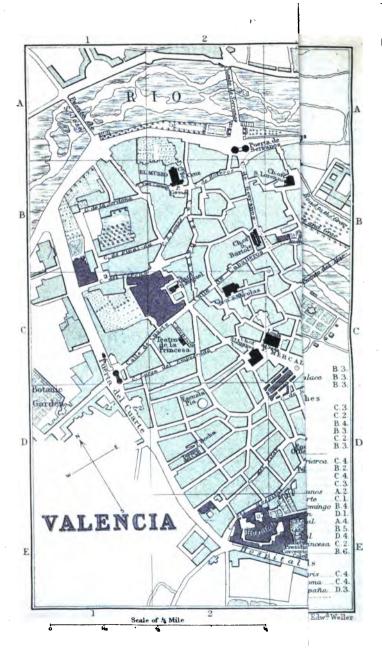
Immediately behind the cathedral a Seminary has been erected, the choof San Pablo, where, according to local tradition, St. Paul preached, having been taken into the building, and utilised as the chapel of the Seminaristas.

The Museum is very important. Amongst other objects it has several beautiful statues, all very imperfect. Bacchus and Venus occur frequently, also busts of Emperors of Antoninian times, mosaic pavements and fresco wall-paintings, and a very fine bronze of a slave holding a salver. The lapidary museum is rich in inscriptions. There is a four-sided stone or basis with inscriptions to Constantine, Carus, Licinius, and probably Diocletian, that once supported the table of the altar of S. Tecla, a remarkable little Romanesque church alongside the Duomo. There is also a room

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with fragments saved from Poblet, is to the ruins of the Monastery of with much of Don Jaime's monument. the museum, with curious charters on cotton of the 13th and 14th centuries.

There are numerous pleasant walks about Tarragona: beginning at the eastern end of the esplanade is the Paseo de Santa Clara, whence a splendid view of the sea and port may be obtained; below lies the prison on the site of the Roman amphitheatre, a portion of which still exists. Continuing the walk in a N.E. direction the Paseo de San Antonio is reached, on which is a fine marble Gothic cross; on the cross itself is a beautifully carved figure of the Saviour, whilst below are bassi-relievi of the Virgin and Child and 8 Apostles.

To obtain a good view of the Walls the walk may be continued from the Paseo de San Antonio outside the city in a N.W. direction; the view of the country is fine. The Cemetery lies in this direction; just above it on a hill are the ruins of the Fuerte del Olivo, from which the French bombarded the city previous to their

gaining entrance.

The ROMAN AQUEDUCT runs partly underground from the Puente d'Armentara to the inner town, a distance of 20 m. The finest point of view is where it spans a valley, 3 m. from the town, on the road to Lerida. The arches are in a double tier, and have a character of lightness combined with solidity unusual in similar works; there are 11 below and 26 above; the loftiest rise to a height of 96 ft. It is called El-Puente de Ferreras or del Diablo.

[d. Excursions in the Neighbourhood. - Visit the Roman tomb called La Torre de los Scipiones, about 3 m. to the N.E., and a little farther on, the Roman arch of Bara, 61 m. from Tarragona, and near Vendrell, the third stat. on the Barcelona railway. When Don Amadeo entered the province it was painted in his honour?

Poblet, the ancient burial-place of the His sword is still in the main room of Kings of Aragon and afterwards of the Dukes of Cardona, about 2 m. from Espluga on the rly. to Lerida, where the Francoli river has its source, gushing out from a subterranean channel. The ruins of the monastery are very fine, especially the buildings around the beautiful cloisters. It was destroyed by the Liberals in 1835. The country around is rich and picturesque. visit to this place is well worth the day required to make it. Artists could advantageously spend a few days here, and would be amply repaid by the architectural beauties of the ruins.]

> On leaving Tarragona by sea we pass the mouth of the Ebro, which after a course of 370 m, enters the sea by a delta forming the island of Buda, about 20 m. below Tortosa; only vessels of light draught are able to pass the bars. Beyond is Castellon de la Plana, an uninteresting city 3 m. from the shore. The anchorage is entirely exposed to easterly winds.

> e. Murviedro, the ancient Saguntum, now by a decree of the Cortes again called Sagunto, is about 8 m. from its Grao, and has no good anchorage. It was a most celebrated city in Iberian history, and its capture and destruction by Hannibal gave rise to the second Punic war, and ultimately to the expulsion of the Carthaginians from Spain.

Its THEATRE is perhaps the best preserved specimen of a Roman theatre

that exists anywhere.

Eleven miles farther south is the important city of

f. Valencia.

The harbour known as el Grao is about 2 m. distant from the town, but is connected with it by a rail and tramway. It is one of the finest in Spain, having an area of about 82 acres and a depth of from 17 to 24 ft.

Valencia was founded by the Romans in 140 B.C., taken by the Goths in 413, captured by the Moors A far more interesting excursion in 712. It was taken by the Cid after a siege of 28 months, 1094-5; The Puorta del Palau, opposite the he burnt the chief Ibn Jehaf alive on the public plaza, where is now the fruit-market. In 1239 it was taken by Don Jaime I. of Aragon, and was subsequently brought under the Castilian crown by Ferdinand's marriage with Isabel.

Valencia is growing rapidly in commercial importance; it is the centre of the orange trade, and the country round produces rice and a considerable quantity of wine, which is eagerly bought up to supply the deficiencies in the South of France. The silk for which it was once so celebrated has fallen off greatly of late years, owing to a disease in the insect, produced, some think, by Peruvian guano. There are also other important industries, the chief of which is the manufacture of tiles in imitation of those of Minton, and glazed azulejos. Its streets are narrow and roughly paved, but the town is rapidly losing its distinctive character. Large houses and shops of the Parisian type are springing up, and the brilliant and picturesque costumes of its inhabitants have almost disappeared, and are hardly seen now even at the season of the bull-fights.

The city is almost circular in shape, and is bounded on the N. by the nearly dry bed of the Ria Turia, which is crossed by 5 bridges. The old walls have disappeared; two of the towers, however, remain, the Puerta de Serranos and Cuarte, now used as prisons.

The CATHEDRAL, La Seo, though a very ancient, is not a striking or imposing building; and being surrounded by high houses, narrow streets, and irregular plazas, it is difficult to obtain a good view of it. It has gone through all the vicissitudes common to such edifices in Spain. It was begun in 1262, lengthened in 1459, and restored There are three entrances; in 1760. the most ancient is that of the Apostles in the Plaza de la Seo. It is Gothic in style, and has figures of the Apostles around its pointed arch and between the columns which support it, together with many other sculptured ornaments. I Lorenzo with this precious relic, who

palace of the archbishop, is the finest. It is Byzantine in style, and worthy of examination. On the frieze of the cornice which terminates it are 14 busts, 7 of men and 7 of women. This is in memory of the 7 couples who came here in company with the 300 maidens as wives for the conqueror's soldiers, to repeople the town. principal entrance is in the Plaza del Miguelete, and was built according to a bequest in 1703. It is as bad as it cau be.

The Cimborio or central octagonal dome is richly decorated exteriorly. It was probably intended to add a spire of some kind to the octagon, and thus completed, it would have been a noble central feature to the church.

The interior of the building is better than the exterior; it bears evidence of having been constructed at many different epochs, and is richly adorned with the finest marble.

The Capilla Mayor is particularly rich and costly in its decoration, and the painted door panels behind, by pupils of Leonardo da Vinci, are very fine. Between the two middle pillars to the rt. of the altar are preserved the shield and spur of Don Jaime I., with his horse's bit, a highly treasured relic of the monarch who conquered Valencia from the Moors. The chapels around the nave contain many indifferent but some very good paintings. The best are those in the Sacristia, by Ribalta. Juanes, and Julio Romano. also may be seen a magnificent ivory crucifix, believed to be by Michael Angelo, but valued especially as having been the property of San Francisco de Sales.

In the Relicario is an object greatly venerated by the Valencians, and which they firmly believe to be the cup with which our Saviour instituted the Lord's Supper. The Sagrado Caliz is said to have become the property of Chusa, treasurer of Herod the Tetrarch; it was given to St. Peter, and by him taken to Rome. In 285 Pope Sixtus II. before his martyrdom, charged San sent it to his native country, Huesca. After many other vicissitudes it found its resting-place here. It is of sardonyx set in mediæval goldsmith's work, and can be seen by an order from the dean. There is also a shirt of the infant Jesus, an arm of St. Luke, and a picture of the Virgin, said to be by him.

The ternos and frontales are magnificent; some of the latter belonged to St. Paul's in London, and were purchased when the decorations of that church were sold by Henry VIII. They are placed on the high altar every Saturday to Wednesday in Easter week. There is also a missal, said to have belonged to Westminster

Abbey.

A small door at the extremity of the nave to the l., gives entrance to the SALA CAPITULAR, or chapter-house. This is a fine Gothic building of the middle of the 14th century. was originally intended to form part of a theological college. Opposite the entrance is a florid Gothic altar with a fine crucifix, the work of Alonso Cano. In the cupboards is kept the musical library of the cathedral. On the walls is a collection of portraits of the archbishops of the diocese, all ideal, and probably none earlier than the 17th century. Amongst them are those of the two Borgia Popes, those of several Borgia Cardinals, all Archbishops of the see, and that of Cæsar Borgia, who, when quite young, began life as Cardinal Archbishop of Valencia. Here, also, is the chain which used to guard the port of Marseilles (see p. 498), and the instrument with which it was broken by D. Alfonso V. in 1423. An explanation of this interesting trophy hangs on the wall below it.

The best works of art in the Cathedral are the alabaster sculptures in the trascoro, of beautiful Italian Renais-

sance, 1446.

The cathedral tower *El-Miguelete* is an isolated, octagonal Gothic belfry, 162 ft. high, from the top of which an admirable view is obtained.

To the N. of the Cathedral is the beautiful chapel of Nuestra Señora

de los Desemparados, Our Lady of the Unprotected. This contains an image of the Virgin, which has ever been regarded with the utmost reverence and affection by the Valencians. It is kept in a niche above the high altar. Her diadem, robes, and every part of her body, are covered with a mass of the most precious jewels, contributed by all the successive sovereigns and distinguished personages in Spain. It is frequently exposed for the adoration of the faithful, but it is not then clearly seen; the sacristan will exhibit it at any time when service is not going on.

The Colegio del Patriarca was founded by the Beato Juan de Ribera, son of the Duke of Alcalá, Viceroy first of Catalonia and then of Naples. He was 42 years archbishop of the diocese, with the title of Patriarch of Antioch; and also held the offices of Captain-General and Viceroy. He died in the beginning of 1611, and is buried here.

It contains a magnificent collection of pictures of the Valencian school, especially of *Ribalta*. The high altar is a fine work in marble and jasper; on it is a superb "Last Supper" by

Ribalta.

The daylight is purposely excluded, and at 10 A.M. every Friday there is a very curious ceremony practised here. The picture over the high altar descends by noiseless machinery to the music of penitential psalms, and a tableau of the Saviour dying on the cross takes its place. Ladies are only admitted to the chapel, not to the college, and they are expected to attend the Friday's service in black dresses and mantillas; bonnets and hats are strictly prohibited.

In the Relicatio is a fine ivory and bronze crucifix of Florentine work; and both the Sala Capitular and the rector's lodgings contain some fine paintings by Ribalta, Juanes, Stra-

dunos, and others.

The Church of San Nicolas was originally a Moorish mosque. Alfonso Borgia, who became Pope under the title of Calixtus III., was curate here, and his medallion is placed over the

a fine chalice presented by him. There are a great many paintings by Juan de Juanes: the two finest are a Last Supper over the altar to the right of the high altar, considered his masterpiece; and in a Relicario in the sacristy, a head of the Saviour on one side and one of the Virgin on the other. These are usually kept shut up, but will be shown by the sacristan. On the altar to the left of the high one are some fine enamels. Many of the pictures shown as by Juanes are evidently the work of an inferior hand, probably by his pupils.

Opposite the Lonia is the church of the Santos Juanes, richly but heavily decorated in plaster and fresco.

In the Capilla del Capítulo supported by four light and graceful pillars, San Vicente Ferrer took the cowl. His chapel is richly decorated with marbles,

jaspers, and agates.

In San Salvador—once, it is said, a Moorish mosque, now decorated with magnificent monolithic columns of red marble—is a miraculous image, called the Santisimo Cristo del Salvador. Many traditions exist regarding it; one is that it was made by Nicodemus, and that it found its way here from Beyrout alone, like the house of Loreto. Over the door of the ch. of San Martin is an equestrian statue of the saint dividing his cloak with a

beggar.

There are many other churches, nearly all of which contain something

of interest and beauty.

The most interesting building in the city is that now occupied by the Audiencia, or Court of Justice, formerly the SALON DE CORTES. assembly, named Diputacion del reino de Valencia, was created by D. Pedro II. in 1383, and finally abolished by D. Philipe V. of Castile in 1707. Externally the building is of the Doric order, but not of the finest style. The windows of the salon are ornamented with pediments, and were divided into three lights by slender marble columns, which no longer exist. Above

principal entrance. In the sacristy is | whole is crowned by a stone balustrade, surmounted by balls and pyra-

> The basement story, raised a little above the ground, originally contained one large hall or waiting-room, now divided off into several public offices. The ceiling is sumptuously carved and gilt in the estilo plateresco, a mixture of the Renaissance with the geometric designs and honeycomb pendatives of Ît is in an Moorish architecture. admirable state of preservation.

The Salon of the Cortes occupies the whole of the story above this. It is entered by a Doric doorway of native jasper, above which are two marble busts; on the corresponding portion of the interior there are two more; and though no inscriptions exist to indicate whom they are intended to represent, it has been suggested that they are meant for D. Pedro II., who created the Diputacion; D. Alfonso III., who remodelled it; Ferdinand the Catholic, who authorised the construction of the building; and D. Philip I., in whose reign it was completed. Above the cornice of the doorway, on the inside, are three fresco paintings by Zariñena. The central one represents the Virgin and Child, with an angel on each side, worthy of Titian, in whose school he studied. On the rt. is a representation of St. George and the Dragon, and on the l. an angel holding the arms of the city. These three subjects, singly or together, are repeated all over the building-in metal outside the door, painted on the large frescoes, and carved in the gallery.

The lower part of the walls has a dado of modern tiles quite unworthy of the building. Above this every available part is occupied by fresco paintings, representing the members of the Cortes assembled in session. The space to the l. of the door contains portraits of the deputy, the accountant, the administrator, and the treasurer, clad in their splendid robes. This is without signature, and is likewise attributed to Zarinena. Continuing to the l. are three pictures encomthe frieze is an iron balcony, and the passing the daïs at the head of the 1

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The first is that of the Bras! Eclesiastich, as it is called in the inscription. Here are figured the Archbishop of Valencia, the Master of the knightly order of Montesa, the Bishops of Segorve, Tortosa, and Orihuela, in their robes, mitres, and pastoral staffs, besides other ecclesiastics and members of military orders. There is nothing to indicate the author's name; it is generally ascribed to Zariñena, but some have thought it must be by Francisco Ribalta, and quite worthy of his talent.

The compartment next to this, and at the head of the room, bears the inscription, "Sitiada de Señors Diputats de la Generalitat del Regne de Valencia," and represents six deputies seated. To the rt. are the three seated. clavarios, or treasurers; and to the 1. the assessor and the syndic, who assisted at all the public acts of the deputies. On a slip of paper, hanging over the edge of the clavario's table, is the name of the artist, "Cristovel Zarinena, 1592." This painting has been much injured by damp, and has been badly restored.

To the l. of this picture, and opposite to the ecclesiastics, is one marked Estrenuo Bras Militar, or military estate. It represents 40 figures seated in four rows on chairs of black velvet. The third in the second row has a scroll in his hand, with the letters F.R.F., which has been taken to mean Francisco Rivalta fecit.

The three remaining panels depict the procurators of the 33 cities and villages represented in the Cortes. These also have been attributed to Ribalta. The most remarkable figure is that of a porter, in the middle panel, entering with a book in his hand. This is as good as anything ever

painted by Rivalta. Between the two front windows, looking into the Calle de Caballeros, is a figure representing Justice.

All round the room, above the paintings, is a narrow cloistered gallery, most sumptuously carved, even on the ceiling, which is not seen from below. It is supported on consoles, ther, also elaborately carved, the interspaces being filled up with coats of arms, busts of the kings of Aragon, and memorable incidents in sacred and profane history, some of them very much the latter. The columns and balustrade of this gallery are also richly carved, and the whole forms a sort of cornice to the walls.

The ceiling is even more elaborately sculptured than the gallery. It consists of 21 square compartments, in the centre of each of which is a honeycomb pendative. On the third column of the gallery is an oval cartouche. with the inscription, Acabose and 1561.

The wood is pine, and it is said to have been obtained from the forests which once surrounded Valencia, but which have long since disappeared. Time has toned down the colour to that of the richest oak.

An order from the President of the Court is required to ascend to the gallery, but this is easily obtained on presentation of a card. Its ceiling is worthy of the most minute examina-The traveller should continue to ascend the narrow winding staircase which leads to it. This will take him to the roof, from which there is a fine view of Valencia.

Leading from the market place, a very busy and pleasant sight in the morning is the Lonja de la Seda, or Silk Exchange, a beautiful Gothic building of 1482, very similar to that of Palma, and, like it, one of the best specimens of civil architecture of the Middle Ages. It has the same spirally fluted column, without capitals, branching out on the roof like the leaves of palm-trees. It is divided into 3 aisles by 4 free columns, and an engaged one at each end. There is also a series of engaged columns along each side of the hall. There is a very curious corkscrew staircase leading to the upper rooms. Its construction will be best seen by looking up the central whorl. The exterior architecture will be well seen by entering the Patio behind. On one side of the central tower is the great hall, on the other or carvatides, placed pretty close toge- | the public rooms, and above these an

upper story with an open arcade. Obs. the windows, gargoyles, and coronet-like battlement, below which is a frieze of medallions with heads. This building is used as a military post in the morning, and as an exchange in the afternoon.

The MUSEO, -On the suppression of religious establishments in 1836, the Convento del Carmen was appropriated for the Accademia de las Bellas Artes, and the lower rooms and cloisters as a Museum for the reception of the paintings and antiquities from the various monasteries, &c. The ch. was allowed to remain for the use of the parish. The galleries contain a vast number of paintings, the majority of which are quite worthless, but there are also some excellent specimens of the Valencian school, the chief painters of which were:-

JUAN DE JUANES (Vicente Juan Represented by Masip) (1523-79). the Coronation of the Virgin, the most beautiful of all his works. behind a curtain. It belonged to the Jesuits. Also an Ecce Homo, a Christ, The Last Supper, The Assumption, a very fine Conception, and The Descent of the Holy Ghost—all pictures of the highest merit. He is called the Spanish Raphael.

P. NICOLAS BORRAS, a monk, who lived about the same time. There are upwards of 40 of his works, the best being a Holy Family, a Last Supper,

Hell and Purgatory.

Francisco Rivalta, 1551 to 1628. Studied with great success under Raphael and his contemporaries. His best works here are the Crucifixion, painted when 18 years old, San Francisco, a Conception, and a St. John the Baptist.

Juan Rivalta, his son, a Crucifixion, and a San Vicente Ferrer.

José Ribera, or the Espagnoletto. 1588 to 1656. He went young to Italy and never returned to his native country, though many of his works are there. He painted religious pictures of a gloomy and horrible character. Two of his works are here, a St. Paul and a SS. Sebastian and Teresa.

Jacinto Gerónimo Espinoso, 1600 to 1680, a very highly esteemed painter in Valencia, is represented by a Communion of the Magdalene; Passages in the Life of San Luis Bertran. and the Apparition of Christ to S. Ignatius and the Virgen de la Merced.

PECHO ORRENTE, 1560-1644. painter who combined pastoral with religious subjects. None of his works in this style are in the Museum, but there are two Geronimos, and the Apparition of an Angel to San Francisco.

CRISTOVAL ZABIÑENA is not repre-

sented here (see p. 540).

There is a very large Plaza de toros. in which bull-fights take place all summer, and sometimes even as early as the month of April. The traveller will do well to protest against this sickening spectacle by his absence from it.

The traveller should not fail to see a most interesting and unique institution which has been in force since the Moorish occupation, when, as in all Mohammedan countries, summary justice was administered at the gate. This is the " Tribunal de las Aguas de Valencia," which is held in the Plaza de la Constitucion at the Apostles' gate of the Cathedral every Thursday in the year at midday. The members of this tribunal are simple peasants, elected by the owners of irrigated land in the neighbourhood. They exercise summary justice without formalities, written procedure, or the intervention of lawyers in any way; they take cognizance of all matters connected with irrigational works, right of property in land, distribution of water; they inflict such penalties as may seem to their simple judgment right and proper, and from their decision there is absolutely no appeal.

There are many agreeable promenades: such as the Jardin Botánico, the Jardin de la Reina, the Glorista,

and the Alameda.

[R. Excursions in the Neighbourhood. The traveller should not fail to make an excursion to some of the Orange

of Spain or of the world are these to be seen in greater perfection. This visit will be especially delightful if it can be made about the month of April, when the trees are still partly covered with last year's fruit, and a mass of fragrant blossom. He cannot do better than take an early train to Alcira Station (distant 23 m.), and return to Valencia in the afternoon; he can hire a Tartana at the station in which to drive about from one garden to another, and he may picnic under an orange-tree, or in a house where the fruit is being packed, sure of a hearty welcome wherever he may go. The town of ALCIRA is rather an important one, situated on an island formed by the Rio Jucar, and lately fortified against the Carlists, who menaced, but did not venture to attack, it during the last war.

The district is called La Ribera. The soil seems to be pure sand, but under the fertilising influence of the water of the Jucar, distributed all over the country in irrigational canals constructed by the Moors, it is of astonishing fertility. A writer on many places is apt to describe the last beautiful spot he sees as the finest, but no one will venture to say that he has seen orange-groves in greater perfection, or tasted more luscious fruit than in the Fraca or Vilella around Alcira. visit should certainly be made to some of the packing-houses, either in the town itself or in the neighbouring plantations. The operation, principally performed by girls, is most interesting. During the season of 1887-88 no less than 1,944,487 cases were exported by sea from Valencia, 1,682,427 of which went to England, and in addition to this a vast quantity were sent to other parts of Spain, and loose in railwaywaggons to France.

Other excursions may be made— By rly. to Buñol, a picturesque place in the mountains where are some small stalactite caves.

To the Lake of Albufera, 81 m., near the Silla Station.

To Burgasot, N.E., where are some

Gardens in the vicinity; in no part | curious Moorish Mazmorras, or caves used for storing grain.

To the suppressed convent of the Cartuja de Portaceli, in the hills near Olocan, 15 m. distant.

The southern limit of the Bay of Valencia is Cape S. Antonio. This is high and steep on the sea face, and is the nearest point on the mainland to the Balearic Islands. The coast is now bold and rugged. One mountain, the Cuchillada de Roldan, is very remarkable, and makes an excellent landmark. It has on its western summit a deep cut or gap, from which it derives its name, "The Cut of Roldan."

We now arrive in the BAY OF ALI-CANTE, comprised between Cape Santa Pola on the S., and C. de las Huertas on the W.; it is 10 m. long, and 31 deep.

h. Alicante.

Alicante occupies the site of the ancient Lucentum. It has few historical associations, and little in itself to tempt the modern traveller, excepting its fine climate in winter, which is very suitable for invalids. It is an open town, situated along the shores of its spacious bay, and at the foot of an amphitheatre of hills as bleak and arid as any to be met with on the shores of the Red Sea. The highest of these is a bold, overhanging peak to the E., 400 ft. high, crowned by the fortress of Santa Barbara, commanding a fine view. An order to see it is required, and can be obtained from the Military Governor. This was attacked by the Communists from Cartagena in 1873, but after a few shots had been fired into it from the Numancia, with half-a-dozen casualties, they retired and left it in the hands of the Republican troops (see Cartagena). To the N. of the town on the Cerro de Tosal is the ruined fort of San Fernando, now quite abandoned.

The Ch. of San Nicolas was founded in 1616; it has a fine portal. That of Santa Maria is the next best. It was an Arab mosque, changed into a ch. in 1265, burnt down in 1448, and subsequently rebuilt. In the ch. of the Convent of Santa Faz, half an hour's drive N.E. from the town, is kept the sacred napkin, or Sudario, one of the three which St. Veronica used to wipe the Saviour's face on the way to

Calvary.

The principal promenades are the Alameda or Paseo de los Martires, and the Paseo de Mendez Nunez: the latter is in the town, the former extends along the sea face, and consists of a double walk shaded by palm-trees, the most attractive feature in the town. It derives its name in memory of the 24 political prisoners shot by order of General Roncali, on account of a pronunciamiento against the Government of Narvaez, on the 8th March, 1844. Every year on that date a civic procession commemorates the fate of these "Martyrs to Liberty."

The tobacco factory is deserving of a visit. It employs about 4000 women. So badly was the town supplied with drinking water, that an engine had to be erected for the purpose of distilling a supply from the sea. Now pipes have been laid down to Aleoraya, whence a plentiful supply is obtained. Water costs about 5 centimes per cantaro of 10 litres. The free supply of town water is bad in quality, and exceedingly limited in quantity.

There are two large petroleum refining works which receive the crude oil from the U.S. and refine it

here.

The Harbour is formed by two moles. one projecting S. and S.W. for 2200 ft., and the other E. for 1800, thus enclosing a space about a mile in length. half a mile in breadth, and with a depth of from 6 to 28 ft. Vessels can lie here, and load moored in tiers alongside the mole. Unfortunately all the drains of the town empty themselves into it, and the stench is at times quite overpowering. The principal exports are wines, almonds, liquorice-root, aniseed, and saffron. The esparto trade appears to have deserted this port. Salt cod from Newfoundland and Norway is imported in large quantities, upwards of 5000 tons a year.

The Huerta of Alicante is a distrist some distance to the N., fertilised by the waters of the Pantano de Tibi. I ought to be much more productive than it is, but for the severe and prolonged droughts which occasionally occur. The farmers are nearly ruined by the persistent drought, and many of them have emigrated to Algeria.

[i. The most interesting excursion that can be made from Alicante is w Elche, which can be reached by rly. in an hour. Tourists can leave Alcante at 6.15 A.M., pass the day # Elche, and return by the evening train The line passes through a flat, dusty, and inexpressibly dreary country, which may be stimulated into fertility by heavy rain, but whose normal condition is hardly better than the desert of Sahara. As one approaches Elche, things begin to improve. The ground is all laid out in small fields. arranged for artificial irrigation. Only the water apparently is wanting to complete the operation. Still the numerous olive and almond trees do pretty well without it, and occasional straw-stacks seem to indicate that there must have been something like a harvest during the previous year.

Elche itself is an important town of 19,000 inhabitants, situated in an oasis of palms, as perfectly Saharan as if it had been transported from Biskra or El-Aghouat, Vines, pomegranates, madder, and green crops are cultivated below the date-trees, and the whole is irrigated by the copious streams of the Vinalapo river, and the Pantano. or artificial lake, situated 3 m. off. The scene is extremely beautiful in itself, and doubly interesting as being the only place in Europe where palms grow in anything like considerable numbers. Here, one would say, there were tens of thousands of trees. It is a disappointment to be told that the fruit is worthless, and only fit for Still the leaves, which are bleached and used for Easter ceremonies, produce a considerable revenue, each one selling for about half a peseta.

Tolerably good accommodation can

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STILL TEACHER COME TO SERVE CO

the Posida del Sol.

arsion to Murcia will take it is a large and pleasant a fine Cathedral, and quite The Fonda Frana visit. Suropa is a good house.]

f quitting Alicante, a vessel caretween Cape Santa Pola and (I of Tabarca, the navigable eing not less than 2 m. in

and was formerly called having been peopled by a Tabarcans, carried off into leter the capture of Tabarca. ican coast, by the Tunisians 8, and subsequently rethe King of Spain, the gradually changed to that now bears. It is 24 m. in d one in breadth, and contruins of a town and castle. only occupied by fishermen.

tgena.

iching Cartagena the coast is and picturesque. The bold, intains show no sign of vege-, but the smoke of many furninds us that the country is The richest in mineral wealth

doubling the island of Escomurmounted by a lighthouse, a appears in front, at the end Geep bay, crowned by the picruined castle of La Con-On the high hill to the rt. ort of St. Julian; on that to is that of Las Galeras; and off that of Atalaya. Every point below is occupied by ensive work of considerable th, connected with the forts by elaborate systems of covered

ng breakwater from the eastern and a smaller one from the n side, protect the inner harbour the only winds to which it was ed, those from the S.

rtagena, Carhago Nova, was | which an immense space of ground has editerranean.]

d at the only Inn the place | founded by the Barca family of Carthage. It was the most important seaport they possessed in Spain, and became their great military arsenal and commercial entrepôt. It continued to flourish under the Romans. who fortified it, and called it Colonia Victrix Julia. The place was almost destroyed by the Goths, who were not a naval people. During the 17th cent... when the navy of Spain was in its most flourishing condition. Cartagena contained about 60,000 inhabitants: but it gradually sank in importance. notwithstanding the efforts of successive sovereigns to restore it to its former state of prosperity.

After the abdication of King Amadeo in Feb., 1873, when the Republic was proclaimed, Cartagena declared itself a separate canton, in opposition to the government of Madrid, in July. Roque Barcia, General Contreras, and Antonio Galves placed themselves at the head of the movement, and formed a federal Government. They coined money, seized the Government ships in the harbour, and everything of value belonging to the State on which they could lay hands, but respected private property. An army of regular troops of the Spanish Republic besieged Cartagena, and after a siege of 6 months, aided by treachery in the rebel garrison, took possession of the place. The cantonal chiefs fled to Algeria on board the Numancia and another vessel.

after Vigo, and the best and safest on the Mediterranean coast. It is one of the three arsenals in Spain, the other two being Ferrol and San Fernando. The basins, foundries, building-yards, rope manufactories, &c., are all on a large scale; and there is a floating dock, capable of taking in the largest ironclads. An order to see the dockvard may be obtained from the Secretary of the Captain-General. There has recently been much improvement in the city, the streets have been paved and many new buildings erected.

very fine quay has been constructed along the sea face of the town, by

This port is the largest in Spain

been recovered between the sea and miles from the city, and a the base of the ancient ramparts, and vessels are now able to lie alongside the mole.

The traveller should by all means ascend to the top of the ruined CASTILLO DE LA CONCEPCION, Which dominates the city. It was anciently a Roman fortress, added to by the Moors, and partly pulled down by the Spaniards in 1868, for no other purpose than to provide work for the The masonry in the inhabitants. central portion is of the finest Roman cut stonework. The view from the summit is magnificent. The whole country lies stretched out at the traveller's feet as if it were a map. In front is the entrance to the harbour, bristling with fortifications. To the right the arsenal and dockyard, dominated by the fortresses of Galeras and Atalaya. Behind, the Almajar, stretching away towards Murcia, and dotted with numerous thriving villages. Continuing to the rt., we see in the foreground of the town the great Hospital de la Caridad, originally the foundation of a poor old soldier, now one of the richest esta- grass at Cartagena. blishments of its kind in Spain, though supported by voluntary contributions. It is capable of receiving 600 patients, and it well merits a visit. An order to inspect it can be obtained from the President of the Hospital. Beyond this is the picturesque old fort, on a rugged isolated rock, Castillo de la Mora, below it the bull ring, and completing the circle, and returning to the entrance of the harbour, several lead mines and a number of smelting furnaces and flues. The traveller may wonder at seeing a tall chimney high up on a hillside, a thousand mètres from the furnaces below. This is to prevent any waste of the metal in a state of vapour. The lead is smelted below, the smoke is led up a long inclined flue to a distant chimney, so that any of the precious metal in the state of vapour may be sublimated during its passage. We have before stated that this is

the richest mineral district in Spain.

Manganiferous iron ore is worked most extensively in the Sierras a few city—Leandro, Fulgencia, Isidoro, and

number of people are employed in extracting and transporting the mineral. Some of it is very rich in manganese, and is much prized for the manufacture of Spiegeleisen, for which purpose it is exported to Great Britain, France, and the United States. 80,000 tons were exported in 1887. The ore with the largest proportion of manganese lies nearest the surface.

Argentiferous lead ore is found under the iron; large quantities of coke are imported from England, and the ore is smelted on the spot; the pig lead is largely sent to Great Britain.

At some mines, near the terminus of the steam tramway to La Union (Pop. 22,000), the workings have been carried to a depth of 260 metres; but even at this depth it is found that old Roman workings exist, and Roman coins have been found.

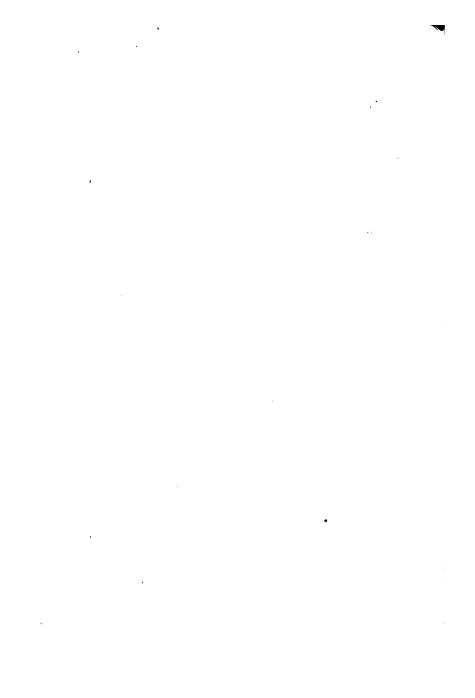
Beyond La Union no means of Mules and donkeys traction exist. convey the ore and pig lead over execrable roads, and take back coke and provisions for the mining population.

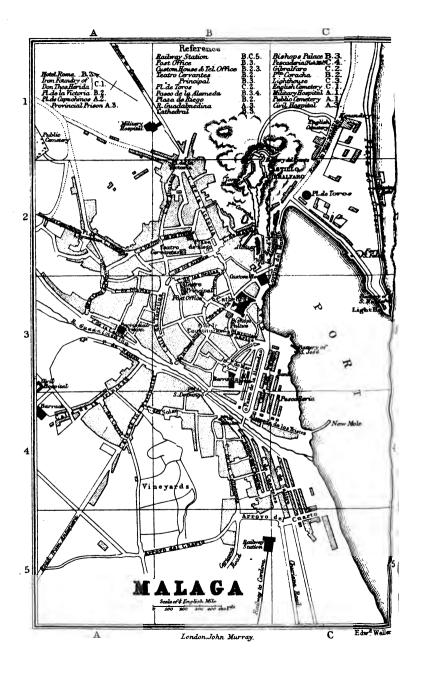
There is also a large trade in Esparto

The CATHEDRAL is situated not far from the old Castle of the Conception. It was built in the 13th cent., on the ruins of a Roman temple. Parts of the foundations are still visible in deep trenches cut within the outer precincts; and two shafts of immense columns are pointed out, one within the ch., called the Columna Prætoriana, and the other in the back vard. of similar dimensions, called the Column of the Martyrs.

The Cathedral itself is an unpretending building with a plain groined The reredos of the high altar is of richly carved and gilt wood. It contains two chapels; that of the Duke of Veraguas, the descendant of Christopher Columbus, is hung with fine old tapestry, containing the escutcheon of the Navigator, and birds and flowers, supposed to be those of the New World.

The chapel of the four saints of the





Florentina — contains a black Virgin and Child.

On leaving the Cathedral, and between it and the old castle, is the house occupied by the saints in question during their lifetime, now church property, and marked by an inscription on a marble slab bearing date 1592.

There is a curious old tombstone in the Cathedral, ornamented with the representation of a naval action. It is that of "Josephuo de Langon," a knight of St. John, killed by the Turks at Oran in 1710. This was probably during one of the actions which resulted in the abandonment of Oran by the Spaniards.

Although Cartagena is a clean and prosperous-looking town, none of the buildings have any pretensions to architecture, and there are no antiquities except a few Roman inscriptions built into the wall of the Ayuntamiento, near the marine gate.

[About 35 m. from Cartagena, and 5 m. from the rly. stat., are the celebrated hot sulphurous baths of Archena, greatly frequented by people suffering from rheumatic and cutaneous affections.]

m. Almeria.

The port is safe, and vessels of 2000 tons can lie alongside its commodious mole, and can discharge or take in cargo at the rate of 300 or 400 tons a day.

This is the capital of the district, by no means a very rich or prosperous one. At Adra the sugar-cane grows. Oranges, lemons, and many other fruits are abundant.

The town of Almeria is situated in a valley formed by two hills, crowned by a castle, or Alcazaba. It is surrounded by high walls of a picturesque appearance, which, with their cubos (Arab. Koubba), or, square towers, are excellent specimens of Moorish military architecture. The forts still remain, but the Alcazaba is in ruins.

The only object of interest is the some cathedral, which partakes of the tivator character of the fortifications. Four ciable.

massive towers are placed at the angles, and the walls are crowned with battlements.

There is a very rich mining district close to Almeria; and large quantities of fruit are shipped to England and the U.S.

The annual number of British vessels entering the port is about 200, with a burden of 170,000 tons. The principal exports are—Raisins, 860,000 boxes; esparto grass, 20,000 bales; iron, zinc, and lead ores, 5000 tons; argentiferous lead ore, 10,000 tons annually.

[n. Excursions.—To the baths of Alhamila, 7 m., which are said to possess valuable qualities. Poor accommodation.

To El Cabo de Gata, the Cape of Agates, 15 m. S.E., formed of crystals, spars, agates, &c.

To the marble quarries of Macael, 25 m. N. in the Sierra Nevada. These splendid quarries, which supplied the Alhambra, the patios of Granada, Seville, &c., are now hardly worked.]

o. Malaga.

Malaga is situated at the S.E. corner of an extremely fertile Vega, 18 m. long by 9 m. broad, where the sugar-cane and most tropical plants thrive luxuriantly. The eucalyptus has been introduced with success, and considerable plantations have been made, notably at the railway station of Cartama, once exceedingly unhealthy, and now much more salubrious, owing to this health-giving tree. Some of the finest orange-groves in the world are to be seen within an easy distance of the town.

It is the capital of its Province, the residence of civil and military governors, and the see of a bishop.

The climate is exceedingly good and equable: it was much frequented by invalids until the superior attractions of Algiers withdrew so many to Africa. Rain falls on an average during 29 days in the year, and in some years, to the despair of the cultivators, the quantity is hardly appreciable

An entirely new suburb of villas and gardens, called the *Calata*, has sprung up to the E. of the town, and a good many strangers now come for the winter.

It was taken by the Moors under Tarik in 710, and recovered by Ferdinand I, in 1487 after a dreadful siege. He broke every pledge, and followed up his triumph by confiscations and autos da fc.

It was sacked by the French under Sebastiani in 1810, and again under

Loveredo in 1823.

After the dethronement of Isabel II., in 1868, the Malagueños obstinately resisted the Madrid authorities, but were reduced to order by General Caballero de Rodas, on the 1st of January, 1869. After the abdication of Don Amadeo in 1873 serious communistic disturbances took place, but foreigners were not interfered with.

The existing Harbour is totally insufficient for the large amount of trade done here, which is yearly increasing. About 2500 vessels enter the port annually. For years past its enlargement has been contemplated. Now a contract has been given to a Spanish company, and the work will be finished before the end of 1890. It is expected to cost half a million sterling. breakwaters are being constructed to the W. and E., and a large part of the existing harbour will be reclaimed and sold for building purposes. A tonnage rate is levied on vessels to obtain the necessary funds, and it is calculated that two-fifths of the amount will be paid by British vessels. The present anchorage for yachts is close to the breakwater, but there is also good holding-ground outside, about half a mile from the head of the Mole.

Malaga is celebrated for its wines, especially Muscatel and Mountain; it is also the principal port whence the celebrated wines of Montilla are exported; large depôts of them exist here. Large quantities of oranges and raisins are also exported. In 1875, 219,000 cwt. of cane sugar was reduced in the neighbourhood.

The traveller should not fail to ascent the GIBRALFARO, "hill of the lighthouse." The castle on the top of it is in a ruinous condition, and the Aloazaba, or Moorish castle, a little farther down, is entirely so, and built over with modern houses.

The principal promenades are along the Mole, the Alameda and the Plass del Riego, or de la Merced, where a monument has been erected to Torrijos and his 49 companions, who were shet by General Moreno in 1831, without even the form of a trial. Amongst them was Captain Boyd, an Englishman.

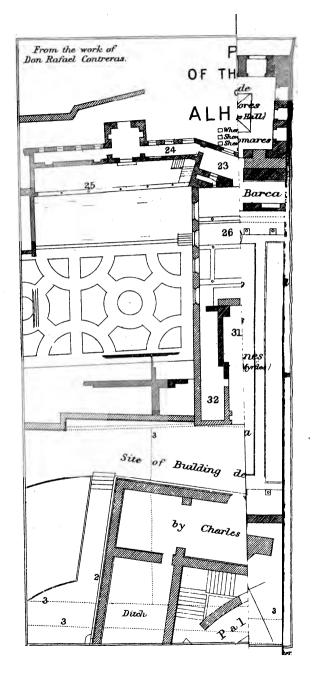
The CATHEDRAL is one of the most prominent objects in the landscape: it occupies the site of a Moorish mosque, but the present building only dates from 1538. With the exception of the early Gothic portal of the sagrario, it has not a single pleasing feature, and is in the worst style of the pseudoclassic school. The exterior is peculiarly ugly, and the interior, though massive and lofty, is heavy and incongruous. One only of the tower has been completed; a fine view is obtained from it.

None of the other churches are of special interest.

There are some fine summer residences in the neighbourhood which may be visited, such as H. Buen Retiro, at Churriuna (7 m.), that of the Marchesa de Casa Loring at La Concepcion, and Heredias Gardens of San José.

The English cemetery is situated to the E. of the town. It is used by Protestants of all nationalities, and is kept up in the most creditable manner, beautifully planted with flowers and shrubs. It was the first Protestant cemetery permitted in Spain. The original portion is very small, and is still enclosed within walls and iron gates. An inscription records the concession of it to Mr. Mark, the Consul in 1830. The first Englishman buried here was Captain Boyd, one of the 49 patriots before mentioned

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EXCURSION TO GRANADA AND CORDOVA.

The great attraction to the traveller Malaga is the opportunity afforded on of visiting Granada, Cordova, and The last has a magnificent ville. thedral, but so has many a city in e Mediterranean; and its geograaical position rather makes it belong the Atlantic coast of Spain. There however, only one GRANADA and ae Cordova: both are mighty and arvellous, and would repay a weary ilgrimage, far more a short and leasant railway excursion. We shall refore confine ourselves to a very nort description of those places. There re two trains daily, which bifurcate t Bobadilla. For Granada the traeller will do well to take the later me, whereby he will save a change of carriages. The earlier one goes hrough without change to Cordova. The hours, however, are liable to be altered: he must therefore consult the local time tables.

The rly. on leaving Malaga passes through one of the richest and most picturesque countries it is possible to imagine. Only at Valencia are finer orange-groves to be seen, and if it happen to be spring, when the ground is carpeted with green, and the air is heavy with the odour of orange-blossom, the reminiscence of the journey will be engraved for ever on the

memory.

After passing the station of Alora the line rapidly ascends and enters a district which, for savage grandeur, will compare with the wildest passes in Europe. Many tunnels and bridges are passed as the train goes through the magnificent Gorde of Horo (literally hollow or grave) and the pass through which the Guadalhoros flows. The views on the left are especially fine.

[At Gobantes a diligence starts for Ronda, a journey which occupies 5 hrs. If time allows, this excursion is well worth making. It is one of the most picturesque towns in Spain, and the

ride thence to Gibraltar (44 m.) is delightful.]

Bobadilla, junction for Cordova.

p. Granada.†

Granada is built on and at the base of several spurs of the Sierra Nevada; its proximity to those snowy mountains (11,703 ft.) its own elevated position (2445 ft.), the abundance of its running water, and the exquisite shady woods on the Alhambra hill, all combine to render it a most delightful residence in early summer. The hotels at that season are not so crowded as they are in spring: and little houses, or Carmenes (Arabic, Kurm, vineyard), can be hired within the very precincts of the palace for a small sum.

Beautiful as Granada is and abounding with other attractions, the crowning one is the palatial fortress, occupied by the Moorish kings, called by the Arabs, the Red Castle, KILAXT BL-

HAMARA.

The Alhambra.

The hill on which it is built is 2690 ft. long by 730 broad at its widest part, shaped somewhat like a grand piano. The principal building was commenced by Ibn el-Ahmar in 1248; it was continued by his descendants, profusely decorated by Yusuf I. and Mohammed V. (1331-1391), and maintained in a condition of the utmost magnificence until Boabdil surrendered his city and kingdom to Ferdinand and Isabel in 1492.

The slopes of the hill are covered with elm-trees, sent out from England

by the Duke of Wellington.

The principal entrance to the Alhambra is by the Puerta de la Justicia. In front of it, in the Plasa de los Algibes, so called from the Moorish cisterns situated beneath its western extremity, is the large Tuscan Palace of Charles V., begun by that monarch in 1526, and left unfinished

† Consult Murray's 'Handbook to Spain.' Washington Irving's 'Chronicles of the Conquest of Granada, 'and 'Tales of the Alhambra.' Don Rafael Contreras, 'Estudio Descriptivo de los Monumentos Arabes de Granada, Sevilla y Cordoba.'

and unroofed. Part of the old Moorish palace was destroyed to clear the site for this unpleasing and obtrusive where was one of the principal entrances, and probably the only part

The present entrance to the Moorish PALACE lies in an obscure corner behind that just mentioned. We at once enter the Patio de los Arrayanes, so called from the Arabic word Raihan. sweet basil, myrtle, or other fragrant herbs. It is also called PATIO DE LA Alberca (Arab. El-Birkeh, a pond); the side-walks are planted with myrtle hedges, between which is a large reservoir. At the north end of this court is the SALA DE LA BARCA, an antechamber leading into the SALA DR EMBAJADORES. It was restored in the 16th cent.; the arabesque work, where it exists, is in a very perfect condition, the wooden ceiling is beautifully carved and painted, and the colours on it, and especially on the rich honeycomb pendatives at the corners, are well preserved.

The SALA DE EMBAJADORES occupies the whole interior of the TORRE DE COMARES. This splendidly decorated apartment is a square of about 40 ft. roofed with a high polygonal dome, richly painted, but in more sombre tints than the walls, which were as brilliant as gold, colour, and tiles could make them.

The immense thickness of the walls may be estimated by the depth of the recesses in which the windows are placed. There are three of these to the W. and N. and two to the E. The views from them of the enchanting Vega, and the mountains which bound it, are incomparably beautiful.

From the right of this hall a modern corridor takes us to the Torre del Peinador de la Reina, or de la Estufa, an isolated Koubba, or pavilion, incongruously but well painted in the Italian style, and commanding a splendid view.

To the right of the corridor, surrounding the pleasant little garden of Lindaraja, are several chambers decorated and occupied by Charles V. and Philip I.

Returning to the antechamber of the which the Hall of Ambassadors, a passage to the Sisters.

MEZQUITA, the Mosque of the Palace, where was one of the principal entrances, and probably the only part open to the general public. This has been magnificently decorated, and is now being most judiciously restored. At the W. of it is the ORATORY OF FERDINAND AND ISABEL, spoilt by the unfortunate gilt wooden gallery and altar added to adapt the Mohammedan mosque to the necessities of Christian worship. From the court of the mosque a passage, passing under the colonnade of the Hall of Ambassadors, conducts to the BATH. The central court, where the bathers were wont to undress and repose after coming out, has been restored and painted, and gives a good idea of what the whole building must have been in the days of its glory.

From the S.E. corner of the Alberta we pass through an antechamber into the PATIO DE LOS LEONES, OF COURT or Lions, an oblong quadrangle surrounded by a colonnade, each end of which projects into the court in the form of a pavilion or portico. marble columns are alternately single and coupled, with gracefully moulded capitals, and the arcades supported by them are elaborately decorated with the most delicate tracery and sculpture. It is a matchless specimen of the Moorish Patio architecture, and has been restored in the most conscientious manner by Don Rafael Contreras, the architect of the Alhambra.

In the centre is the great alabaster fountain, supported on twelve conventional lions, from which it derives its name.

Some of the most beautiful chambers in the palace enter from this court, such as the Sala de las Dos Heemanas, or Hall of the Two Sisters, so called from the two large slabs of marble let into the pavement; the Sala de Abencerrajes and the Sala del Tribunal.

Our limits will not permit more than the merest sketch of this incomparable building, which the architect has most appropriately described in the poem which decorates the Hall of the Two Sisters. on decoration. Here are columns ornamented with every perfection, and the beauty of which has become proverbial. . . . Indeed we never saw a palace more lofty than this in its exterior, or more brilliantly decorated in its interior."

There are many other parts of the Alhambra well worthy of a visit. though neither so well preserved or so magnificent as the palace. Such are the Torre DE LAS INFANTAS and that of LA CAUTIVA at the N.W. side of the fortress; and the Torre DE LA VELA, or watch-tower, at the western point of the Alzababa, or citadel, from which a magnificent view is obtained of Granada, its fertile plain, and the Sierra Nevada. Here, as an inscription tells us, the Christian flag was first hoisted by Cardinal Mendoza, on the 2nd Jan., 1492, after 777 years of Moorish occupation. Close to this are the beautiful little gardens of Los Adarves, laid out by Charles V., well worthy of a visit.

On the opposite side of the ravine which skirts the eastern face of the Alhambra is the Generalife (Arab. Jennat el-Arif, or garden of the architect). This belongs to the Marquis of Campotejar, better known by his Italian title Count Pallavicini of Genoa. Permission to see it must be obtained from his Administrador, who lives in the Casa de los Tiros in town. This latter house in itself will repay a visit; it is very ancient, and a curious relic will be shown there, the Sword of El-Rev Chico.

The Generalife has been a charming Moorish palace, situated in a fine terraced garden, with abundance of running water, but disfigured by the fanciful manner into which the cypresstrees have been tortured. A very beautiful view is obtained from it.

The Cathedral is one of the best existing specimens of the Græco-Romanesquestyle. It was commenced in 1523, and completed in 1639. The interior is

"Look attentively at my elegance, | grand and simple, and contains many and reap the benefit of a commentary | pictures and works of art worthy of attention; but its main interest centres in the CAPILLA REAL, containing the tombs of the "Catholic sovereigns" Ferdinand and Isabel. This chapel was built before the Cathedral in 1502. It is entered by a rich Gothic portal, and the high altar is screened off by a superb wrought-iron Reja, made by Maestre Bartolomé in 1533. On each side of the high altar kneel carved effigies of the King and Queen, exact representations of their faces, forms, and costumes. Behind them are painted carvings of great archæological interest, representing the surrender of the Alhambra, and the wholesale conversion and baptism of the Moors by Cardinal Mendoza after event.

> In the centre of the chapel are two magnificent white marble monuments made by Peralta at Genoa. On one of these are recumbent figures of the Catholic sovereigns, on the other, effigies of their daughter, the mother of Charles V., Juana la Loca, who died insane, after 49 years' imprisonment in the convent of Sta. Clara, and her handsome but worthless husband, Philip I., who died many years before These monuments are among the finest that exist in any country, and will repay the most minute examination.

In the vault below the traveller can see their coffins, a small space, as Charles V. said, for so much greatness. Those of Los Reyes Católicos lie in the middle; they are quite plain, of lead bound with iron, and only marked with their initials F. and Y. under a crown; but they are undoubtedly genuine and untouched. Shakespeare has very happily delineated their characters. Ferdinand he describes as

"The wisest king that ever ruled in Spain;"

and thus portrays Isabel:-

"If thy rare qualities, sweet gentleness, Thy meekness saint-like, wife-like government,

Obeying in commanding, and thy parts Sovereign and pious, else could speak thee out The Queen of earthly queens!

In a glass case in the Sacristy are some interesting relics of these great sovereigns: the standards used at the Conquest; the sword of the King; a plain silver-gilt crown worn by the Queen; her own missal; and a finely embroidered chasuble.

We cannot do more than merely indicate a few of the other sights that the traveller should see, if time permits, at Granada. The Convent of the CARTUJA, with its magnificent marbles, and doors and cabinets of

inland work.

The Museo is the fine Convento de Santo Domingo. The Cuarto Real within its gardens was once a Moorish villa. It contains some beautiful asulejos, white tiles with Cufic inscriptions in gold, such as are seen nowhere else: the Alcazar de Said restored by M. Contreras; the Casa del Carbon, now used, as its name implies, by carboneros, the archway is very high; the Almadriza (Arab. El-Medrissa, a college, in the Casa Antigua del Ayuntamiento), now a manufactory; Gate of the Casa de la Moneda: and many other interesting relics of Granada both before and after the Conquest.

The CONVENT of SACRO MONTE, used as a seminary, built on the site where some spurious relics are said to have been found in 1588. On the way there the traveller passes through the barranco, where the gipsies live in caves amongst thickets of prickly pear. They are in the habit of getting up exhibitions of dancing for the benefit of travellers, in a house near the Alhambra: these are sometimes indelicate, never attractive. Their so-called king plays the guitar admirably.

[From Granada there is a line of rly, to Seville. The trains start at a very early hour in the morning. Passengers change carriages at La Roda.]

The line to Cordova descends as far as Bobadilla, where passengers change carriages. The journey occupies about 12 hours.

q. Cordova.

Cordova, formerly one of the most important cities of Europe, and the birthplace of many eminent men, is now a quiet town, with very little to attract the traveller save its glorious Cathedral. The streets are narrow, but clean; and the glimpses one gets of cheerful patios, full of flowers and shrubs, in passing along the street,

are extremely pleasing.

The first object that will attract the traveller's attention is the Great Mosque, at present the Cathedral, but generally called La Mesquita (Arab, Mesjid, or mosque). This is the finest specimen of a Mohammedan mosque in Europe, and, as far as its architecture is concerned, the most interesting building in Spain, containing specimens of all the styles, from the most ancient to that of the Alhambra, the latest expression of It stands on a spot Moorish art. formerly occupied by a Christian basilica, which had succeeded to a temple of Janus.

The Mosque was commenced in A.D. 786, and it was finished in 793. It then consisted of eleven naves, those to the rt. of the main entrance. The 6th or central nave leads to the Mihrab. The original building terminates to the S., where the chapel of Villaviciosa is placed. The earliest Roman capitals are also in this place. During the reign of Hakem II. (961-967) the building was lengthened from N. to S., from the chapel just mentioned

to the Mihrab.

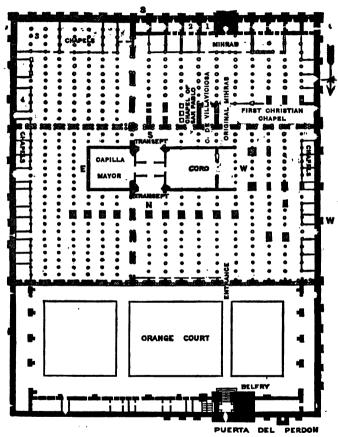
El-Massour, minister of Hashem II., added 8 more naves, in a style less

pure than the older portions.

The entrance is from a large court, thickly planted with fine old orangetrees and palms. On the E. and W. ends are colonnades; on the N. is a row of chambers and the belfry tower, from which a fine view is obtained; the S. side is occupied by the mosque. All the naves once opened into this. Now there are only three doors; the rest are bricked up, and three of them are filled in with coloured glass, quite unworthy of the building. The entrance gate is plated with bronze, a

mixture of Arabic and Gothic designs | Roman miliary column, found on the quest, a combination nowhere seen but from the temple of Janus to Cadis. and inscriptions, done after the Con- site, recording the distance, 114 miles,

The view on entering is most strik-On each side of the entrance is a ing; it appears a perfect forest or



MOSQUE OF CORDOVA.

- 1. Capella de la Cana. 2. Door of Capilla del Cardenal.
- 3. Sagrario. 4. Sacristy.

ancient temple. Some are from Nimes | remainder are from Carthage and other and Narbonne; others from Seville and cities in Africa.

labyrinth of columns and arches. Tarragona; 120 were presented by Many of the former belonged to the Leo, Emperor of Constantinople; the

diverse materials—jasper, porphyry, verte antique, brèche, &c. Their dimensions also are very different. Some have had to be shortened by sinking the base in the ground, others lengthened by disproportioned capitals. All are monoliths. The number was originally 1419, but 850 only now remain. They divide the building into 19 longitudinal and 33 transverse

It covers 157,500 sq. ft., a larger superficies than that of any other Christian church except St. Peter's at Rome. It is, however, very deficient in height. The original roof was flat, of wood richly carved and painted; a portion said to be ancient, but very modern in appearance, though of a design quite harmonious with the building, is pointed out. At present the aisles have vaulted roofs, supported on high stilted piers, rising from the capitals of the columns, which are tied to each other by lateral arches, consisting of the voussoirs only, built alternately of white stone and brick. without any superincumbent masonry. The effect of these double arches is The ceiling of the -quite unique. vaults is perfectly plain, without diaper-work.

The MIHRAB, or Sanctuary, is always the most highly decorated part of every mosque, as it contains the Kibleh, or niche indicating the direction of the Caaba of Mecca, towards which every Mohammedan must turn in prayer. This one is a most complete and marvellous specimen of Arab art at its best period. In front of the niche is a dome, supported, like all the rest of the building, on old Roman columns. But as these were not high enough to give sufficient altitude, the expedient was adopted of raising the round arches on another series of smaller columns, and tying the interspaces with those graceful interlaced arches which form so peculiar a feature of the building. The interior of the dome, and the wall from which the niche opens, are covered with the most exquisite Byzantine | looks as if an ancient Roman work had mosaics, representing foliated orna- been hastily and badly restored. This

They are of the richest and most | ments and Cufic inscriptions. On each side are two smaller koubbas, less That on the rt. has been ornate. spoilt by conversion into a Christian chapel. Under the central of these three domes is the tomb of the Constable Conde de Oropesa, by whom, in 1368. Cordova was saved from Don Pedro and the Moors.

> The kibleh itself is an octagonal niche, also richly decorated, and covered by a shell made of stucco.

It is said that the mosaics, together with workmen skilled in executing the work, were sent by Leo, Emperor of Constantinople, to El-Hakem. Certainly in richness and elegance they have never been excelled.

Opposite is the CAPILLA DE VILLA-VICIOSA, decorated in a similar manner. a most exquisite specimen of Arab art. It was the maksoura, or seat of the khalif, on solemn occasions. raised on a crypt 3 yds. from the floor. It was a good deal altered after the mosque became a Christian church, as is proved by the mixed Gothic and Arabic inscriptions, and the heraldic lions and arms of Castille.

The modern addition to the mosque is the Coro. built in 1523 by Bishop Alonso Maurique, who was well reproved by Charles V.: "You have built what you or any one else might have built anywhere, but you have destroyed what was unique in the world." Of its kind it contains some very fine work, especially the carved stalls; but the whole is in the highest degree intrusive and repugnant to good taste.

After the mosque everything else in Cordova is of minor interest, but the traveller will be glad to visit some of the churches, the Jewish synagogue, the old convent of San Jeronimo, and the Provincial Museum of Antiquities. The marble staircase in La Compañia, the suppressed Jesuit convent, is very sumptuous. The ruins of the Alcasas are hardly worth inspection. Near it is a Doric gate, said to have been erected by Herrera for Philip II. It

in the name of the Queen of England. Since that time, notwithstanding repeated efforts made by Spain and France to take it, and a protracted siege which lasted four years, England has maintained this fortress at a lavish expenditure of gold.

In 1830 a magistracy was established, and civil liberty accorded to the inhabitants. The fortifications have been constantly improved and extended.and the fortress may now be considered as impregnable as defensive works can

make any place.

The Bay of Gibraltar is spacious and sheltered from the most dangerous winds, but it is a most unpleasant anchorage during bad weather, when ships of small tonnage frequently roll bulwarks under. It is formed by two headlands, Europa Point and Cabrita in Spain.

Two moles have been constructed the old one, projecting from the N. end of the town into the sea, affords shelter only to vessels of small size; the new one, reserved for H.M. ships and yachts, which is 1\frac{1}{2} m. more to the S., extends 700 ft. outwards, and alongside of it the largest ironclads can be moored.

Churches. — Gibraltar has bishops: the Anglican one, whose diocese is the entire basin of the Mediterranean, with the exception of Egypt and Syria, and whose settled residence is at Cannes; and the Roman Catholic bishop of Lystra in partibus, who is Vicar Apostolic of Gibraltar.

The English Cathedral church of the Holy Trinity, a grotesque building, was consecrated in 1832.

There are also two barrack churches, one the King's Chapel in the town, tormerly the church of the old convent. and the other near the S. barracks.

The Roman Catholic church of Santa Maria the Crowned is no A new one dedicated to the Sacred Heart has lately been built, mainly through the exertions of Bishop Scandella, who died in 1880.

posed, and took possession of the place inot permitted to reside in the place without authority and without the security of a householder or consul. The gates are closed at sunset, a few minutes after the evening gun has been fired, and are not opened until sunrise; but on hunting days they are allowed to be kept open till the hounds return.

> Palace of the Governor.—THE CON-VENT, as its name implies, was formerly a Franciscan monastery. It is a plain building, but spacious and commodious, with good reception rooms. The Governor has a summer cottage on the Mediterranean side of the Rock beyond Europa Flats, in a cool and retired position.

> Garrison.—The garrison consists in time of peace of about 5000 men, namely, one brigade R. A., Royal Engineers, and 4 infantry regiments. A gunboat is generally stationed in the harbour.

> Garrison Library.—Open to Government servants on payment of a small subscription, and to a few honorary members; visitors may be admitted on presentation by members for one month. It was originated in 1793 by Col. Drinkwater, and is one of the finest institutions of the kind in any part of the British dominions. It contains upwards of 40,000 vols., and is supplied with all the English papers and periodicals.

> Climate.—The climate is pleasant from November till May, but the remaining 5 months are extremely hot. and the Levanter (Levante), or E.wind, which then prevails is most disagreeable.

> Sometimes severe fevers prevail during the autumn in the town, but in the S. part of the Rock they are of This fever is of a rare occurrence. simple continued type, and is nearly always succeeded by severe rheumatism.

The health of the place has notably improved since 1875, when an extensive and costly system of drainage and - Police Regulations. - Foreigners are | water-supply was carried out.

Commerce.—The port being free, it half day, and 3 dollars the whole day. was at one time the depôt for all the English goods destined to be smuggled into Spain. There is still an extensive contraband trade in tobacco, to check which the Spanish Government are extremely anxious that we should establish a custom-house, but neglect to look after their own officials.

The Market .- The first stone was laid by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales on the 17th April, 1876, on his return from India, on which occasion he spent 10 days here. H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught was present, he having been attached to the staff of the garrison since October in the previous year. It cost 10,000l., and is fairly supplied, especially with fruits and

vegetables.
The beef of Gallicia, which is excellent, is supplied to the troops during the cold season, but during the rest of the year the place is dependent on Morocco. This arrangement is made so that in case of war with Spain it should be able to count on a supply

from Africa.

Although some things are cheap enough, living generally may be said to be dear at Gibraltar.

Sport,-The "Calpe Hunt" has been kept up ever since it was started in the early part of the century. The sport is good, although over rough country. The best meets are Second Venta, Second Pinewood, Duke of Kent's Farm, Eastern Beach, and Long Stables. Open races are held in spring and autumn, and the military steeplechase in spring. There is no good shooting of any sort very near. At Casa Viega and Tapatanilla, about 40 m. N. of Gibraltar, there is excellent snipe, geese, and other wild-fowl shooting, as well as bustard, and the sportsmen can put up at the Ventas at either of these places.

Hunters and saddle-horses may be hired at Andorno's, opposite the in 725. The Torre de Omenaje is Spanish Pavilion, and at Franco's, riddled with shotmarks, the honourwhose stables are in the street behind able scars of wounds inflicted during the King's Arms. Hunters, 5 dollars the siege. The galleries are here ena day; riding-horses, 11 dollar the tered; they are tunnelled in tiers

Horses for Ronda, Granada, &c., are charged 14 dollar a day. N.B. Gentlemen who intend to make shooting excursions into the interior of Spain and into Barbary should consult residents or the landlords of hotels.

Fortifications, &c. — Modern improvements in fortification and artillery have necessitated the construction of important works for the protection of the harbour and the fortress itself, in addition to what formerly existed. These, together with monster guns, from 100 tons downwards, planted on platforms prepared for them, suffice to make the place imprégnable.

The hill has been scarped in some places, and additional casemates formed

in the rock.

Formidable forts have been erected at the Waterport or North End of the Line Wall, King's Bastion, at Raggedstaff, and at Rosia. These are mounted with 38- and 18-ton guns and have shielded embrasures. The defences of the new mole have been strengthened by a casemate battery; while immediately above, at the north corner of the New Mole Parade, the "Alexandra Battery" - the foundation - stone of which was laid by the Prince of Wales in 1876—is constructed to carry a 38-ton gun. Casemates for heavy ordnance have also been constructed in the Alameda, at the top of Willis's Road, overlooking the town, while others are in course of construction at different points of the Rock. About 30 theavy guns, though of varying calibre, are already in position.

The traveller will of course desire to inspect all the works. To visit the upper works he must obtain a pass from the Military Secretary, Governor's Lane, but for the lower galleries a special permission from the Governor

is necessary.

First ascend to the castle, one of the oldest Moorish buildings in Spain, having been erected by Abu el-Hajez along the N. front, and are 2 or 3 m., in extent. These batteries are perhaps more a show of terror than a reality. At the extremity is the Hall of St. George, where Nelson was feasted. A spiral wooden staircase now conducts to the orow's nest, a ledge of rock which juts out at the extreme N. point of the fortress. Returning, the Hall of Lord Cornwallis is approached by a staircase also of wood. Willis's Battery may next be visited; the Flats, which here overhang the precipice, were called el Salto del Lobo (Wolf's Leap). Afterwards ascend to the Rock Gun, placed on the northernmost of the three points. Here the salvo on the Queen's birthday begins. The effect is very striking; the Rock gun fires first, and then the royal salute goes down the hill by the galleries to Willis's battery, and is afterwards taken up by the troops at the bottom. Next visit the Signal Tower, which, under the Spanish rule, was called El Hacho, "the torch," because here were lighted the beacons in case All ships passing the of danger. strait are signalled from this station, and reported to the Governor below, and thence to "Lloyds'," in London. At the signal tower refreshments (including excellent English ale) are provided by the intelligent sergeant of the Royal Artillery who is in charge. The panorama from El Hacho is unrivalled. The mountains of Ronda loom on the northern horizon, Granada's snowy sierras rise like a shadow to the E., whilst across the straits Ceuta glistens in the sunlight. wards the N.W., in the distance, are the hills of Ojen and Sonorra, and the arid summits of Monte Cuervo, whilst picturesque Algeciras is seen across the bay, and San Roque rises to the rt. Gibraltar and the long line of the lower bastions skirt the Rock below, and complete one of the grandest panoramic views to be obtained in Europe.

From the signal tower visit la silleta, "the little chair," to which a narrow path formerly led down to Catalan Bay: it was destroyed many years ago to prevent surprises, as the Innus econdatus.

Gibraltar was once nearly taken by a party of Spaniards, who crept up this The S. pathway during the night. point of the Rock is called O'Hara's Tower (or O'Hara's Folly).

The traveller may then proceed to

St. Michael's Cave.—To visit this a special permission, and the key, must be obtained from the Town Major. The entrance is about 1100 ft. above the sea, and the interior presents a fine effect when illuminated. Very interesting bones of extinct animals

have been found here.

On returning to the city by the admirably engineered zigzag roads, the traveller may chance to see some of the monkeys t which still exist amongst the summits of the Rock. They are about 30 in number, and are carefully preserved. A book is kept at the signal station, going back many years, containing a daily account of the number seen. When the fruit is ripe, they come down to the gardens. and are exceedingly troublesome.

A second day may be devoted to the lower portion of the Rock. The traveller may begin at Land Port, and walk to the head of Devil's Tonque Battery; he should then follow the sea or Lime Wall to the King's Bastion; and give a look at the Protestant cathedral, where lies Gen. Don: his bones rest on the site which he so loved and so much benefited.

Now pass out of the South Port by the defences built by Charles V. against the Turks, into

The Alameda, or Esplanade, formerly called the Red Sands, and a burning desert until converted by Gen. Don, in 1814, into a pleasant garden. At the entrance is a drill ground, where the regimental band plays in the afternoons and evening. The monuments to the Duke of Wellington and General Elliot are poor and tasteless. This is the fashionable promenade, and the medley of different costumes is very curious.

[†] The monkey of Gibraltar is the same ecies as the Barbary ape of the opposite coast,

To the rt. of the gardens are Raggedstaff Stairs (the ragged staff was one of the badges of Charles V.); this portion, and all about Jumper's Bastion has long been, and still is, the weakest part of the Rock; here the English landed under Sir George Rooke. Ascending Soud Hill and Windmill Hill, the dockyard is seen below, and the new Mole, which is still uncompleted. In the vicinity is the shelving Bay of Rosia, a fresh and cool retreat. Near it is the Naval Hospital, for the use of the troops generally, with accommodation for 300 men, and the fine buildings called the South Barracks and Pavilions; while higher up and farther to the S. are the more recently constructed Buena Vista Barracks. Windmill Hill Barracks, and Europa Barracks, extending to Europa Point. This is the extreme end of the Rock, where, under the Spaniards, was a chapel dedicated to la Virgen de Europa, the lamp of whose shrine served also as a beacon to mariners. Now a new lighthouse and batteries have been erected. The Flats are an open space for manœuvres and recreation. The road to Europa Point from the town is a charming drive, with a series of lovely views.

Round to the E. of the Point is the cool summer pavilion of the Governor, which nestles under beetling cliffs; below is a cave tunnelled by the waves. Beyond this the rock cannot be passed, as the cliffs rise like walls out of the sea. This side is an entire contrast to the other; all here is solitude and inaccessibility, and Nature has reared her own impregnable bastions.

[Excursions.—The following are some of the excursions that may be made from Gibraltar.

- a. To El Convento del Cuervo, 22 m., requires two days, sleeping at Los Barrios. This was founded by Charles V. as a place of penance for monks convicted of the most heinous offences.
 - b. The Cork Woods, 10 m.
 - c. San Roque, 5 m.

- d. Carteia, 6 m., an early Carthaginian city: remains of amphitheatre, &c.
 - e. Ximena, 24 m.: curious caves.
- f. To El Convento del Almoraima, 14 m., and (4 m. farther on) the nobly situated Castle of Castellar.
- g. To Pedro Alcantara, 14 m., where is an extensive sugar-cane plantation belonging to General Concha,
- h. To Algericas, a ride round the head of the bay, 10 m., or by steamers, which run 2 or 3 times a-day to and fro.

Algeciras, Jexirat el-Khadhera of the Arabs, The Green Island, of so great importance to the Moors as a key to Spain, that the modern sovereigns of that country have still retained the name in their tile. It is a pleasant little town, of comparatively modern construction, having been retaken by Alonzo XI. from the Moors in 1334, after a siege of 20 months, when he entirely destroyed the Moorish town and fortifications.

- i. To Tarifa viå Algeoiras, about 22 m.
- k. To Ceuta, Tangier, and Tetuan. See pp. 2-8.
 - 1. To Ronda, 44 m. See p549.]
- 110. The Strait of Gibraltar, which communicates with the Atlantic and brings us back to the point whence we started, was known to the ancients as the Fretum Herouleum; to the Arabs as Bab ez-Zekak. Its length from E. to W. is about 32 m. The breadth from Europa Point to Almina (Ceuta) 13 m.; the narrowest part, between Canales and Cires, 72 m., and its greatest width, between Capes Spartel and Trafalgar, 24 m. The last-mentioned is a low, sandy point, having a tower and lighthouse on it, and separated from the high land to the N.E. by a sandy plain. The name is a corruption of the Arabic Tarab el-

Ghar, promontory of the cape, and it was in the offing that Nelson sealed with his life-blood his country's supressing the country's supressing the cape, and it wounded at a quarter before 1, and died on board his beloved Victory at 30 minutes past 4 P.M., aged 47 1805, he commanded 27 ships of the the line and 7 frigates. Nelson was

macy at sea. On the 21st of October, years. The Spanish commander died soon after. Almost with his last breath line and 4 frigates. The French, under Admiral Villeneuve, and Spaniards, Nelson, the "greatest man the world Admiral Villeneuve, and Spaniards, Nelson, the "greatest man the world under Admiral Gravina, had 33 sail of has ever produced."

PART II.

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Population: 15,321. H. B. M. Consul: Com.

Malcolm H. Drummond. R.N.

Hotels: H. Continental and H. Belle Vur, in the Cours Grandval; Schreitzerhof, nearer the sea; H. de Fr nce, Place Bonaparte, the only one open all the year. Pension des Etranjers, next to the English Church. [Mediterranean, Pt. II., vi. 92.]

Furnished | Apartments: Maison Dietz, just behind the last.

Bookseller: Peretti. Photographer: Car-

dinali.

English Church: The Ch. of the Holy Trinity, built in 1878 at the expense of a late wellknown resident, Miss Campbell; the Parsonage has been added as a memorial to her by Lady Ashtown.

Chaplain: Rev. Morgan J. Rice, B.A. Oxon.

Means of Communication: A. Compagnie Trans tlantique (from Mirseilles) to Bône and Philippeville, Tuesd. aft. (From Philippeville and Bône) to Marseilles, Mon. B. Compagnie Murseillaise (Fraissenet). i. From Marseiles Frid. ev., reaching Ajaccio Sat. m., and continuing to Propriano and Bonifacio. Returns to Marseilles Wed ev. ii. From Nice, viâ Calvi, every alternate Sat. ev., arriving Ajaccio Sun. aft., and continu-ing to Porto Torres. Returns to Marseilles Tues. m. iii. On the alternate weeks the vessels | ALCIRA, 543.

touch at Ile Rousse instead of Calvi.

Diligences: To Sartène, daily, 11 A.M. To Vico, 11 A.M. To Sta. Maris Siche, daily, 91 A.M.

Carriages for journeys may be had of Maizane; inclined to charge too much; more than 20 frs. a day ought not to be paid; they can be had from Sartène or at Bastia (q. v.), for 15 frs. Course in town, 1 hour, 1.25 f.; 2 hours, 1.50 f. Outside in radius of 4 kil., 2 f. and 2.50 f. By the hour, 1.50 f. and 2 f.

ALASSIO, 365.

Population: 5,000.

Hotels: Grand H. d'Alassio, on the beach; H. et Pension Suisse, opposite Stat. : H. de la Méditerrance, H. de Londres.

English Church: St. John's, near Stat.; Chapl un, Rev. H. Spence, M.A. ALAYOR MENOCCA, 525. **ALBONA**, 297; Rabaz port. 297.

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| Population: 35,551. | |
| British Vice-Consul: | |
| J. W. Cumming, Esq. | ı |
| Consul U.S.A.: Wil- | İ |
| | 1 |
| liam Leach. | ١. |

Hotels: Fonda Rossio, in the Paseo de Mendez Nuñez; H. de Rome and F. de la Marina, facing the Alameda.

Communications: A. The Spanish steamers of the Šegovia Cuadra y Compaña between Seville and Marseilles touch both ways on Tuesdays. French steamers of the Cyp. Fabre & Cie. between Alicante, Cette, and Marseilles run weekly. C. A weekly steamer of the Comp. Hispano-Francesca between Alicante and Cette, touching at Valencia and Barcelona. D. The Linea de Vapores para Azgelia has steamer to and from Oran and another to Algiers.

Coal, from 43 to 46 frs.

Railway Communication to all parts of Spain.

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Huerta of, 544.

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ALMERIA, 515.
Population: 40,030.
Hotel: Fonda Tortosa.
British Vice-Consul:
W. M. Lindsay, Esq.

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ANCONA, 339.
Population: 46,000.
British Vice-Consul:
Albert P. Tomassini, Esq.
Hotels: Grand Hotel

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Theatres: I.e Muse; Vittorio Emanuele; and Politeama Goldoni.

Means of Communication: A. Navig. Gen. Italiuna—i. (From Venice) along coast to Genoa, Sund. aftn. ii. (From Venice) to Brindisi, Corfu, Piræus, and Constanti-

nople, Mond. ev. (From Constantinople) to Venice, Wed. m. iii. To B. Leu-Zara, Mond. m. tunis' SS. C. Burns 4 McIver. A special express service running twice a week between Budapest and Rome, via Fiume and Ancona. The distance between the last two places by steamer: leaves Fiume Mon. even. during winter, and Mon. and Fri. in summer. ANDRÉ, S., château. 484. ANGELO, S., Mt., 392. ANTIBES, 490. ANTIOCO, island, 390. ANTIPOLIS, 490. ANTIVARI, 328. AQUEDUCTS:

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ARCHANGELO, convent and church, 309. ARCHIVES at Venice, 335. ARDARA, 385. ARETHUSA, fountain of,

at Syracuse, 447. ARIMINUM, 338. ARIO, 324.

ARNO, river, 353. ARTA, 511. ARTEMISIA, 369. ASCRIVIUM, 326.

ASPROMONTE, Mts., 344. ASSEMINI, 379. AUGUSTA, 440.

Population: 14,939.
AULLÈNE, 480.

AULLENE, 480. AYRE, island, 514. \mathbf{B}

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BAIDA, 407, 408. BAJA, 347. BALEARIO ISLES, the, 502-531. BALESTRATE, 417. BANBINA, 421. BARBAGIA, la, 391.

BARCELONA, 531.

Montjuich, Fort of 512 Monastery of Monserrat 534 Vich . . . 535 Ripoll . . . 535

Population: 430,000. H.B.M. Consul: William Macpherson, Esq. British Vice-Consul:

Frederick Witty, Esq.
Consul U.S.A.: Herbert W. Bowen.

Hotels: Cuatro Naciones; Falcon; Oriente, all on the Rambla; F. Peninsular and F. de España, in the Calle de S. Pablo.

English Chaplain:
Rev. C. E. Treadwell.
Service at 345, Calle
Cortes, in the Ensanche.

Means of Communication: Steamer to Marseilles, Messageries Maritimes, every Wednesday, at 4 P.M.; a regular service of Spanish steamers between Marseilles, Barcelona, Tarragona, and Valencia, leaving the first every port Saturday (agents at Marseilles, Simian. MM. Sotorra, and Condamin, Rue de Spanish Templier 4E). steamers from Marseilles generally on Saturdays and Mondays. Vessels can coal here easily; cost, 37 to 40 frs. a ton.

Tramways: A British company has a line from the end of and through the village of Garcia down the Rambla, and thence to the end of the Port, with a branch from the Plaza de Palacio to general cemetery and suburb of Poble. Another company runs a line from the Plaza de San Agustin to the village of Sans. The English company has a line round the city outside from the Plaza de Palacio the Poble Sec., a suburb under Monjuich. There is a line of steam tramways from the Calle de Trafalgar to the village of San Andres, and three other lines from the city into the interior, one as far as Sarria, a second as far as San Gervasio, a third to Gracia.

BARI, 341.

Population: 60,000.

British Vice-Consul:

Emile Berner, Esq.

Albergo Resorgimento.

BARLETTA, 341.
Locanda Fanfulla.
Population: 34,000.
British Vice-Consul:
Marco Parlender.
BASTELICA, 456.
BASTIA, 462.
Population:
British Vice-Consul:

Arthur C. Southwell, Esq.

Hôtel de France; H. Lingeneur, both in Bou-

levard Paoli.

Carriages for Travelling: Filippi, Rue de l'Opéra. 15 frs. a day.

Means of Communica-Α. Compagnie Fruissenet, i. From Marseilles every Sun. and Thurs. m., reaching Bastia, Mon. and Frid. m., and continuing to Leghorn. Return voyage, leaving Bastia, Thurs. and Mon. aft. ii. From Marseilles, touching at Toulon and Nice, Frid. noon, reaching Bastia Thurs m., and continuing to Leghorn. Return voyage leaves Bastia Frid. ev., touches at Nice and Toulon and reaches Marseiles Sun. ev.

B. Navigazime Gen. It diana, for Portotorres, Thurs. ev., and Genoa, Sun. m.

BAUTADA, 381. BAVELLA FOREST, 479. BEAULIEU, 486.

Population: 484.

Hôtel des Anglais.

English Church Service in the hotel.

BELGODERE, 476.
BELLINI, his tomb, 434.
BERCHIDDA, 388.
BIAGIO, SAN, 366.
BIBINJE, 309.

BICCHISANO, 457.
Population, with Pe-

treto, 1114.

Hôtel de Commerce, good.

BICOCCA, 425, 440.

BIGNONE, Monte, 366. BIRORI, 382. BLANDONA, site of, 309.

BOBADILLA, 552. Good Buffet.

Lines for Malaga, Granada and Cordova diverge. A new line in course of construction to Algeciras (for Gibraltar) open to Ronda.

BOCCA GEDIA, 468.

BOCOGNANO, 455.

Hôtel de l' Univers, poor, Diligences: To Corte, 10 frs., to meet the rly. thence to Bastia. BOLATANA, 391.

BONIFACIO, 459. Population: 3116. Hôtel de France; H. des Gourmets, dirty.

Communication: Compagnie Fraissenet & Co. Steamer from Marseilles to Ajaccio every fortnight, thence to Bonifacio, leaves Ajaccio Sun. Return voyage, leaves Bonifacio Mon. ev.

Boats may be hired to go to Sardinia.

Diligence daily to Sartène, also to Ghisonaccia, the present terminus of Rly. to Bastia. By leaving Bonifacio 4 P.M., the traveller can reach Bastia next day. BONORVA, 384.

BOOKS, xxxi. BORA WIND, the, 290, 341.

BORDIGHERA, 366. Population: 2800.

Hotels: H. d'Angleterre; H. Angst; H. Belvedere; H. Londra; H. Bella Vista; H. Windsor; H. Westminster; H. des Hes Britanniques; H. Lozeron; H. Beau Rivage; Pension des Oleviers; P. Jolie.

English Doctor: Dr. A. J. Goodchild.

English Church: Chaplain, Rev. A. T. Barnett, Borgo Erizzo, 309.

BORÖRE, 382. B08A, 384. BOVE, Val del, 438. BRANDO, 464. BRENNO, val di, 324. BRINDISI, 341.

Population: 20,000. H.B.M. Consul: S. G.

Cocoto. P. and O. Agent: D. Low.

Hotels: H. des Indes Orientales, opposite the berth of P. and O. steamers : excellent. H. de l'Europe, in town, good second class.

Means of Communica-A. P. and O. tion: Steamer. i. For Bombay, each Sunday m. ii. For China, Japan and Australia alternate Sundays. iii. For Alexandria every alternate Sunday. iv. For Malta and London every Thursday or Friday. B. Austrian Lloyd's. i. To Alexandria (from Trieste) Saturday midnight. To Trieste (from Alexandria) Wednesday m. ii. To Corfu, Patras, and Constanti-Trieste) nople (from Sunday midnight. Patras. Trieste from &c., Friday m. iii. To Port Said and Bombay monthly. C. North German Lloyd's. To Port Said for China and Australia every fortnight. Italian Steamers. Thrice weekly from and te Corfu; twice to and from Patras; once to and from Constantinople and the Black Sea, and once weekly to and from Alexandria; once to and from Sicily and western Italian ports; twice to and from Adriatic ports; once to and from Trieste. E. Cunard and Leyland Steamers from Liverpool, touch 3 or 4 times a month, bound for Venice

and Trieste.

Depend only on official time-tables.

Tourist Offices: H. Gaze & Sons, near H. des Indes Orientales; T. Cook & Sons, Via Marina.

Coal, 33 frs. per ton, can be taken on board alongside the Quay. BROUGHAM, Lord. Cannes, 490. BRUCOLI, 440. BRUNDUSIUM, 341. BUA ISLAND, 311; channel, 313. BUCCARI, 300.

BUDUA, 329. BYRON, his house at Ra-

venna, 329.

C

CABRAS, 380; fisheries. 380. CABRERA ISLAND, 531. CACCAMO, 412.

CAGLIARI, 376.

Population: 40,000. H.B.M. Consul: Eugene Pernis.

Hotels: Scala Ferro; Concordia; Venezia, none particularly good.

Means of Communication: Nav. Gen. Italiana. i. From Genoa to Tunis Sun. night. From Tunis to Genoa Thurs. night. ii. From Genoa, along E. coast of Sardinia, to Palermo, Thurs. night. From Palermo, along W. coast, to Genoa Mon. aftern. iii. From Genoa, along W. coast of Sardinia, arriving Mon. aft. To Genoa Thurs. m. iv. To Naples Thurs. night. From Naples arr. Sun. night.

CALANGIANUS, 388.

CALATABIANO, 431.
CALATAFIMI, 417.
CALOATOGGIO, 471.
Hôtel Belvedere, good.
CALDARE, 412.
CALMEDIA, 384.
CALTANISSETTA, 423.

CALVI, 467.

Population: 2023.

Hôtel Colombani, fair.

Term. of Bly. from
Bastia.

Carriages for Journeys: Vincent Paccinelli; ought not to pay more than 15 frs. a day.

Means of Communica-

tion: Compagnie Marseil-(Fraisinet). laise From Nice to Calvi every alternate Sat ev., arriving Sun. m., thence on to Ajaccio and Porto-Torres. Return voyage, Calvi to Nice, alternate Tues. ev. ii. Marseilles to Calvi. alternate Tues. noon. returning Wed. ev. CANMARATA, 412. CAMPEDA, 384. ancient CAMPOBELLO, quarries, 421. CAMPOFRANCO, 412. CAMPOMELA, 385. CANICATTI, 424.

CANNES, 490.

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British Vice-Consul:
John Taylor, Esq.

Hotels: Grand H. de Cannes; H. Gray et Albion; H. Beau Sejour; H. Pavillon; H. Belle Vue; H. Prince de Galles; H. Montfleuri; H. des An-

glais; H. de Provence;
H. Métropole (same
management as H. Métropole in London); H.
Paradis; H. de l'Esterel; H. Central; H. des
Anges; H. de la Californie; H. des Princes;
H. de la Plage; H. St.
Charles; H. de la Trrasse; H. de Hollande,
and many others.

At most of the hotels are tables-d'hôte at 6 P.M., 5 to 6 frs.

Pensions: Many of the hotels take "en pension" at from 10 to 12 frs. per day. One of the best is the P. de la Tour, a good way W. in the Quartier de la Bocca, Villa Campestra, Primavera (private boarding house). The Villa *Murie-Thérèse*, on W. side of the town; the l'. Bel-air, the P. d'Angleterre, and the P. Ann: Thérèse, and d'Orléans to the E.

Villas: About 400 houses, mostly with gardens attached, can be hired of every size, and in all situations. They are invariably let by the season (from October to May).

House and General Agents: Messrs. John Taylor and Riddett, 43, Rue de Fréjus.

Tourist Offices: T. Cook & Sons, 77 Rue d'Antibes; H. Gaze & Sons, 66 Rue d'Antibes.

Means of Communication: Cumpagnie Fr is enet. Steamers from Marseilles to Cannes, Nice, and Genoa, every Wed. ev. Return direct from Genoa to Marseilles. Harbour: The port is not safe, and with S.W. winds the swell is very heavy.

Doctors: Dr. P. Frank, Rue Hermann; Dr. Battersby, 24 Bd. de la Fonciere; Dr. Bright, Châlet Magali; Dr. Duke; Dr. H. Blanc; (French) Dr. de Valcourt, Dr. Barron, both speak English.

English Churches: Christ Ch., in West Cannes, Route de Fréjus, erected entirely at Mr. Woolfield's expense; Rev. H. Percy Smith, M.A., Trinity Ch., in East Cannes, S. of the Rue d'Antibes, near the Grand Hotel and the sea; Rev. W. Brookes, M.A., St. Paul's, Boulevard du Cannet. near the H. de Provence: Rev. W. M. Wollaston, M.A., St. George's Ch., built by the Prince of Wales on Californie Hill in memory of the Duke of Albany's death at the adjacent Villa Nevada; Rev. James Aitken, M.A., Scotch Presb. Ch., Route de Fréjus.

English Bankers: John Taylor and Riddett. CANNET, LE, 491. CANOSA, near Ragusa, 324.

CAPAGI, 417.
CAPO D'ISTRIA, 293.
CAPOCESTO, 312.
CAPRAJA, 370.
CAPRERA, island, 388.
CAPRI, 349.

CARBONARA, Cape, 379.

CARGESE, 470.
Population: 933.
Hôtel des Voyageurs,
pool.
CARINI, 417.
CARLOS, San. 494.

CARRARA, marble quarries, 355.

CARTAGENA, 545.

Population: 75,901.
British Vice-Consul:
W. Milvain, Esq.

Hotels: Grand Hôtel; Frances o Ramos.

Means of Communication: The various Spanish lines of steamers touch here; vessels of the Transatlantique Co. call on their way between Oran and Marseilles.

Coal, 37 fr. per ton.
CARTHAGO NOVO, 545.
See CARTAGENA.
CASA MAGNI, residence
of Shelley, 354.

CASAMOZZA, 475.

Junction for Corte and Bastia.

Bastia.
Omnibus to Vescovata at each train.
CASALABRIVA, 457.
CASSAMICCIOLA, 350.
CASTADIAS, 379.
CASTELAMMARE, 417.
CASTELDACOIA (SIGILY), 411.

CASTELLAMMARE, 349. CASTELLETTO, Mt., 370. CASTELLI, the, land of, 311.

CASTELLO, Monte, 370. CASTELNUOVO, 325.

CASTELVETRANO, 418.

Hotel: Locanda della Pantera, tolerable, but meals must be taken at a trattoria. CASTROGIOVANNI, 424.

CASTROGIOVANNI, 42. CASTRONOVO, 412. CATALDO, 8., 343.

CATANIA, 432.

Population: 112,000.
British Vice-Consul:
Robert O. Franck, Esq.

Hotels: Grand H., near the Rly. Stat.; Orientale H., Piazza dei Martiri; Grand H. Central, near the Cathedral; H. Grande Bretayne, in the Via Lincoln, a secondrate house; H. des Globi, getting a good name, very central, close to the Town Hall.

Coal, 35 to 40 fr. a ton. Means of Communication: Nav. Gen. Italiana. (From Genoa) Naples and Odessa, Wed. aftrn. (From Odessa) to Genoa, viâ Naples, Sun ii. (From Genoa even. and Naples) to Venice, Frid. aftrn. (From Venice, &c.) to Genoa, Frid. morn. iii. (From Palermo) to Malta, Sund. night. (From Malta) to Palermo, Tues, even. iv. (From Malta) to Naples, These can-Frid. even. not long be depended on, as they are frequently changed.

CATERINA XIRBI, S., 423.

CATTARO, 326.

Hotel: Stodt Trieste.
Carriage to Cettinje,
8 hrs. 12 florins; there
and back with one day's
stay, 20 fl. Horses,
6 fl. A public carriage
runs there after the
arrival of each steamer,
6 fl.

Diligence to Bordesa, 3 times a week, 2 fl.

Means of Communication: Steamers of the Austrian Lloyd's twice a week between Trieste and Corfu, and vice versa, call here. Another from Trieste viå Pola to Cattaro, and two other lines from Fiume to Cattaro.

CATTARO, bocche di, 316; town, 324.

CAURO, 456. Population: 780.

Hôtel de France, poor. CEFALÙ, 409.

CENTURIPE, 424.

CEPHALŒDIUM, 409.

CERBERE, boundary between France and Spain, 501.

CERDA, 412.

CERIANA, 366.

CERVIONE, 462.

Population:

Hôtel Augustini.
Diligence to meet trains.

CETINA RIVER, 320. CETTINJE, 328.

CETTE, 500.

Population: 35,000.

British Vice-Consul:
Gustave Espitalier.

Hôtel Barillon; Grand Hôtel.

Means of Communication: Frequent steamers to Marseilles, chiefly for merchandise. Some of the Algerian lines touch here. Steamers to Barcelona and other ports of Spain three or four times a week.

Coal, 29 to 33 fr. per ton.

A Canal passes through the series of lagoons between Cette and Aigues Mortes, fenced in by dykes of stone or mud, and thence to Beuacaire. The Canal du Midi opens also into the Etang de Thau, and thus Cette has a water communication both with the Rhône and the Garonne.

Cette is the termination of the Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean network of railways: that of the Chemin de Fer de Midi commences.

CHAUVE, Mt., ascent of, CHERSO, island. 300: Vrana lake, 300. CHIABRERA, birthplace, 365. CHILIVANI, 385. CHIOGGIA, 336. **CIMIES, 489.**

CINISI-TERRASINI, 417. CISSA, or Quessa, 305.

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CIVITAS CEMENELIEN-**BIS.** 489.

CIVITAVECCHIA. 350; harbour, 350.

See TERRANOVA PAU SANIA. British Vice-Consul:

Luigi Sperandio. Hotels: Orlando: d'Eu-

rope. CLISSA, fortress of, 319. COL DE BAVELLA, 479. - SORBA, 482. - **VERDE**, 482, COLLIPOLIS, 342.

COMACCHIO, lagoon of, 336. COMITINI, 412. COMPARE, Cape, 295.

CONEJERA, island, 531. CONTES, 490. CORCYRA NIGRA, 321.

CORDOVA, 552.

Population: 54,000. British Vice-Consul: William Poole, Esq.

Hotels: Fonda Suiza: Fonda Oriente; Fonda Española.

CORR-E-BOI, 391. CORSIGA, island of, 446; travelling in interior, 447; description, 447; history, 447; climate, 436; forests, 448; the Vendetta, 437; game, 449.

CORSINI, 336.

CORTE, 474. Population: 5200.

Present terminus of Rly, from Bastia. Hôtel Pieraggi; H. Paoli, good.

Diligences for Bocognano to meet each train. 10 fr.

COSENZA, 344. COTRONE, 344. CROTON, 344. CUCHILLADA DE ROL-DAN, Mt., 543. CUGLIERI, 380. CURZOLA ISLAND, 321.

CYANE, fountain of, 445. CYRNOS, 447.

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DALMATIA, 300.

Itinerary for the east coast of the Adriatic 301 Inns, Money 302

DANTE, tomb of, 337. DECIMOMĀNU, 379, 390. DIANA, temple of, at Syracuse, 442. DIANIUM, 369. **DIDYME,** 391. DIGNANO, district of, 294.

DINARIAN ALPS, 298. DIOCLETIAN, palace of, at Spalato, 314; restored |

plan of, 315; described, 314; temple of Æsculapius, 317.

DIOMEDIS PROMONTO-RIUM, 312.

DOLCKACQUA, 366. valley of DRAGHA.

Fiume, 300. DRAGONERA, island, 531. DREPANUM, 422.

DRID PROMONTORY, 313. DRNIS, coals of, 311. DRVENIK, 321. DUBROVICA coal-fields.

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DUINO, castle of, 293.

DULCIGNO, 302.

A Small Inn. fairly clean, food bad.

Means of Communication: Austrian Lloyd's Steamers touch here in fine weather.

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EBRO, mouths of the, 537. ECNOMOS, 425. **ELBA**, 368. ELCHE, Alicantè, 544. ELMAS, 379. ELMO, near Naples, 346. ELYSIAN fields, Naples, 347. ENNA, 424. EPIDAURUS, 324. EPIPOLES, 444. EPOMEA, 340. ERICUSA, 393. ERYX, 422.

ETNA, 434-439. EUONYMUS, 391. EUPHEMIA, ST., gulf, 344. EURYALUS, fortress of, 444.

EVISA, 472.

ESA, 486.

Population: 921. Hôtel Gigli, excellent. F

FALCONARI, plain, 422. FALICON, 489. FARAU, IL, 389. FARMICHE, 422. FARO, 429. FAVIGNANA, 422. FELICETE, 476. FERGUSSON'S, Mr., description of the mausoleum of Theodoric, 338. FERRERIAS, 527. FICARAZZELLI. 411. FICARAZZI, 411. FILICUDI, 393. FIORENZA, 466. FIUMARA RIVER, 298.

FIUME, 298; excursions, 300.

Population of City and district, 30,838.

H.B.M. Consul: G. L. Faber, Esq.

Hotels: H. de l'Europe, near the harbour; H. de la Ville, near the Rly. Station; H. Stella; H. d'Ungherin.

Means of Communication: Austrian Lloyd's steamers, constantly, to Trieste, all the ports of the Istrian and Dalmatian coast, and various places in the Levant. See Time Tables. A local steamer runs daily from and to Segna (Zeng), touching at the intermediate ports. Cunard steamers once every 10 days to Gibraltar and Liverpool.

Coal can be obtained.

Railway Communication: The Karlstadt line ascends to an altitude of 836 mètres in a distance of 42 kilomètres. The scenery is very beautiful

and is well worthy of a visit. Trains reach Trieste in 5 hrs., Vienna in 16 hrs., Karlstadt 5 hrs., Agram 7 hrs., Budapest 16 hrs. A special express service runs twice a week between Budapest and Rome, viâ Fiume and Ancona : the journey between the two latter places by steamer occupies one night, and costs only 5 florins. The entire journey from Transylvannia, viâ Budapest, to Naples, can be made for 25 fl.

FIUME, bay, 298.
FLAVIA, 8., 411.
FLUMENDOSA RIVER,
391.

FORDONGIANUS, hot springs near Oristane, 381.

FORMENTERA ISLAND, 531.

FORUM JULII, 493. FOUCHÉ, burial - place, 291.

FRANZ, island, 295. FRÉJUS, 493.

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GALATI, 429.
GALERIA, 488.
Population: 1025.
Auberge, poor.
GALLA PLACIDIA, mausoleum of, at Ravenna,

387.

GALLIPOLI, 342.
Population: 11,428.
British Vice-Consul:
A. Zarb.

Means of Communication: A. Nav. Gen. Ital. i. (From Genoa) to Brindisi and Venice, Sta.

night. (From Venice) to Taranto, &c., and Genoa, Wed. night. B. "La Puglia" Compuny, several times a week for local ports.

GARIBALDI, burial-place,

378. **GAVINO**, San (SARDINIA), 379; basilica, 387; di Carbini, 479.

GELA, 425.

GENOA, 355-364.

Population: 206,000. H.B.M. Consul: Montagu Yeats Brown, Esq.

British Vice-Consul: Edmund G. Reader, Esq.

Consul, U.S.A.: James Fletcher, Esq. :

Hotels: H. de Gênes, Piazza Carlo Felice; H. Isotta, Via Roma; H. de France, P. Bianchi; H. du Parc, Via Ugo Foscolo; H. de Londres, P. Acquartide.

English Church, Via Goito, beyond Acquasola Gardens; Chaplain, Rev. T. Christie, M.A.

Scotch Ch., Via Peschiera, Rev. Donald Miller.

English Cemetery near barracks of San Benigno, above the stone quarries.

Protestant Hospital Piazza San Bartolomeo. supported by voluntary contributions, and under the medical superintendence of Dr. Breiting (33, Via Mameli). There are private rooms, where ladies and gentlemen can be received in case of severe illness, and have better nursing than they can expect in a hotel. This institution is well deserving of support.

Means of Communication: This is the headquarters of the Soc. Navigazione Gen. Italiana (formerly Florio-Rubattino), vessels of which start daily for nearly every part of the Mediterranean, as well as India, China, the Red Sea and S. America. Consult time-tables.

Coal abundant and cheap.

GHISONI, 482.

Population: 1730. Hôtel Bernardini, ex-

cellent. GHISONNACCIA, 461.

Terminus of Bastia Rly.

No Hotel.

Population: 818. GIADRO, IL, river, 319. GIAMPILIERI, 429. GIANUTRI, 369. GIARDINI, 430, 431. GIARRE-RIPOSTO, 431. GIAVE, 384. GIBELLINE, 418.

GIBRALTAR, 555-559. PAGE 'Calpe Hunt,' the 557 Fortifications.

557 St. Michael's Cave 558 Alameda . 558 Excursions. 559

Governor: General Sir Lothian Nicholson, R.E., K.C.B.

Colonial Secretary: Cavendish Boyle, Esq., C.M.G.

Civil Chaplain: Ven. Archdeacon D. S. Govett, M.A.

Hotels: Europa Hotel (Calamaro's), on the new Mole Parade, though small, is good; Royal Hotel in the town, with its opposite dépendance of the King's Arms; Calpe Hotel, good and reason- | GIOVANNI. S., 387.

able, nearest the landing | GIRGENTL 412. Good boarding house in Wheatley Terrace, kept by Miss Roberts, moderate. Another in Cumberland Road kept by Juan de la Paz.

Means of Communication: Steamers of the P. and O. Co. from London, and vice versâ, once a week; voyage 5 days. Orient St am Nav. Co. steamers leave Tilburv everv alternate Friday. Hall and Co.'s steamers from and to London weekly. Burns. McIver and Co., Moss and Co., and Bibby and Co., run steamers from and to Liverpool also weekly. Anchor Line of steamers from and to Glasgow once a week. Comp Gen. Trans. for Oran, Wed. 10 P.M. To Tangier, Monday 10 A.M. There are many other lines, both British and foreign, which touch here, going both E. and W.; and there is frequent communication with the Mediterranean coast of Spain and with the Barbary coast. See ORAN, &c.

The Algeciras Rly. is partly finished. section from Algeciras to Janina, and from Bobadilla to Ronda, 42 and 71 kilom. respectively, are open for traffic. ordinary steamer plying between Gibraltar and Algeciras is in correspondence with the trains. The whole line will soon be complete,

GIGANTI, Grotta dei, ,97. **GIGLIO**, 369; granite quarries, 369.

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| cinia, Remains | |
| Temple of Concord | d . 415 |
| of Hercules . | . 415 |
| of Jupiter Olym | |
| of Castor and Po | ollux 416 |
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Population: 21.274. British Vice-Consul: Edward Albert Oates. Esq.

Hotels: Hôtel dei Tempii, belonging to Ragusa of Palermo, in a very good position; H. Belredère, splendid view of sea and temples; A. Centrale.

Means of Communication: Navia. Gen. Ital. steamer once a week to Palermo, touching at Sciacca, Mazzara, Marsala, and Trapani. Also once a week to Syracuse, calling at Licata and Terra Nuova.

Steamers coal can easily in summer, not always in winter. 40 to 50 frs. per ton.

Direct trains from Girgenti to Caltanissetta, Catania, Syracuse, and Messina.

GIULIANO, Monte San, 423; shrine of the Madonna di Trapani, 423.

GOBANTES, 549. GORGONA, 371.

GRANADA, 549-552.

Population: 65,000. British Vice-Consul: Henry Stanier, Esq., who resides at the Alhambra; he is also an artist, and his collection of watercolour drawings of the Alhambra are worth inspecting.

Hotels: F. de Washington Irving; F. de los Siete Suelos, both on the Alhambra hill, within five minutes' walk of the palace. In the town, Fonda de Alameda and F. Victoria.

GRANITE QUARRIES at Punta del Castellaro, 369.

GRASSE, 492.

Population: 12,100.

Hotels: Grand Hôtel; H. Miraour et de la Poste.

English Church of St. John the Evangelist (1891), Avenue Victoria. Chaplain, Rev. H. Erskine Gedge, M.A. (Grand-Hotel).

— Distilleries of perfumery, 492.

GRAVOSA, 322. Port of Ragusa.

No Hotel.

Carriages to Ragusa, I florin each way.

Means of Communication: Three steamers a week of the Austrian Lloyd's Company touch here going from Trieste and vice versa, and two from Fiume.

GRIFONE, Monte, 407. GROS, Monte, ascent of,

GROSETO, 457. GROTTE, 460.

GROTTO OF NEPTUNE,

Alghero, 387.
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____, Mala, 320. GUITERA, baths of, 456.

\mathbf{H}

HERCULANEUM, 349. HIERA, or Vulcania, 392. HOYO, gorge, 549. HYÈRES, 495.

Population: 14,000.

Hotels: At the W. end of the town.

Grand Hôtel des Palmiers, close to the Place des Palmiers; H. des Îles d'Or, and its branch, H. Continental, on the S. slope of the Castle hill; des Ambussadeurs. near the Place des Palmiers; Grand H. d'Europe. At the east side, H. d'Orient, near the Place de la Rade : Beau Sejour. About 2 m. S. of the town at Costabelle, near the Hermitage Chapel, is Hôtel et Pension de l'Hermitage. and Н. d'Albion, especially good.

Christ Church, Boulevard Victoria, built to a great extent through the liberality of M. Godillot.

English Church Service at Costabelle, in the H. de l'Hermitage, Rev. M. E. Kennedy, M.A., Resident Chaplain.

English Library and Reading-Room, Mr. and Mrs. David Wilson, Place des Palmiers.

HYÈRES, ÎLES D', 496.

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IDRIA, quicksilver mines, 294. IGILIUM, 369. IGLESIAS, 390.

Locanda Leone d'Oro, fair.

IGLESIAS DE ST. HONO-RAT, 493. ILE ROUSSE, 467.

Population: 1503.

Hôtel Don Giovanni, good.

Means of Communication: Campagnie Fraissenet. i. Steamers from Nice every alternate Sat. ev., arriving Sun. m., continuing to Ajaccio and Porso Torres. Return to Nice from Ile Rousse Tues, ev. ii, Marseilles to Calvi and Ile Rousse every alternate Tues. noon; the other weeks to Ile Rousse and Calvi. Return Ile Rousse to Marseilles alternate Wed.

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IVIZA, or IBIZA, Island,

Population of the Island: 27,000.

British Vice-Consul: John E. Wallis, Esq., who is also a merchant and banker.

Means of Communication: Regular Spanish steamers to and from Palma and Valencia.

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JOHN, Don, of Austria, statue at Messina, 429.

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LEGHORN, 350.

Population: 100,000. H.M. Consul: Major W. Percy Chapman.

English Church, see text; Rev. R. H. Irvine.

Hotels: Grand Hotel, on the Viale Regina Margherita, opposite Pancaldi Baths, excellent; H. du Nord; and H. and Restaurant Giapponi, on Via Vittorio Emanuele.

Tramway from Ardenza (Grand Hotel) to Kly. Station.

Cabs: 1 fr. the course. 1.50 fr. per hour.

Yachts lie in the old harbour, opposite office of Captain of the Port.

Means of Communication: A. Navigazione Generale Italiana. Leaving Leghorn: i. (From Genoa) to Naples, Messina and Alexandria, every alternate Mond. noon. ii. To Naples, Palermo, Messina, Catania, Piraus Salonica, Constantinople and Odessa, every alternate Wed. aftn. iii. To Naples, Palermo, Messina, Catania, Catanzaro, Taranto, Gallipoli, Brindisi, Trieste and Venice, Sat. 2 P.M. iv. To Cagliari and Tunis, Frid. v. To Maddalena and Cagliari, Tues. aftn. vi. To Bastia and Portotorres, Thurs. 10 A.M. vii. To Capraia, Maddalena, Santa Teresa and Portotorres. Sund. noon. viii. From Leghorn only, to Portoferrajo, Piombino, Rio Marina and Porto Longone, Sund. 11 A.M. ix. To Gorgona, Capraja, Portoferrajo, Mariana. Marina, Portolongone, Pianosa, Giglio and Santo Stefano, Wed. 8 а.м. x. To Civitavecchia and Naples, Fri. 6 P.M. Arriving at Leghorn: i. From Alexandria, Messina and Naples, every alternate Fri. aftn. ii. From Trieste, Adriatic, Sicily and Naples every Wed. aftn. iii. From Tunis and Cagliari every Sat. 4 A.M. iv. From Cagliari, E. coast DINIA), 389.

of Sardinia, Maddalena, &c., Wed. 4 A.M. From Portotorres and Bastia, Sund. aftn. vi. From Portotorres, Santa Teresa, Maddalena and Capraia, Thurs. morn. vii. From Portolongone. Rio Marina, Piombino and Portoferrajo, Mond. 1.30 P.M. viii. From Santo Stefano, Giglio, Pianosa, Portolongone, Rio Marina, Portoferrajo, Mariana, Capraja and Gorgona. Sat. 4 P.M. ix. From Naples and Civitavecchia, Frid. morn. Compagnie Fraissinet. i. Leghorn to Bastia, Mar-seilles and Cette, Wed. noon. ii. To Bastia. Nice, Marseilles Cette, Frid. 10 P.M.

LENTINI, or Biviere lake, Sicily, 440.

–, town of, 429. Population: 16,646.

Hotels: Leone d'Oro. Vittoria.

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> Population: 2010. Auberge, poor.

LICATA, or ALICATA,

Population: 17,565. British Vice-Consul: Alphonse Giglie.

Inn: The Imera, fair. Coasting SS. weekly, between Palermo and Syracuse.

LILYBŒUM, site of, 421. LIMBARA, Mt. (SAR- LIPARA, 392.

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· LIPIZZA, 292. · LISCIA torrent, 389.

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British Cons. Agent: Sevafino Topič.

Means of Communication: Two Steamers weekly each way, one from Trieste and the other from Fiume, calling at various ports.

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Locanda Murgia, tolerable.
MACOPSISA of Ptolemy, 371.
MADDALENA (LA), 388.
British Vice-Consul:
Sig. Gerolamo Tamponi.
Hotel: Scal de Ferro.
Means of Communi-

cation: Narigazione Generale Italiana, (a.) Genoa, Portotorres and return voyage: From Genoa. Sat. aft., Maddalena, Mond. m., Portotorres, Mond. aft. Return: from Portotorres, Wed. m., Maddalena, Wed. aft., Genoa, Frid. m. (b.) From Genoa along E. coast of Sardinia to Cagliari and Palermo and return voyage: From Genoa, Mond. aft.. Maddalena. Wed. m. Return: from Palermo, Sat. m., Cegliari, Mond. m., Maddalena, Tues. aft. (c.) From Cagliari along E. coast of Sardinia to Capo Figari, Maddalena and return vovage: from Cagliari, Thurs. aft., Maddalena, Sat. m. Return: from Maddalena, Sat. aft., Cagliari, Mond. aft.

MADONNA DELLA GUAR-DIA ON CAPE VERDE, 366

MAGNISI peninsula, 440. MAGUELONNE, ch., 501.

MAHON, 518. See PORT MAHON.

British Vice-Consul: Gabriel Segui, Esq.

Fonda Bustamente.

Means of Communication: i. SS. leave Barcelona, Wed. 5 P.M., reaching Mahon, Thurs. 11 A.M., touching at Alcudia; return from Mahon, Sun. 12 noon, reaching Barcelona, Mon. 6 A.M., touching at Alcudia. ii. Steamers leave Palma, Mon. 5 P.M., reaching Mahon, Tues. 6 A.M.; returns from Mahon, Wed. 5 P.M., reaching Palma, Thurs. 6 A.M.

| MAJORCA LORCA PALMA. | | 0 r 504. | M. | AL- See |
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MAKARSKA, 320.

MALAGA, 547.

Population: 160,000. H.B.M. Consul: Alex-

ander Finn, Esq.

Hotels: G. H. Roma, on the Alameda; H. de. I'aris, and H. Nuero Victoria in Calle Marques de Larios.

English Consular Chaplain: Rev. J. D. Tovey, Church of England Chapel in the British Cemetery.

English Cemetery: See text.

Means of Communication: Two lines of Spanish steamers twice a week for Marseilles, calling at Almeria and other ports. A steamer of the Transatlan-Compagnie tique to Oran and Marseilles, Wednesday 5 P.M. Another to Gibraltar and Tangier, Sund. 8 P.M. Occasional communications with the U.S. by means of the Anchor and other lines.

Bailway Communication with every part of Spain. A new line is in progress connecting Bobadilla with Algeciras (for Gibraltar). The sections from Bobadilla to Ronda, and from Jimena to Algeciras are already open to the public, and the remainder will soon be finished.

MALAWOCCO, island, 330; Lido, 330.

MALFI, 324. MALTEMPO, Canale di,

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MARECCHIA, river, 338.

MARE PICOLO, lake, 343.

MARINEZZA, the, 327.

MARINO, SAN, 339.

MARRUBIU, 379.

MARSALA, 421.

Population: 50,000.

British Vice-Consul:
Charles F. Gray, Esq.

Hotels: all bad. English Hotel, cleanest, but has no restaurant; Albergo Centrule has a fairly good restaurant.

English Church: Near the establishments. No regular Chaplain.

Means of Communication: Nav. Gen. It. Iliana. i. (From Palermo) to Tunis, Wed. aft.; (from Tunis) to Palermo, Sat. even. ii. (From Palermo) to Syracuse, Sat. m.; (from Syracuse) to Palermo, Wed. m.

MARSEILLES, 496.

Population: 373,000. H.B.M. Consul: C. G. G. Perceval, Esq.

English Church: No. 100, Rue Sylvabelle. Rev. T. C. Skegg, M.A., Consular Chuplain. Sailors' Home: 104, R. de la République.

Hotels: Grand H. de Marseille; Grand H. de Noailles; Grand H. du Louvre et de la Paix; H. des Colonies; H. d'Orlé ms; H. de l'Univers; H. du Petit Louvre; H. de Russie, 31, Boulevard du Nord, cheap; Terminus H. at Rly. Stn.

Means of Communication: Frequent steumers leave Marseilles for every part of the Mediterranean. Consult the published bills of the several companies in the Livret Chaix for the month

Railways: See Livret Chaix. Trains run direct to Calais during the winter season, passing through Paris by the Circular rly.

A Funicular Railway has been made to Nôtre Dame de la Garde.

Coal abundant; cost, about 33 fr. per ton.

Tourist Offices: H.
Gaze & Sons, 26, Rue
Noailles; T. Cook & Sons,
43, Rue Noailles.
MARTINO, S. (SICILY),

406; mineral springs (SARDINIA), 385.

MARTINSKICA, 300. MASCALI, 431.

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MAZZARA, 421.
Population: 13,505.
British Vice-Consul:
Vito F. Verderame.

Locanda Garibaldi; L. di Mazzara, Albergo Centrale.

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MENTON, 483.

Population: 8938.

British Vice-Consul:
Charles Palmaro.

Hotels: In the centre: Grand H. de Menton, R. St. Michel; H. Vi toria, Av. Victor Emmanuel: H. Alexandra; H. Albion; H. Westminster; et Central. To the West. furthest from the sea: H. de Venise et Continental: H. Splend de, and many others. To the East: Grand H. de: Anglais; H. d'Italie; H. Bellevue (Christ Ch. in Gardens); H. Cap Murtin, on the Cape; H. Beau Rivage.

Pension: Santa Maria, and many others. A grand hotel has been built by an English company at Cap Ma tin to the west of the West Bay.

Many Pensions and Furnished Houses to let.

. House Agency: The Anglo-American House and Estate Agency.

Banks: Crédit Lyonnais, Caisse de Crédit, Banque Populaire.

Dentist: G. Mount.

Holland Nursing Institute: Branch of the Nice Establishment, q.v., Maison du Parc, Avenue de la Gare. Telegraphic address, "Woodcock, Menton."

St. John's House of Rest affords a comfortable home to invalid clergymen at very moderate prices.

There is also a Lady's Home in the East Bay, intended for invalid ladies with small means.

English Churches: Christ Ch., E. Bay. Rev. W. Y. Thompson, M.A.; St. John's Ch., W. Bay, Rev. H. Sidebotham.

Presbyterian Church:
Above H. d'Italie.

Doctors: (Oct. to May) Dr. Siordet, Dr. Marriott, Dr. Fitzhenry, Dr. Rendall, Dr. Farini.

Tourist Office: H. Gaze & Sons, Pl. du Jardin Publique.

MERCADEL, 527.

MESSINA, 425.

Population: 141,000.
British Vice-Consul:
George Pignatore, Esq.

Hotels: A. Trinacria, Strada Garibaldi, with view on the quay; Belle Vue, do. do.; La Vittoria, Strada Garibaldi; Albergo di Venezia, Strada della Neve.

English Church Service is held in the German Church, Rev. J. J. Varnier.

There is an English Cemetery near the citadel, granted during the occupation by Ferdinand II., in which many English officers and soldiers are buried. It is used by all Protestants.

Means of Communication: Numerous lines of the Soc. Navig. Gen. Ital. touch here. Consult 'ables. The Rly. to lermo is finished as

far as Patto. The Faro tramway extends to a distance of 18 kiloms.

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Hotels: At La Condamine, H. Condomine; H. Beau Séjour; H. Beau Site; H. des Étrangers; H. des Princes; H. Bristol.

Doctors: Drs. Fagg, Fitzgerald, Hutchinson, Mitchell.

The **Harbour** is much exposed to easterly winds, but with westerly winds it affords good shelter for small vessels in from 6 to 8 fms.

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British Vice-Consul: Mr. Edward Smith, Villa du Palmier.

Hotels: Grand H. Continental; H. des Anglais; H. Métropole; H. de

Paris; H. Monte Carlo; H. Windsor; H. Victoria; H. Prince de Galles; H. St. James; H. Splendid; H. de Russie; Savoy Hotel: H. des Colonies; H. Beauriv.se; H. de la Terasse.

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Chaplain under the auspices of the S. P. G.

Bankers: Messrs. Smith et Cie, Galerie Charles III.

House Agents: M. Roustan, Avenue de la Corte.

MONTE CASTELLO, 370.

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- INCUDINE, 480. - MAGGIORE, 412;

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Population: 522,573. H.B.M. Consul: Capt. E. H. B. Hartwell, R.N.

Consul. U.S.A.: T. S. Twells, Esq.

Hotels: Grand Hôtel: H. de la Grand Bretagne, on the Chiaia, H. de Vesuve; H. Royal des Étrangers, on the Chia-These are in tamone. the town, and are less healthy than those situated on higher ground, such as H. Bristol and Parker's H. Many pleasant villas and boardinghouses at Posilipo, and along the Corso Vittorio Emanuele.

Church of England: Christ's Ch. in the Via San Pasquale, Rev. H. T. Barff, M.A. The site was given by the Italian Government. Presbyterian Ch. in the Largo Vecchia. Cappella No. 2.

Means of Communication: A. Navigazione Generale Italiana, To all parts of the Mediterranean and Black Sea, as well as to the East. Consult published tables. B. Steamers to Procida and Ischia twice daily in summer; once in winter. C. To Ponza and Capri, daily in summer. Consult local advertisements. D. Anchor Line. Naples to New York. Glasgow to Naples. E. Orient Line. Between London and Naples, fortnightly. London to Australia, via Naples, fortnightly. F. Leylands'. Liverpool to Naples, fortnightly. G. Glunn. Liverpool to Naples, fortnightly. H. P. and O. Steamers. I. An Anglo-Italian line between Naples, Palermo, and London. Occasionally several other lines.

International Hospital. Via Tasso, Corso Vittorio Emanuele. fine building in a splendid situation. Private rooms for 1st and 2nd patients. class paying Sailors and 3rd class patients at a nominal charge. Mainly dependent on voluntary contributions.

Messrs. Thos. Cook & Co.'s branch office, Piazza dei Martini.

NAPOLEON I., birthplace, 452.

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Means of Communication: Hellenic Company's Steamer (from Syra) every Mond. and Frid. to Santorin and Ios.

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Population: 78,000. H.B.M Consul : James C. Harris, Esq.

glais; H. d'Angleterre; H. de la Grande Bretagne; H. de France; H. de la Méditerranée: H. de Luxembourg; H. de Rome: Grand Hôtel: Н. Cosmopolitain. Carabacel, H. de Paris, Grand H. de Nice, and many others.

Pensions: Р. Anglaise: Villa Gavin: P. Turelli; P. **Princess** Royal ; P. Carabacel.

English Churches: Ch. of the Holy Trinity. Rev. J. F. Langford, M.A., Christ Ch., Carabacel; American Ch. of the Holy Spirit; Presbyterian Ch.

Doctors: Dr. Ashmore Noakes, 5, Promenade des Anglais; Dr. W. Sturge, 29, Boulevard, Duboucage; Dr. J. G. Middleton.

Holland Nursing Institute, Rue Paganini, Montée de la Gare (Branch Institute Menton, q.v.): Miss Woodcock. A most valuable institution; nursing sisters sent to every part of the Mediterranean. Telegraphic address. "Woodcock, Nice." Terms from 10 fr. per day.

Means of Communication: Steamers for Bastia, Leghorn, Civita Naples, Vecchia, and every Wed. at 5 P.M.

Coal may be had.

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| Martino | | | 400 |
| Baida . | | | 40' |
| Monte Peleg | rino | | 401 |
| Population | n · 2 | 50 (| იიი |

H.M. Consul: William

Stigand, Esq.

Consul U.S.A.: H. C. Pugh, Esq.

Hotels: H. des Palmiers, Via Stabile, immediately opposite the English Church, in a beautiful garden; best hotel. but high prices, shut in summer; Trinucria, Via Butera, with sea views, best for summer; H. de France, Piazza Marina, well conducted, moderate; H. Oliva, clean, though unpretending; Albergo Centrale, Ccrso Vitt. Emanuele; H. Commercial.

Pension Artanel (English), comfortable and moderate.

English Church, Via Stabile, Rev. T. Dixon, D.D.

English Sailors' Rest, No. 6, Corso Seinà, managed by a local committee, of which H.M. Consul is President.

Italian Free Church, Palazzo Campofranco, Piazza Croce dei Vespri.

Means of Communication: Numerous lines of the Co. Navig. Gen. Italiana (or Florio-Rubattino) touch here. i. From Genoa to Smyrna, Constantinople, Odessa, every fortnight. ii. From Genoa to Salonica, Constantinople and Odessa, every alternate iii. From Genoa fortn. to Trieste and Venice, weekly. iv. To Marsala, &c., and Tunis, weekly. v. To various ports of Sicily and Malta, weekly. vi. From Genoa to Cagliari, &c. vii. Along the coast of Sicily to Syracuse. viii. From and to Naples daily at 5 P.M.

Coal procurable, 40 to 44 fr. per ton.

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Communication by Land: Rly. to Girgenti; to Catania, Syracuse and Messina; and to Segesta, Castelvetrano, Mazzara, Marsala, Trapani, to Cefalu and to Corleone.

Tramways and Omnibuses run all round Palermo. They start every 10 minutes. Carriages are cheaper here than in any other city of Europe. The course, 60 centimes, within the limits of the town; longer drives paid by tariff or by bargain.

PALMA, 505; excursions, 508-513.

H.M. Consul: Francis W. Mark, Esq.

Hotels: Fonda de Mallorca; F. Balear.

Means of Communication: i. Spanish SS. from Barcelona, Mon. and Fri. 5 P.M., arriving at Palma, Tues. and Sat. 6 A.M.; leave Palma, Tues, and Thurs 5 P.M., reaching Barcelona, Wed. and Fri 6 A.M. ii. From Valencia, Sund. 5 P.M., reaching Palma, Mon. 6 A.M.; returning from Palma, Thurs. 5 P.M., reaching Valencia 6 A.M. iii. From Alicante, Tues. 5 P.M., reach Palma, Wed. 8 A.M., touching at lviza; return from Palma, Sun. 8 A.M., reach Alicante, Sun. 11 P.M., touching at Iviza. See MAHON.

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| Hotel: Città di Trieste. |
| Means of Communi- |
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Population: 8000.

Hotels: Grand Hôtel;

H. Gargini.

Tramway from Genoa.
English Church: Chaplain, Rev. A. C. Jackson.

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PIANA, 464-470.

Population: 1356.

Hôtel des Calanche,
outside the village, good.

Diligence daily to join

Diligence daily to join that from Vice to Ajaccie at Sagone, 8 hrs., 3.50 fr. PIANOSA, 368.

PIAZZA (LURI), 464.

Hôtel Continental, excellent.

PIEDICROCE, 477.
Population: 500.

Hôtel d'Orezza; Mme. Colombani, good.

Diligences every day in the season to and from Bastia and Corte.

PIEDIMONTE, 431. PIETRO, SAN, 476.

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PIGNA, baths, 366.
PIGNATARO, 392.
PIGNO, serra di, 447.
PINE FOREST (RA-VENNA), 338.

PINO, 466. Hôtel Marcucci, poor.

PIRANO, 294.
Population: 9000.

Hotel: Al Vapore.

PISA, 353.

Pepulation: 37,705.

Hôtel de Londres;
Grand Hôtel; Vittoria
Hotel, on the Lung 'Arno.
Many Restaurants near
the Stat.

Chaplain: Rev. J. C. Erck, M.A.

PISAURUS, 339. PITHEGUSA, 350. PIZZO, 344. PLANDA, Cape, 312. PLANEASIA, 368.

PLANEASIA, 368. PLATANI RIVER, 412. PLOAGHE, 385.

PLOAGHE, 385.
POBLET, monastery, 537.

POLA, 295-297. Population: 40,000.

Hôtel Riboldi, near landing place; Pavanello, indifferent.

Means of Communication: Austrian Lloyd's Steamers, several times a week. Small steamers daily belonging to the Soc. Istriana di Nav.

POLLENSA, 572.

POMPEII, 345.

Hôtel Diomède; Alb.

del Sole.

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Population: 15,138.

British Vice-Consul:
Gabriel Segui, Esq.

American Vice-Consul: Pedro B. Vales.

Hotel: H. Bustamente, excellent.

Several Casas de Huéspedes, the best being La Central, Calle de la Arravaleta.

Steamers: A Spanish SS. arrives from Palma Tues., returns Wed.; arrives from Barcelona Thurs., returns Sun. m., touching at Alcudia, arrives Barcelona Mon. m.

Vessels can easily coal here; cost 40 frs. per ton.

A Diligence runs daily between Mahon and Ciudadela. Excellent carriages drawn by mules are to be hired, and the mules and donkeys of Menorca, for riding, are celebrated. The whole island is covered with a network of roads, some of which are as good as are to be found in any country.

PORT VENDRES, 501.

Hotels: Grand Hôtel; Restaurant Durand.

Means of Communication: i. A steamer of

the Transatiantique Co. leaves for Algiers Tues. even. Returns from Algiers Thurs. noon. ii. Another to Cartagena and Oran every alternate Thurs., and to Oran direct on the intermediate Thurs. even. Return on Mondays from Oran.

PORTO-EMPEDOCLE. 416.

PORTO FERRAJO, 368.

British Vice-Consul:
E. Fossi.

Albergo delle Api.
— MAURIZIO, 365.
— RÉ, 300.

PORTO TORRES, 387. Population: 2698.

Hotel very poor.

Means of Communication: A. Nav. Gen.
Italiana. i. (From Genoa) along W. coast of Sardinia to Cagliari, Sat.
n.; (from Cagliari) to Genoa. Sun. m. ii. From

Genoa, Sun. m. ii. From Genoa, Bastia, &c., arr. Mond. aftn.; to Genoa, Wed. m.

B. Comp. Marseillaise (Fraissenet). SS. leave Nice every alternate Sat. ev., touch at Calvi and Ajaccio, and arrive Mon. m. Return to Nice alternate Mon. e. In the alter-

nate weeks they touch at

Ile Rousse and Ajaccio.

VECCHIO, 459.

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POSEIDONIA, 349
POZZUOLI, gulf, 347.
PREMUDA, island, 305.
PRIOLO, 440.
PROCIDA island, 350.

PROPRIANO, 457.
Population: 894.
Hôtel de France, good.

Means of Communication: A small steamer runs to Ajaccio 3 times a week in fine weather.

Diligence to Ajaccio and Sartène daily.

PROTEUS ANGUINEUS,

293. PROVIĚ, 310. PULA, 378.

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Population: 8000.

Hôtel Mirumar, at the Porta Pille, outside the town.

Steam Communication. See GRAVOSA. RAGUSAVECCHIA, 324. RAPHAEL, birthplace, 339. RAVENNA, 336-338.

Hotel: H. Byron. RECINA, torrent, 300.

REGGIO, 344. **Population:** 35,235.

Albergo Vittoria; H. Centrale; Café Garibaldi.

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of, 474.

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ROUMMEL, river, 487.

ROVIGNO, 295.

Population: 14,000.

Hotels: Albergo Nuovo; A. Vecchio.

Means of Communication: Vessels of Austrian Lloyds.'

Rly. communication.

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SABBIONCELLO promontory, 321. SACCARGIA, 385, 386. SAGUNTUM, 537. STE. LUCIE DE TAL-LANO. 470.

Population: 1259.

Hôtel Peretti, good.

SAINTE MARIE SICHÉ, 456. Population: 744.

Hôtel Continental and de France.

ST. RAPHAEL, 493. Population: 3980.

Hôtel de France, near the stat.; Grand H. de St. Raphael; H. des Bains, on the beach; H. Beau Rivage; Grand H. Continental, at Valescure, 2 m. distant.

Numerous villas.

English Church Service: Rev. A. F. Dyce, M.A.

Banker: Bourbon.

8ALERNO, 349.

8ALINA, 391.

8ALONA (DALMATIA), 318.

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| Population : | 18.00 | 0. |

British Vice-Consul: John Congreve, Esq.

Hotels: On the East, H. Victoria: H. Nice: H. Mediterranée : H. de Rome. In town, H. Nationale; H. d'Europe et de la Paix; H. Métropole, at the stat. On the W., H. Bellevue; H. West End; H. Royal; H. Paradis; H. de Londres; H. des Iles Britanniques; H. de la Reine; H. des Anglais; H. Pavillon.

Pension P. Molinari.
English Churches:
All Saints; St. John
the Baptist. Chaplains
change every season.

Presbyterian Chapel.

Home for Invalid
Ladies, Villa Emily.
SAN ROMOLO, 366.

SAN RUMULU, 300.

SANT' ALESSIO, 430.

ANTIOCO, island,

390. SANTA LUSSURGIU, 381. SANTA SEVERA, 464.

SARDINIA, 361.

SARTÈNE, 45 7.

Population: 5748.

Hôtel de l'Univers, good.

Diligence to and from Ajaccio daily, to and from Bonifacio daily.

SASSARI, 386.

Population: 33,000.

British Vice-Consul: Camillo Bellieni.

Albergo Bertrand; Al. d'Italia; Al. S. Martino; none very good.

SAVONA, 364; cathedral, 365; sanctuary of Nostra Signora di Misericordia, 365.

Population: 27,000.

British Vice-Consul:
Ottavio Ponzone.

Hôtel Suisse, in P. di Teatro; H. di Roma, under the Arcade, SCALA DI GIOCCA, 385. SCALETTA, 430. SCARDONA, 311.

SCIACCA, 409.

Population: 19,200. Locanda: La Pace; Caffè d'Italia.

Means of Communication: A steamer of the Nav. Gen. Itul. touches here weekly on its way along the coast from Palermo, Marsala, &c., to Syracuse.

SCIACCA, hot springs, baths, 409, 410, 411. SCIARA, 412. SCIPIONES, Torre de los, 537.

SCUSO, Porto, 390. SCYLLA AND CHARYB-DIS, 344, 428. SEBENICO, 310.

Hotel: Al Pellegrino.

Means of Communication: Austrian Lloyd's Steumers, nearly every day to various ports.

— cathedral, 310.

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SOLLER, 513.

SOLUTA ISLAND, 320.

SOLUNTO, remains of, 411.

SORRENTO, 349.

SPAGNUOLA, 422.

SPALATO, 313.
Population: 18,000.
Hôtel de la Ville, ex-

Conservator of Museum and Antiquities, &c.: Mgr. Franz Bulic.

Carriage to Salone and back, 3 florins.

Means of Communication: A. Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co. A vessel leaves nearly every day for various parts of Adriatic. B. Nav. a Vapore Fratelli Rismonaco. Tues. (from Trieste) to Macarsca, &c., and Fortopus (for Mostar); Sat. (from Trappano) to Trieste.

SPALMATOJA BAY, 370.

SPEZIA, 354.

Population: 45,000.

British Vice-Consul: Martyn Cecil Gurney,

Hotels: Croce di Malta, good; H. Italia; H. Nazionale. Church of England Service at the Croce di Malta during the winter season.

Communication: None by steam.

Coal can be obtained from Mr. John Fortelli and Mr. Eligio Giacopini.
STAGNONE, LA, lake, 422.
STAZZO, 474.
STROMBOLL, 391.
STRONGYLE, 391.
SULINUNTE, 418.
SULIPICIUS, 8., basilica, 389.

SUTERA, 412. SUTORINA, 321, 325.

SYRACUSE, 440.

Population: 25,717.

British Vice-Consul: Nicola Bisani, Esq.

Hotels: Vittoria; Casa Politi; Roma; Sole.

Means of Communication: Italian Co. SS. to Malta every Sun. at 9 P.M., and Wed., at 11 P.M. These steamers touch at Syracuse on the return voyage every Fri. and Tues., and go on, respectively, to Messina, Naples, Genova, and to Palermo. Another str. goes to Palermo, touching at all the ports on the S. coast, every Mon. at 11 P.M.

A one-horse carriage to visit Epipolae and all the principal objects of interest in the neighbourhood can be had for 10 frs.

Railway Communication has lately been extended to Nalo, and the line to Licato is (1889) in course of construction. T

TABARCA, near Alicante,

545. TABLET, bronze, of the

boundaries between the Genuenses and the Viturii, 361. TALAYOTS (MENORCA),

519~524, 525, 527, 531. TAORMINA, 430.

Population: 3000.

Hotels: Grand Hotel; H. Timeo and an excellent boarding-house, the Castello Santa Caterina, kept by Mr. and Mrs. Rainford, much to be recommended. See Addenda.

TARANTO, 342; aqueduct, 333; gulf, 342.

Population: 40,000.

British Vice-Consul: Guglielmo Alberti.

Hôtel d'Europe, in the Borgo, excellent; Leon di Venezia, in old town.

Means of Communication: Navig. Gen. Ital.
To Messina, Wed. m.;
to Brindisi, Sat. m.

TARRAGONA, 535-537.
British Vice-Consul:

Charles Morgan, Esq.

Hotels: Fonda de Paris, the cleanest and best, on the Rambla. F. de Europa, on Esplanade, second class. Cafè del Centro.

Theatre: small and second-rate.

TAUROMENIUM, 434. TEMPIO, 388. TERESA, S., 430. TERGESTR. 290. TERMINI, 424.

TERRANOVA PAUSA-NIA (SARDINIA), 389. Population: 3262.

British Vice-Consul: Sig. Gerolano Tamponi. Hotel: Fulione (pretty

good).

Means of Communication: Navigazione Generale Ital. A. From Genoa -Maddalena down E. coast to Cagliari and Palermo, and return voyage; from Genoa Mon. aftn.; Terranova, Wed. aftn. Return from Cagliari, Mon. m.; Terranova, Tues. m. B. From Cagliari along E. coast of Sardinia to Capo Figari, Maddalena, and return voyage; from Cagliari, Thurs. aftn. ; Terranova, Frid. aftn. Return from Maddalena, Sat. aftn.; Terranova, Sun. m. There is also a line from Capo Figari, a port 20 kil. from Terranova, to Civita Vecchia, every day at 6 A.M., leaving Civita Vecchia 4 P.M., reaching Figari, 3 A.M.

TERRANOVA (SICILY),

424.
Population: 20,000.
Hotels: Alb. Gela;
Alb. Fenice.

Restaurants: Trin-

acria; del Popolo.

British Vice-Consul:
Giuseppe Bresmes.

THARRES, ruins of, 380. THERME HIMERENSES, site of, 411.

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TORRALBA, 384. TOULON, 494.

Population: 77,126.

British Vice-Consul:
Louis J. B. Jouve.

Hotels: Grand Hôtel, close to the stat.; H. Victoria, Boulevard de Strasbourg; H. du Louvre, R. Corneille; H. du Nord, Place Paget; H. de la Place d'Armes.

Coal. Communication: Compagnie Marseillaise (Fraissenst). Steamers from Marseilles, Frid. noon to Toulon, arriving 8 P.M., continues to Nice, Bastia, and Leghorn. Return voyage, Toulon to Marseilles, Sun. noon. Journey from London occupies 22 hrs. Numerous omnibuses and local steamers.

TOURETTES, 490.
TRABIA, 411.
TRAJAN, Arch of, at
Ancona, 339.
TRAMAZZA, 380.

TRAPANI, 422.

Population: 40,000.
British Vice-Consul:
Joseph Marino, Esq.

Hotels: Cinque Torri; Leon d'Oro, lodgings only; H. and Restaurant Trinacria.

TRAPANI to the MONTE SAN GIULIANO, 423. TRASTE, bay, 329. TRAU, island, 313; duomo, 313; churches, 313. TREBINJE, 324. TREMESTIERI, 429. TREBITI islands, 340.

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Population: 150,000. H.B.M. Consul: J. G. Haggard, Esq. Vice-Consul: Philip F.

P. Cautley, Esq. English Church, Via

English Church, Via San Michele, built in 1830.

British Consular Chaplain: Rev. C. F. Thorndyke.

There is a pretty little English Cemetery, now very crowded, principally graves. with sailors' others Amongst is Charles rest here Lever, the popular novelist, who died in 1872. Sir Richard Burton, the traveller, who died in October, 1890, is buried at Mortlake, near London. Both these occupied the post of H.M. Consul.

Hôtel de Ville, on the Quay; H. Delorme, corner of Corso and P. Grande Aquila Nero, Corso.

Means of Communication: SS. Aust.-Lloyd. To Venice, Tues., Thurs., and Sat., at 11 P.M. in summer, and 12 P.M. in winter: six hours. To Dalmatia, Mon. 7 A.M., as far as Albania and Prevesa; Tues., 7 A.M., to Malmaca; Wed., 4 P.M., express to Cattaro; Thurs., 7 A.M., Dalmatia and Metcovich; Frid., 7 A.M., to Cattaro; Tues.,

7 A.M., to Metcovich: Tues., 4 P.M., Thessalv and Constantinople. touching fifteen ports; Wed., 4 P.M., to Smyrna; Thurs., 4 P.M., Alexandria, Syria, and Constantinople; Frid., 12 A.M., Alexandria via Brindisi; Sat., 11 A.M., to Constantinople viâ Brindisi and Corfu. Besides steamers to Bombay and to Shanghai, transhipment to Sourabaya, Batavia, Madras, To the and Calcutta. Brazils, consult 'Servizio della Società di Navigazione a vapore del Lloyd Austriaco.

Coal generally procurable, 33 to 37 frs. a ton.

TRIESTE, GULF of, 293, 294.

TURBIA, 486.

Hotel: H. Sanitas, above the Stat.; large and good.

TURRIS LYBISSONIS,

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VALENCIA, 537-542, Population: 170,000.

British Vice-Consul (and Banker): Joseph Henry Dart, Esq.

Hotels: Hôtel de Paris, Calle del Mar; H. de España; Hotel de Roma; H. Cuutro Naciones; Hôtel de Oriente. Underneath the second-named is a magnificent Café.

Restaurant: Leon de O.o; Piaza de la Pelota, very good.

Communication: From Alicante, Cartagena, Almeria, and Malaga every Sat. aftn. For Barcelona and Marseilles every Wed. aftn. Also Sat. and Mon.

A Steam Tramway from Valencia to Grao.

Coal may be had for about 40 frs. per ton; but though 400 English vessels a year visit the port, they rarely take anv.

VALLAURIS, 492.
VALLDEMOSA, 509.
VALLECROSIA, 366.
VALSAVOYA, 441.
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VENCE, 490.

Population: 2800.

Hotel: Lion d'Or.

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British Vice-Consul:

Hotels: H. Royal Danieli; H. de l'Europe; Grand H.; Grand H. d'Italia; H. de la Grande Bretagne, all on the Grand Canal; and many others. English Church: Campo S. Vio. Chaplain: Rev. E. G. Hodgson.

Presbyterian Minister: Rev. A. Robertson. Sailors' Institute:

Sailors' Institute: 156, Fondamenta Minotto Tolentini.

Gardens: Giardino Publico, at the E. extremity of Venice; Giardinetto Reale between the Royal Palace and the Grand Canal; Orto Betanico, near S. Giobbe.

Florian's Cafe, of European reputation, on the P. di S. Marco.

Means of Communication: A. Navigazione Gen. Ital. i. To Trieste, Sund. m. ii. To Brindisi, Corfu, Piræus, and Constantinople, Sund. e., arr. Mon. m. iii. To Bari, Brindisi, Corfu, and Patras, Tues. m., arr. B. Austrian Sat. m. Lloyd's. i. To Trieste. Tues., Thurs., and Sat., 11 P.M. P. and O. S. N. Co. Steamers of Burn's, McIver & Co., and Ley-land, from Liverpool; Bailey & Leatham, and Wilson from Hull touch frequently.

Railway Station at W. end of Grand Canal. Great bridge, occupied 4½ years in construction, nearly 2½ m. long, built on piles. Joins the general system of Italian lines at Mestre.

Gondolas: 1 fr. for the first hr., 50 c. for each subsequent hr. 1 fr. for the course.

Vaporetti (small steamers), run constantly on Grand Canal between Rly. and Public Gardens, 10 c. Small Steamers from Venice to Fusina in correspondence with Vaporetti to Padua, by the River Brenta, passing Villa Stra and country houses of Venetian nobility, about 3 hrs. Also every half hr. to Sta. Elisabetta in Island of Lido, horse tramway thence to bathing establishment.

Mosaic and Glassworks: Saiviati, Palazzo Bernardo, Grand Canal, and Comp., Venezia -Murano, on Gd. Canal. Brasswork: Botticini,

Ponte Pinelli.

Lace - work: Various

Lace - work : Various places; very fine.

VENTIMIGLIA, 366. Hôtel de l'Europe.

VESCOVATO, 462.
Population: 1532.
Hôtel de l' Union.
VESUVIUS, Mt., 349.
VIOH, 535.

VICO, 471. Population: 1991.

Hôtel Continental, excellent; Hôtel de France, formerly Pozzo di Borgo,

Diligence daily to Ajaccio, 7 hrs., 5 frs.

VILLEFRANCHE, 486.
Population: 5100.

Hôtel de l'Univers.

VINISÕE, bay of, 313. VIRGIL, tomb of, 346.

VIVARIO, 473.

Population: 1210.

Hôtel Dausoigne, fairly

good; H. du Voyageur. VIZZAVONA, 473.

Hôtel Budtz, open in summer, 6 fr. a day; 1200 mètres above the sea.

Vocontium, 490.

VRANA, lake, 300.
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Population: 9000.
Albergo al Vapore.
Means of Communication: Austrian Lloyd's
Str. nearly every day to
and from Trieste, &c.

ZICAVO, 481.

Population: 1484.

Hôtel Morazzani, on
the road; H. Carcopino,
in the village below.
Neither good.

Conveyance: Diligence for Cauro and Ajaccio. Guides and Mules for ascent of Incudine.

ZIRJE, island, 310
ZIRONA, island, 310.

ZONZA, 479.

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Population: 1022.
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1893-1894,

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AND

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DES

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FRENCH POSTAL STEAMERS.

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On the 3rd of every month for Port-Said, Suez, Aden, Mahé (Seychelles), King George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, Noumea, transhipping at Mahé for Reunion and Mauritius.

EAST COAST OF AFRICA.

On the 12th of every month for Port-Said, Suez, Obock, Aden, Zanzibar, Mayotte, Nossi-Bé (branch line for the West Coast of Madagascar), Diego-Suarez, St. Marie, Tamatave, Reunion and Mauritius.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Every alternate Sunday on and after 28th May for Alexandria, Port-Saïd, Suez, Aden, Colombo, Singapore (branch line for Batavia). Saïgon (branch line for Nha-trang, Quin-hon, Tourane, Thuanan, Haï-phong), Hong-Kong, Shang-haï, Kobe and Yokohama.

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2° at Singapore for Samarang.

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Branch line from Aden to Kurrachee and Bombay corresponding with the East Coast of Africa and Australian lines.

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For Constantinople and Odessa every other Saturday (on and after 6th May).

Constantinople and Black Sea ports every other Saturday (on and after

13th May). Alexandria, Port-Said, Syrian Ports, Smyrna, Salonica, Piræus (on and after 6th May).

Pirseus, Salonica, Smyrna, Syrian Ports, Port-Said, Alexandria (on and after 13th May).

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Weekly from Marseilles to Havre and London (merchandise only).

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ATLANTIC OCEAN.

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> Maps and Plans. 108.

CAEN.

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100 Elegantly Furnished and Comfortable Bed Rooms and Sitting Rooms.

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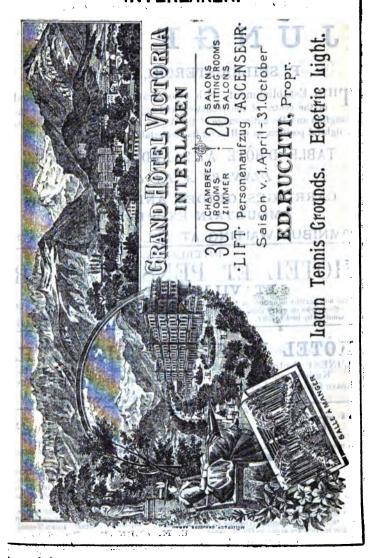
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TIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Finest Position and Splendid View of the Rhipe. Especially recommended to English and American Travellers. Rooms, including Light and Attendance, from 2 france 50 centimes. Omnibus at Station. For a long stay Pension. W. SCHIMMEL.

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FIRST-CLASS English House, situated in a large garden, full south, far from the sea. Restaurant, Smoking and Reading Rooms. South.

J. SUMAZZI, Proprietor.

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MODERN Comfort. Railway Rooking Office. Luggage Registered Through. Hydraulic Lift. Steam Heating and Electric Light in every room.

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CITUATED on the Corso Victor Emmanuel, kept for 50 years by J. BAER (the only of first-class Hotel having view on Cathedral). This Hotel has been lately ensirely renewed with all modern improvements, as LIFT, Winter Garden, Electric Light, Bar, &c, &c, Large and small Apartments and Single Rooms. Patronised by the Nobility and Gentry of all nations. New and perfect sanitary arrangements. MODERATE CHARGES,

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The Largest First-Class Hotel in this Town.

SPLENDID RESTAURANT, READING, AND BATH-ROOMS.

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ALL LANGUAGES SPOKEN.

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OLDEST AND LARGEST FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

200 Bedrooms. Electric Light.

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Near the Sea and Railway Station.

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Close to the Centre of the Town. Magnificent view. Private Garden. Perfect
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GOLDEN EAGLE.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, well situated, opposite the Kriegerdenkmal, newly re-built, contains 110 elegantly furnished Rooms and Salcons, and is much frequented by English and American families.

Arrangements made with Families and Omnibus to and from the Station.

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Close to the Station. No Bus needed. FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.
The largest and best situated in the town. 150 Bedrooms and Saloons
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Close to the German Museum and Lorenz Church. Mostly frequented
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comfortable Bedrooms on the ground floor, and nice Garden where all
meals can be served in the open air. Beautiful Dining Rooms, Conversation, Reading, and Smoking Room, Baths, and Carriages in the
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THIS First-mate and Superior Hotel, rituated in the centre of the town, is highly spoken of by English and
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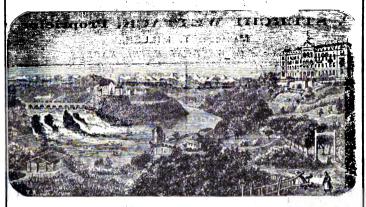
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NO GRATUITIES to the SERVANTS. 200 ROOMS.

Splendid View of the Rhinefalls, the Castle of Laufen, and the Swiss Alpine Chain.

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Every Night during the Summer Season.

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Facing Sea and Baths.

Highly Recommended.

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FREQUENTED by English and American families; has many sunny rooms; in the healthlest position in Palermo, facing the beautiful Garden Garibaldi, Piazza Marins, near the Botanical Garden and Villa Giulia. First-rate Cuisine.

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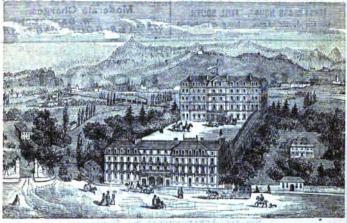
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The Drainage perfected under the most modern system.

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- Patronized by the Royal Families of several Courts of Europe.

DEAUTIFULLY situated in the finest part of the City.; the prettiest Court-Yard in Paris. Restaurant à la carte, and Private Dinners at fixed prices. Apartments of all sizes for Families and Gentlemen. American and English Papers. Lift, &c.

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On the Lung Arno. Long established reputation.

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Facing Sound, Breatwater, &c. Mail Steamers anchor in sight. Public Rooms, and Sitting Rooms, with Balconies.

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TIRST CLASS HOTEL, on the "Wenzelsplatz," nearest to the Railway Stations and the Post and Telegraph Office. Elegantly furnished Rooms and Apartments. Gard-n. Restaurant. Vienness Coffee house. Splendid Cooking and good Wines. Baths. Telephone. Carriages. Station of the Tram Gars. Omnibus at the Station.

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NEAR the Baths, 160 Comfortable Rooms and Salcons, Billtards, Larg, Garden,
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Finest and Best Situation. Perfect English Sanitary Drainage.

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ERMINUS Station of the Rigi Kaltbad-Scheidegg Railway. Exceltently suited for Tourists and Pensioners. Pension by a stay of not less than five days, 8 francs to 12 francs, Room included. Liberal treatment. View on the Alps as beautiful as at Rigi Kulm. English Service. Lawn Tennis Grounds. Dr. R. STIERLIN-HAUSER.



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Situated on the PINCIAN HILL.

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NISTELWICK & HASSLER.

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PENSION BEAU SITE. **FAMILY HOUSE** CORNER VIA LUDOVISI AND AURORA 25.

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Healthiest Situation in Town, and very Central. Old Reputation for its Comfort and Moderate Charges.

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Old Renowned High-Class Family Pension.

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Accommodation of a First-Class Hotel,

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First-Class Guisine. Highly Perfected Sanitary Arrangements.

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ON THE QUAY, commanding the finest view of the Seine; Mr. A. MONNIER, Proprietor, Successor of Mr. Leon Souchard. Travellers will find at this first-rate Establishment airy Rooms, Good Beds, Excellent Cooking, Wines of the best quality, in fact, every comfort, and at moderate charges. Table d'hôte at 6 o'clock. "Restaurant a la Carte." Smoking-room. Travellers are respectfully recommended not to permit themselves to be misled by commissioners, etc.

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FIRST-CLASS HOTEL HYDRAULIC LIFT.

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Renowned for its Wines and Cookery.

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THIS Handsome Building is situated in the finest part of the City between Charles the XIIth's Square and the National Museum, on one of the Principal Quays, just at the confluence of the Lake Mälar and the Baltic.

The Royal Palace, one of the stateliest in Europe, faces the Hotel on the opposite side of the Harbour. The Royal Opera and the Principal Theatres are in close proximity.

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The House is replete with every modern improvement and convenience, and no expense has been spared to render it one of the first and most comfortable Hotels on the Continent.

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Offering the same comforts as the largest Hotels in France.

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Splendid Apartments.

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VIANEY FRENES ET MEUNIER, Proprietaires.

THE only Hotel facing the Sea. The best situation in Tréport. First-Class House.

Much frequented and reconfinended.

Table d'Hôte. Restaurant à la Carte.

TRIBERG

In the Middle of the celebrated Railroad of the Black Forest.

BIERINGER'S + BLACK + FOREST + HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS. Opened from the 1st of May, 1877.

Opened from the lat of May, 1877.

(ITUATED on a charming Hill, at the most magnificent point of the Town, over laking) from all parts the highly celebrated Cascade; it is the finest and most elegant Hotel at Tiberg, fitted up with all the comforts of the present time.

Surrounded with a large tetrace, a very handsome Park and pleasant Promenades, and containing 8) very comfortable Bedrooms and Saloons, 28 Balcanica, splendid Breakfast and Dining Rooms, Smoking, Reading, and Conversation Room; it offers a very agreeable residence, at ten minutes distance from the Railway Station. Two elegant Stage Coaches and a Liandau meet all trains. Every Sunday, English Divine Service. Reduced prices during the Spring and Autumn. The whole Hotel is Lighted up by Electric Light.

L. Birking Ext., Proprietor.

Good Trout Fishing and Shooting on Mr. Bieringer's Grounds.

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HOTEL and PENSION BELLEVUE

OPPOSITE THE SCHWARZWALD HOTEL (BLACK FOREST HOTEL).

IN the immediate neighbourhood of the grand waterfalls. First-class house overlooking the Town and valley; surrounded by a large garden. Trout fishing. Most excellent board and accommodation at moderate charges. English comfort. Most European languages spoken. Omnibus and Landau meet all trains. ALBERT ROTZINGER, PROPRIETOP.

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FIRST-CLASS HOTEL

SITUATED IN THE BEST POSITION ON THE GRAND CANAL.

- Has just been repaired and greatly improved. New large Dining Room on the Ground Floor overlooking the Grand Canal.

. - SMOKING AND READING ROOMS. BATHS.

Patronized by the most distinguished Families. HYDRAULIC LIFT.

MARSEILLE BROTHERS, Proprietors.

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GRAND HOTEL DE LONDRES AND HOTEL ROYAL DES DEUX TOURS. A. CERESA, Proprietor.

THE Only First-Class Hotel in Yerons. Most Central Position, near the Roman Amphitheatre and the Tombs of the Scanigers. Patronised by the best English and American Families. Several Languages Spoken. Every Modern Comfort. Charges very moderate. Highly Recommended., Omnibus at both Stations. Electric Light.

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VENICE.

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BAUER GRÜNWALD.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, near St. Mark's Square, on the Grand Canal, facing the Church of St. Maria della Salute. Patronized by English and Americans.

FIRST-RATE ATTENDANCE.

Celebrated for its Grand Restaurant & Vienna Beer.

POST OFFICE IN THE HOTEL.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

JULES GRÜNWALD, Senior, Proprietor.

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GRAND HOTEL VICTORIA, VENICE.

(CLOSE TO ST. MARC'S PLACE.)

150 well-furnished Bedrooms and Saloons from 2 fr. upwards. Pension from 8 fr. upwards, first-rate Cuisine. Table d'Hôte. Baths in every floor. Lift. Telephone. Electric Light.

Reading, Billiard, and Smoking Booms.

Perfect Sanitary Arrangements. Cook's Coupons accepted.

A. BOZZI. Proprietor and Manager.

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THE LARGEST AND MOST COMFORTABLE IN VICHY.

A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, situated in the Park, facing the Baths,
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PRIVATE PAVILION FOR FAMILIES.

GERMOT, Proprietor.

VICHY.

ON THE PARK FACING THE CASINO.



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OPEN THE WHOLE YEAR.

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Pension from 12fr. per day.

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HOTEL AND PENSION MOOSER.

FXOELLENT FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, beautifully situated in its own extensive and shady grounds. Pure bracing air. "Only one above the Lake," overlooking the town, near the English Church, and commanding magnificent Panorama. Views of Lake Leman and the surrounding mountains. The Hotel is long and favourably known to the leading English and American Families. I awn Tenns, Orchestra. Charge-strictly moderate Free use of an Omnibus to and from the Town several times a day. P. KOEMLER-MOOSER

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FIRST-CLASS AND BEST SITUATED HOTEL.

300 well furnished Bedrooms and Sitting-rooms (from fl. 1 upwards). Reading-room supplied with English and American Newspapers Lift. Arrangements can be made for a protracted stay at Moderate Prices, Omnibuses to and from the Station.

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Good Position, Centre of the Town. Large Rooms with Good View. TERMS MODERATE.

L. SEILER. Proprietor.

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Unrivalled position—PARK STREET—a hundred steps from the Kurhouse.

BEAUTIFUL FIRST - CLASS ESTABLISHMENT.

The Only One in WIESBADEN on Elevated Ground.

FIVE PUBLIC BOOMS. NINETY SITTING AND BEDROOMS.

OFFERS HOME COMFORT TO ENGLISH & AMERICAN PAMILIES. RATHR GARDENS

PENSION AT REASONABLE TERMS.

Open and frequented throughout the whole year .- Apply for Prospectus and full Particulars to the Proprietor, L. ROSER.

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"HOTEL "VIER JAHRESZEITEN.")

OCCUPIES the FINEST POSITION in the place, opposite the KURSAAL Theatre and Park. Bathe supplied from the Hot Springs. Comfortable. Reasonable Prices. Hydraulic Lifts. W. ZAIS, Proprietor.

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FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, ON THE KRANZPLATZ,

Opposite the Kochbrunten.
MINERAL WATER DIRECTLY FROM THE SPRING THE "KOCHBRUNNEN." READING AND SMOKING ROOMS.

LIFT WITH EVERY POSSIBLE SAFETY. MODERATE-GHARGES. J. JACOB, Proprietor.

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SPLENDID First-Class Establishment, surrounded by its own large Gardens, best situation, opnosite the Promonder and the O Gardens, best situation, opposite the Promenades and the Park. An elegant Bath-House attached, supplied with Mineral Water direct from the principal hot spring (the Kochbrunnen). Prawing. Reading, Smoking and Billiard-Rooms. Table d'Hôte at (the Kochbrunnen). Drawing, Readi

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THEST-OLASS HOTEL, beautifully situated opposite the Stations. Entirely renovated. Private Mineral Spring. Pension all the year SCHWEISGUTH BROS., Proprietors. round. Hydraulic Lift.

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HOTEL ORANIEN (Electric Light) FINEST FAMILY HOTELS.

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HOTEL BELLE-VUE.

First-Class Hotel, facing the Park.

RECENTLY ENLARGED AND NEWLY RE-FURNISHED. ELEGANT BATH IN THE HOUSE. GOOD THOUT FISHING. TKLKPHONE. PENSION. **v**. CHARGES MODERATE. A. KLEEBLATT, Proprietor.